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MONTHLY REGISTER

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Prices Current of East-India Produce.

India Exchanges and Company's Secu-
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MEMOIR OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WHITE,
K.C.B., OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

“PREFACE.”

THIS distinguished and lamented officer was a native of Ireland, where his ancestor, Colonel White, served under Cromwell, and then settled in that country. He proceeded to India in the year 1772, at a more advanced age than usual, as a cadet in the service of the Hon. East-India Company on the Bengal Establishment.

Mr. White had no sooner reached India (1773) than we find him commencing his military career in the field, with the army under the command of General Sir Robert Barker, at that time employed in expelling the combined Mahrattah forces of Madajee Scindiah, and Tokajie Holkar, from the province of Rohilkund. Mr. White then belonged to a distinguished little corps, denominated the “Select Picquet,”* which took post on the right, and formed the advance-guard of the army.

In the following year, still carrying arms in the Select Picquet, he was engaged in the memorable and hard fought battle of Rohilkund, or St.

* The Select Picquet consisted of a body of gentlemen Cadets, who were formed into a company, and carried arms, until vacancies occurred for their receiving commissions.

George (having been fought on the 23d of April), under the command of Col. Champion, when the enemy were defeated with great loss, including their ruler and commander, who fell whilst gallantly leading his brave Rohillahs into action.

Mr. White having succeeded to a commission in 1776, was posted as ensign to the 2d European regiment. With that corps he served as adjutant upwards of a year, and was removed, at his own request, to the 26th battalion of sepoys, then in the field.

In 1778, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, he was detached in command of a force, consisting of some artillery, three hundred sepoys, and one hundred Rohilla horse, to fortify and defend the Ghauts, or fords of the Ganges, near Hurdwar, against the incursions of the Sikhs; which service was successfully performed, although the enemy made several attempts to force the passage of the river Neur, Lieut. White's post.

In the years 1780 and 1781 Lieut. White served with the grenadier corps, then formed on the frontiers to act against the Mahrattahs; and in 1782 he belonged to the flank companies of

the 18th regt. of sepoys, with which he crossed the Jumna at Calpee, and was present at the capture of that fort. He subsequently had the temporary command of the 1st battalion of the same regiment, with which he was on service in the field for several months, repelling the incursions of the Mahrattas from Calpee and the neighbouring districts.

The peace of 1782 with the Mahratta States leaving no prospect of service in the Upper Provinces, Lieut. White was removed at his own request to the 12th regiment of sepoys, then in the Carnatic. In the actions before Cuddalore, in the year 1783, he was in command of the 1st battalion of the 12th regiment; one of those corps from northern India, which closed with and astonished by their conduct and bravery the regiments of France, engaged on that service.

The operations against Cuddalore were terminated by the general peace in Europe and in Asia, and Lieut. White returned with his corps to the station of Cawnpoor, a march of near two thousand miles. In the year 1790, on the breaking out of the war with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieut. White again marched from Bengal to the Carnatic, as senior subaltern of the 14th battalion of sepoys, being one of the six Bengal battalions which marched, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Cockerell, in aid of the forces employed against the Sultaun of Mysore.

In 1791 he was with his corps at the siege and capture of Bangalore, and also at the battle fought near Seringapatam, on the 15th of May in that year, when Tippoo's forces were defeated by the British army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis.

After this the army retired, but continued in the field; and towards the close of the year, operations being resumed with vigour, the important hill-forts of Sawundroog, Nundydroog, Outradroog, Ramgherrie, &c. fell to the British arms.

Early in the following year the

army under Lord Cornwallis again advanced upon the capital of Mysoor. On the night of the 6th of February, the Sultan's fortified camp under the walls of Seringapatam was stormed by the British troops, under the personal command of Lord Cornwallis, on which occasion Lieut. White had the good fortune to be eminently distinguished.

The 14th Bengal battalion followed his Majesty's 52d foot in the centre column of attack. In passing the bound hedge the advance of the troops was considerably impeded, and the previous order of march (by half companies from the right) necessarily disconcerted, from the troops being obliged to pass by Indian files through the narrow openings or paths through the hedge. Capt. Archdeacon, who commanded the 14th battalion, was killed; and in the confusion to which all night operations are liable (but which, in the present instance, was solely ascribable to the circumstances above stated), the wings of the 14th battalion became separated; and the right wing of that corps, led by Lieut. White, having joined the battalion companies of his Majesty's 52d, they resumed the order of march by half companies, and pushing through the enemy's camp, directed their march on the Derriah Dowlut Bhaugh palace, on the island.

Approaching the river, they fell in with a body of the enemy's horse, which they charged, after having formed and fired a volley, and dispersed them. They then forded the river and took possession of the palace, where they continued some time; but not finding any other divisions of the centre column fording the river at that part, the senior officer, Capt. Hunter, of his Majesty's 52d, resolved to re-pass the river, with the view of rejoining the corps of the column. Most of these had in the mean time pushed across the river at other fords, and the party from the Derriah Dowlut Bhaugh returned through the enemy's camp to the Sultaun's redoubts, then com-

manded by Capt. Sibbald, by whose name it was afterwards designated. After remaining there some time without being able to learn any thing of Lord Cornwallis's situation, or that of the other corps of the column, an aid-de-camp arrived from his Lordship and reported the want of assistance, as the enemy's left wing, not having been dispersed, were moving in force upon the position his Lordship had taken with his Majesty's 74th foot, for the purpose of observing the general operations of the troops. The party from the Derriah Dowlut Bhaugh had expended all their ammunition; but luckily, whilst halted at Sibbald's redoubt, the spare ammunition, carried on bullocks, of the 28th Bengal battalion, having been left behind, was brought to the redoubt. The companies of the 52d and 14th Bengal battalion were supplied from that source, and instantly got in motion to join Lord Cornwallis, where they arrived just as several fresh cushions of the enemy were approaching, who, observing the advance of this party, took it for the advance of the columns of the army, and halted. Capt. Dugald Campbell, who commanded his Majesty's 74th, availed himself of this juncture with admirable promptitude and decision; and the moment the companies of the 52d and 14th Bengal battalion joined his Majesty's 74th, they formed up into line, charged, and defeated the enemy. Lord Cornwallis was slightly wounded; but by this timely aid, perhaps, his Lordship and the small reserve with him were rescued from defeat or capture.*

* The writer of this article was present on that glorious occasion; and although thirty years are since past and gone, the grandeur and magnificence of the scenes of that night made such an impression on his mind, that they are as fresh in his memory, at this moment, as if they had occurred only as many weeks or months ago.

Lord Cornwallis was out the greater part of the day, reconnoitring the enemy's position, and returned to camp late in the afternoon. The corps had had their usual evening parade, and officers and men were retired to their tents without any idea of being called out. The order and plan of attack was communicated late in the evening to the commanding officers of wings and brigades

On the following day, Lord Cornwallis was pleased to signify, through Lieut. Colonel Cockerell, the officer commanding the division of the Bengal army serving in Mysoor, his particular approbation and applause of the conduct of Lieut. White, and the portion of the 14th battalion of Bengal sepoys under his command; and his Lordship further directed a letter to that effect to be read and explained in front of the corps.

For his distinguished conduct on that occasion, Lord Cornwallis was

only. As soon as it was dark the troops fell in, and formed into three columns, the centre commanded by Lord Cornwallis in person; the right by General Meadows, and the left by Lieut. Col. Maxwell.

About eight P.M. the columns advanced at a steady pace, and in awful silence, towards the enemy, from whose position the British camp was four or five miles distant. The sky was serene and clear; the moon was near its full, and its rays were reflected from thousands of glittering bayonets, and muskets. Approaching the bound hedge, rockets from the enemy's advanced posts were flying over and around the columns; then the blaze of musketry, the roar of cannon from the Sultan's batteries, the Badghah, and other redoubts, thicker and louder as the conflict at those points prevailed, followed by intervals of awful stillness denoting where the conflict had partially ceased, and of many gallant spirits having fled to the silence of the grave. Advancing through the enemy's camp and lines, the cannon from the fort and city ramparts blazed forth their thundering voice, whilst the re-echoing of peals of musketry from the Kharighat hills, on the enemy's right flank, denoted the spirited attack on that position by the left column, and which soon paused in victory. The moon still shining in all its brightness combined with the cannon's blaze to shew, like enchantment, the gold captowers, the gorgeous palaces of the Sultan's capital. Wading through the rocky bed of the Cavery, and reaching the island, we there again beheld the majestic dome of Hyder's* mausoleum in the Loll Bhaugh, amidst the solemn gloom and grandeur of many rows of noble cypress-trees. Again attention was attracted by sheets of musketry-fire, in the direction of the enemy's late camp more distinctly seen than heard (the moon having now set), from the position in which the centre column had established itself in the Loll Bhaugh and Pettah, which proved to be the attack made by the enemy on Lord Cornwallis, alluded to above, combined, in all its features, with victory in our train, such a display of magnificent scenery and awful grandeur as perhaps was seldom, if ever equalled on any similar occasion whatsoever.

The parole that day was, "England," and the orders and plan of attack, which were penned with admirable brevity and precision, were prefaced with the following animating sentence:

"The army marches in three divisions this evening to attack the enemy's camp and lines."

further pleased to continue Lieut. White in the command of the 14th battalion until its return to the Bengal Presidency in 1793, which being an exception to the general rules of appointment that prevailed in the service at that time, was felt by Lieut. White, and the whole army, as a highly honourable distinction and reward, well calculated to excite professional emulation.

In 1793 Lieut. White returned with his corps to Bengal, and in the course of that year succeeded to the rank of captain, and was appointed to the 2d European Regiment.

In 1794-5 Capt. White was actively employed in raising a large body of recruits in the provinces under the Presidency of Bengal, for filling up the corps on the Madras Establishment.

About the end of 1798 Capt. White was promoted to the rank of major, and returned to Europe, on furlough, for the benefit of his health. It may here be observed, that this distinguished officer served nearly twenty-six years, almost always in the field, previous to his attaining the rank of field officer; that, prior to the regulations of 1796, no regimental rank being known in the Hon. Company's Army, captains commanding battalions were virtually in the situation of colonels; and their senior lieutenants in that of lieut.colonels or majors; moreover, that during the above-mentioned period there were but few intervals of precarious peace, and that besides the more important services which have been particularized, Major White had largely partaken of the enterprising and partizan warfare constantly occurring in India, particularly in the Vizier's (now King of Oude) dominions, in quelling insurrection; subduing refractory Zemindars, capturing mud forts, and repelling the incursions of freebooters, or insurgents, from neighbouring states.

After a short stay in Europe, Major White returned to his duty in Bengal, and having been promoted to the rank

of lieut.colonel, in February 1801, he was appointed to the command of the 2d European Regiment.

Lieut.Col. White was then removed to the Marine Corps of Sepoys, which was considerably augmented during his command, and formed into a regiment on the Regular Establishment. The Mahratta war of 1803 promising an active scene for military operations, Lieut.Col. White applied to be removed from the command of the Marine Regiment, then at the Presidency of Fort William, to a battalion in the field; and in Sept. 1803 he joined the army under the personal command of his Excellency General Lake, on its march from Delhi to Agra. The battalion under Lieut.Colonel White's command (the 1st bat. 16th regt, Native Infantry), was attached to the division of the army commanded by Brigadier-General Clarke, who was ordered to take the city of Agra by assault, on the morning of the 10th of October. On that occasion, Lieut. Col. White had again the good fortune to signalize himself.

Being second in command, he was directed, with a part of the troops employed, to get possession of one quarter of the city, whilst the General pushed on to storm the Jumma Musjeed, or Great Mosque, which was strongly fortified, and defended by six battalions and twenty-eight pieces of artillery.

General Clarke, after a spirited attack, having been repulsed with considerable loss, retired from the city, sending orders to Lieut.Col. White to do the same, and join him without delay; but it occurring to Lieut.Col. White that the animation and confidence the enemy would derive by regaining the city might be attended with very fatal consequences, he took upon himself the dangerous responsibility of postponing a compliance with the orders of his commanding officer, and, seizing upon a strong position in the centre of the city, strengthened it by such means as the

circumstances of the moment permitted, and sent information to General Clarke, suggesting his return with the troops that had retired, which the General accordingly did in the course of the day; but he was recalled to head-quarters the next morning, and Lieut.Col. White was left to carry on the attack of the Jumma Musjeed, and secure possession of the city.

Having discovered a favourable point from which to throw shells into the area of the mosque, where the enemy's battalions were very much crowded, Lieut.Col. White, counting upon the dismay and confusion which a few shells would produce, ordered them to be plied accordingly, and held his troops in readiness to assault the place. Such, however, was the effect produced by these measures, that two officers were soon sent out by the enemy with proposals to capitulate; and the six battalions were accordingly permitted to march out at nine o'clock at night, and the Jumma Musjeed, commanding the principal gate of the fort, was taken possession of by Lieut.Colonel White and his little band, who on this occasion covered themselves with glory, and greatly contributed, by their firmness and gallantry, to accelerate the fall of the fortress of Agra, which surrendered by capitulation on the 18th day of the month.

The following extract of General Orders will shew the sense entertained by the Commander-in-Chief of Lieut. Col. White's services on the occasion :

Extract General Orders, Camp before Agra, 13th October 1803.

"The Commander-in-Chief is happy in expressing his approbation of the behaviour of the officers and troops employed in seizing the city of Agra on the 10th instant.

"His Excellency feels particularly indebted to Lieut.Colonel White, for the judgment and gallantry he displayed on that occasion, and to the officers and men of the 16th regiment under his command." [Here follow

further encomiums on the other officers and troops employed, not necessary to be inserted.]

After the fall of Agra, Lieut.Col. White was appointed a brigadier, and in the battle of Lasswarrie, fought on the 1st of November 1803, he had again the honour of being prominently engaged and distinguished; and was severely wounded in the breast by a grape-shot.

From the plan of attack adopted, it necessarily followed that the corps which were more immediately engaged and suffered most in the battle of Lasswarrie, were those whose situation in the column of march brought them soonest in contact with that point of the enemy's position against which the attack was directed; and in the Commander-in-Chief's orders of thanks, the six companies of the 1st battalion 16th regiment, under Brigadier White, and the 2d battalion 12th regiment, under Major (now Major-General and C.B.) Gregory, were the corps of Native Infantry specially noticed, for their timely and gallant advance to the support of his Majesty's 76th foot, which corps being at the head of the column got first into action.

In December following, Brigadier White was detached from the grand army, in command of a force to get possession of the province of Gohud, then in the hands of the enemy; and in prosecution of this service, the capture of the important fortress of Gwalior, often called the Gibraltar of the East, which, from its natural strength, was for ages considered secure against any open attack, became the object of primary attention.

Shaping his march accordingly, the Brigadier no sooner arrived within reach of the place, than he determined to get possession of the city, or pettah, that surrounds the rock on which the fortress is situated; and which he had accordingly the good fortune to accomplish by a night assault.

He then applied to the Commander-in-Chief for a battering train and rein-

forcement of troops, for the purpose of making a regular attack on the fort. These being promptly supplied, breaching batteries were erected against the only impregnable part of the rock, and a breach being effected on the 4th of February 1804, the garrison capitulated.

This success was speedily followed by the surrender of the forts of Gohud, Dolepoor, &c.; and the Mah-rattah forces withdrew from every part of the province. The following is an extract of General Orders, by the Commander-in-Chief, on the issue of this important service.

Extract General Orders, by the Commander-in-Chief, Head-quarters, Camp Surate, 10th February 1804.

"The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in publishing his high sense of the distinguished services of the detachment employed in the reduction of Gwallior under Lieut.Col. White, throughout the whole of that arduous and important service, which claims his Excellency's best thanks and warmest acknowledgments." [Here follow his Excellency's further thanks to the officers and troops employed on that service.]

After the fall of Gwallior, Lieut.Col. White was appointed to the command of that place, in which he continued during the remainder of the war, until it was again restored to Dowlut Row Scindiah, in 1805-6.

Lieut.Col. White's health having been greatly impaired he embarked in 1807 for the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually proceeded to Europe.

In 1810, Lieut.Col. White was promoted to the rank of colonel, by his Majesty's brevet, and in that or the following year he succeeded to a regiment, with the rank of colonel on the establishment.

In 1813 Col. White was promoted to the rank of major-general.

The benignity of our beloved sovereign having, in the year 1815, admitted the officers of the Hon. East-India Company's service to a participa-

tion of national honours, Major-General Henry White was one of the officers first advanced to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

The writer has thus endeavoured to follow the track of his gallant old friend, from the period of his carrying arms for three or four years as a cadet, through the tardy stages of advancement to the rank of Brigadier at the capture of the important fortress of Gwallior, and the consequent command of that garrison, subsequently to the rank of Major-General, and Knight Commander of the Bath. In this humble endeavour to render a small tribute of justice to one of the many distinguished officers of the Hon. East-India Company's service, who have contributed to exalt the reputation of the British Arms, and to establish a mighty empire for their country in Asia, the writer has confined himself as much as possible to a bare narration of services performed; satisfied that, like the poet's "Lovely Young Lavinia," the merits of a real soldier need not the foreign aid of rhetoric, but that an unadorned relation of facts will best pourtray the character of the hero.

Major-General Sir Henry White was a real soldier; enamoured of danger and the active habits of the field, and contemning luxury and repose, he courted service wherever it was to be found; and when he arrived at rank and command, he scorned to seek popularity at the expense of his public duty, but sedulously endeavoured to call forth in every one under his authority the same ardent spirit of professional devotion in the discharge of their several duties, of which it was at once his pride and practice to set them an animating example.

The last moments of this officer were characteristic of that highly gifted mind and spirit which distinguished him through life. His constitution, which was uncommonly good, gradually yielded to the decay of nature.

Twelve or fourteen hours before his death, he ordered himself to be put on horseback, having always been enthusiastically fond of taking exercise in that way; and the following morning, at two o'clock, in possession of all his faculties, he expired in his chair, with the serenity of a Christian and the firmness of a hero.

Thus departed this life, full of years and of honour, on the 7th day of November 1822, at Bath, Major-General

Sir Henry White, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army, eighty years of age, nearly forty of which were passed in the active scenes of military life in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, and the subsequent period in the enjoyment of the well-earned honours which a gracious sovereign was pleased to bestow, and of a large circle of kindred friends, who duly appreciated his professional and social virtues.

H. W.

TUTENAG AND THE WHITE COPPER OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal appears an account, by Dr. Andrew Fyfe of Edinburgh, of the Tutenag, or white copper of China.* The doctor sets out with declaring that very different statements have been given of the origin and composition of Tutenag, used by the Chinese in the formation of many of their metallic utensils; and seems to be impatient till he multiplies the number of contradictory authorities.

He collects a few of the most erroneous of these different statements, and proceeds to tell us that Dr. Howison, of Lanarkshire, was so fortunate, when in China (though the same instance of good fortune has befallen thousands besides Dr. Howison of Lanarkshire), as to procure a basin and ewer of Chinese or white copper, part of which he sent Dr. Fyfe for analysis, who performed certain experiments upon it, and found (to his surprise apparently) the composition to be different from what is stated by the authorities he quotes, who, evidently to me, speak of a different article.

The fact seems to me clearly to be that Tutenag and white copper are not identical, but articles essentially different. The former is commonly considered to be an artificial compound of copper, zinc and iron; and some-

times of iron, lead and bismuth, which accounts for the discrepancy in the various analytic investigations made of this metal. Considerable quantities of Tutenag are brought occasionally from India, a large proportion of which is zinc or spelter, often used as a name for Chinese Tutenag.

The Petong, or, as Engertroem, the Swedish chemist, calls it, Pakfong, seems to be a native mixture, or metallic compound, which, according to Sir George Staunton,† has been found, by accurate analysis, to consist of copper, zinc, a little silver, and occasionally a few grains of iron and of nickel.

The result of an experiment on five grains, by Dr. Fyfe, was as follows:

Copper	2.02 or in 100 parts	40.4
Zinc	1.27	25.4
Nickel	1.58	31.6
Iron	0.13	2.6
	5.	100.

Pinkerton, no very safe authority by the bye, states,‡ that tutenag is a native product peculiar to China yielded by a mine in the province of Houquang, and altogether distinct from white copper. I am inclined to think that we should understand the petong to be the native product he refers to; and that tutenag, an arti-

* Vide Asiatic Journal, vol. xiv. p. 366.

† Embassy to China, vol. iii., c. 3.

‡ Mod. Geog., vol. iv. p. 133.

cle well known in commerce, which the other article is not, being interdicted from going out of China, is a factitious or artificial metal, the ingredients or proportions of the component parts of which vary in almost every specimen obtained.

Dr. Fyfe adds, that Dr. Howison was shewn by Dr. Dinwiddie at Calcutta, several specimens of the ore from which he was told the white copper was procured, and which he obtained at Pekin. He concludes with stating an opinion, that the white copper is extracted from a metallic ore, as labour is cheap in China, and the metals composing it are said to be found in great abundance.

I am not able to afford you any

positive information upon this questionable subject; but I know enough to see the folly of erecting hypotheses upon results derived from fusing and assaying the scrapings of an old cudgerec-pot.

Besides the confusion produced by identifying the tutenag and the white copper of China, the former name has sometimes been applied to zinc. Sir George Staunton himself, in his account of the Chinese process of extracting this metal from calamine, calls it indifferently zinc and tu-tu-nag.*

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CUPEL.

* Embassy to China, vol. iii. c. 5.

CAA, OR SOUTH AMERICAN TEA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Mr. Huttman's paper, inserted in your last number, on "Countries favourable to the growth of Tea," makes no mention of South America, although it has been currently reported, of late years, that the tea plant has been introduced into that continent, that it is successfully cultivated there, and already extensively used. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, some of your correspondents will inform me whether the rumour is well-founded, or, as I am rather disposed to believe, Mr. Huttman was correct in the omission. The importation of tea from South America, of course, would not be allowed in England; but it strikes me as somewhat curious, if the article is really produced there, that specimens have not been brought into this country, and exhibited as curiosities to such an extent as to leave no doubt as to the actual fact.

Mr. Southey, in his *History of Brazil*, mentions the *Matté*, or herb of Paraguay, as being almost as universally in use, in that part of South America, as tea in England. He goes on to observe: "The name conveys

an erroneous idea of the plant; for the herb of Paraguay is prepared from a tree which the Guaranies call *Caa*, and which in its form and foliage resembles the orange-tree, except that the leaf is softer, and the tree itself much larger. It bears a white flower, with five petals, growing in small clusters." The leaves of this plant are dried, and infused in sugar and water, though in a manner somewhat different from the English mode of making tea. It grows in the woods, and the leaves are collected by the natives at the risk of their lives, arising from the noxious vapours and the insects which swarm in such places. In Mr. Southey's own words "It is said, that in consequence of the great demand, the herb of Paraguay became almost as fatal to the Indians in this part of America as mines and pearl-fisheries had been elsewhere." The cultivation of this plant was much encouraged by the Jesuits, but with small success, as it immediately degenerated on being taken from its native woods.—I am, Sir, &c.

AN ENQUIRER.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S REPORT ON CENTRAL INDIA.

*(Continued from Vol. XIV., page 536.)*12. *Population of Malwa.*

SIR JOHN prefaces this part of the Report with a view of the different tribes, their peculiar and their general habits; distinguishing the military from those who follow peaceable occupations. He commences by giving a short notice of the Hindu inhabitants, and their former masters, the Mahomedans.

The latter are not in possession of much authority in Malwa: the Nabob of Bhopal being almost the only hereditary chief, at least of any note. The families of all the Mahomedans of rank who have been brought forward by the house of Scindiah, it appears, are either ruined or on the decline. In the towns (which Sir John enumerates) where the Mahomedans of the military class reside, they never form (even in Bhopal) a majority of the population, and in many of them not a twentieth part.

In the villages, cultivators and artisans of this religion are found, but they appear mostly but half converts from the Hindu faith, the usages of which they are more observant of than their own. The Putteils and Merdahs are generally Mahomedans. A mercantile class in the larger cities, called Borahs, belong to this religion, or rather to a sect which is viewed by orthodox Musulmans as heretical: for a note of Sir John Malcolm informs us that they are of the tribe Hoossinah, the ancient head of which was the celebrated *old man of the mountain* in the time of the Crusades. Generally speaking, the Moslem natives of the province have, to a certain extent, lost their own religion, though without decidedly adopting the Hindu form. "There cannot be a stronger proof," says the writer, "of the condition of the Mahomedan population, than that there is hardly to be met with a priest or religious per-

son of any rank, learning, or character, among the best societies of that tribe in Malwa."

Of the Hindu inhabitants the Mahrattas claim the first notice: they are divided into Brahmins and Soodras. The chiefs and even princes spring from the latter caste; but the former are the efficient instruments of rule, as well from their intellectual character and education, as from religious superiority. The number of Brahmin families in Malwa is computed at two thousand, who keep up a close connection with the Deckan, whence they originated; which is extremely favourable to our influence in this quarter, from the sense this powerful class of men entertain of the comforts which their families enjoy under our protection. The Mahrattas of the Soodra caste in Malwa do not amount to five hundred families. These, as well as the Brahmins, keep up a connection with the Deckan, their original home, by intermarriages, visits thither, &c.

The Mahratta women are greatly prone to superstition. Their manners, too, are not particularly correct, especially among the Baes, whom circumstances have freed from the restraints common in Indian society.

The sects of Brahmins in Malwa amount to no less than eighty-four, besides the tribes from the Deckan. Those of the priesthood are little respected by the rest of the population, and it appears as little deserve respect.

The Rajpoots, or military class of Hindus, form a great part of the population of Malwa. Some of these families trace their origin to a very early period. In the oldest records of Malwa, the rulers were the Chuar and Powar Rajpoots; and so late as the eleventh century, it appears that great part of Mewar and Western Malwa were in possession of the Raj-

poot race. "There is, in short," observes Sir John Malcolm, "every reason to conclude that before the Mahomedan invasion, the armies of the monarchs of Kanoje and Delhi, which were chiefly composed of the Rajpoot or Chuttree tribe, made a partial conquest of this country. When these monarchs were in their turn obliged to yield to the Mahomedan invaders, the tide of the warlike clan of Rajpoots rolled south, and in its course overwhelmed the weaker inhabitants of the countries to which it was impelled. This is the progress of all changes of population in half-civilized nations."

The Puar Rajpoots* are most eminent in Malwa history; but they had long ceased to rule, when a chief of the tribe came as a retainer with a Mahratta prince, and was restored to Dhar, the seat of his ancestors. But the family having, while in the Deckan, eaten and intermarried with Mahratta Soodras, the poorest of the high-blooded Rajpoot chiefs among their dependants would disdain to eat with them, or be united with the family, great as are its present rank and power. To such an extent of absurdity does this prejudice lead men in India!

Charuns and Bhats, who unite to the priestly character that of genealogist and bard, are venerated by the Rajpoots, who pay little attention to Brahmins. Besides their other offices (which the writer explains), these two classes derive much importance from that of conservators of the purity of blood among a race so jealous upon this head as the Rajpoots. The Bhats appear to resemble very much the Senachie among the Scottish Highlanders.

Both Charuns and Bhats boast of celestial origin, as created by Maha Deo to attend his lion and bull. There are two tribes of the Charuns: Kachilee, merchants; and Maroo, bards; and these are subdivided into

a hundred and twenty other tribes. A Charun must understand the rites of worship, particularly those of Sheva and Purbuttee. The Maroo Charuns worship Kurnee Mata at Deslake, twelve coss from Bickaneer. The chief power of the Charun is derived from an impression that it is certain ruin to shed his blood, or be the cause of shedding it. He becomes the safeguard of travellers, and the security for merchants; and his bond is often preferred, among the Rajpoots, to that of the wealthiest Sahokars. When he accompanies travellers, and Rajpoot robbers approach, he warns them off, holding a dagger in his hand, and if they do not obey, he stabs himself in a place not mortal, and throws the blood at the assailants, with imprecations of future woe. Female Charuns are distinguished from the other population in their dress and manners. They often reside in separate villages, and the traveller is surprised to see them come out in their long black robes, and attend him for some space, chaunting his welcome to their abode. Some shocking examples of the effects of enthusiasm have occurred among the Charuns.

The dress, manners and usages of the military Rajpoots in Malwa differ from those of the other inhabitants of the country, and their personal appearance denotes a superiority. Their chief pride is to wear turbans of an extraordinary size, and an embossed figure of a horse and the sun round their necks, which is at once an ornament, a charm, and an idol, or object of worship.

The female Rajpoots, though strictly secluded, contrive to take a part in public affairs. When they are of higher blood than their husbands, they exact great respect and even obedience. This attention to purity of blood is a source of much contention. If one of the wives of a Rajpoot have a son, she is the object of envy to the rest, and its spuriousness is often asserted; but if a Rajpoot of high honour eat

* See an account of this family in our last number.

with it, the question of the child's legitimacy is decided. The feuds and divisions among the Rajpoots it was the study of the Mahrattas to encourage, upon a well-known principle; but the policy now pursued is altogether different, and is already productive of a beneficial effect.

The cultivators and traders of this class, as well as the Soandees and Bheelalabs, who are half-caste Rajpoots, are described by the Reporter; he states also that there are many other bastard tribes of the class in Malwa, the lowest of whom consider themselves far above the Soodras, from which the Holkar and Scindiah families descended. It was actually considered an honour for Mulhar Row Holkar to marry a female of one of these half-caste tribes; and such was the ridiculous scruple upon the subject, that at the ceremony, the Mahratta ruler was represented by his sword with his handkerchief bound round it; so that the female married the wearer of the sword, and not the *shepherd*, to which tribe of the Soodras the prince belonged.

"The Rajpoot inhabitants of towns," says Sir John, "who pursue trade, or are employed as servants, differ nothing in their usages or character from the cultivators, except being in general, from the large society in which they mix, more dissipated. There are, besides the cultivators and citizens, a considerable body of Binjarrahs and Lodhanas, or grain carriers, who are of the Rajpoot caste; these are of various tribes, Rahtore, Jalore, Puar, &c. They live in tents, and can hardly be termed inhabitants of this or any other province, as every place where they pitch is their home, and that of their families. They come and go to the countries as they are required to supply armies, and carry on commerce. Their number in any one province rises or falls like an article in trade, according to the demand. Their appearance and manners (both men and women) are formed by

their condition, hardy, strong and weather-beaten; they are an industrious but rude race, who live in a society, from the rules of which they preserve, both in dress and usages, a marked separation and independence. This tribe often engages in great speculations on their own account, and are deemed honest in their dealings, though very ignorant and barbarous. They trust chiefly to the Sahokars, and merchants with whom they are concerned, and few keep accounts; but habit has made them acute, and their memory retentive."

Not only the petty Rajpoot rajahs and chiefs in Malwa, but the lowest head of a band of robbers, who claims kindred with that tribe, affix a rude drawing of a shaft of a spear or of a dagger to all their orders to inferiors. This symbol, which sometimes appears on charitable grants, denotes that the power of the party rests on his sword. We do not immediately recollect the origin of our *broad arrow*, fixed on property belonging to Government, but there is a coincidence in the symbols, however various may be their respective meaning.

The Sahokars, Shroffs and Bunnahs (bankers, money-brokers, and retail-dealers), in Malwa, are an active, intelligent, industrious class; they are of the Jayn or Vishnool faith, mostly of the former, which is abhorred by the Brahmins. Sir John Malcolm relates an outrage which the latter offered to the Jayns:

"Six years ago the Jayns built a handsome temple at Oujein; a Jettee or priest of high character arrived from Goozerat to consecrate it, and to place within the shrine the image of their favourite deity (Purasamath); but on the morning of the day fixed for this purpose, after the ceremony had commenced, and the Jayns had filled the temple, expecting the arrival of their idol, a Brahmin appeared conveying an oval-stone from the river Seeprah, which he proclaimed as the emblem of Maha Deo; he was joined

by a concourse of other Brahmins and Gosseins, who, arming themselves with bludgeons and stones, soon drove the unarmed Sahokars and Bunneahs from the temple. The rude symbol of Maha Deo was placed in the niche prepared for the Jayn god, amid the shouts of Brahmins and other Hindus, and was proclaimed as *the overthrower of Jayns, the all-powerful Maha Deo*. The Sahokars and Bunneahs appealed to the governor of the city: but the other tribes were too powerful, and dared his interference in a point of this nature. The authority of Dowlut Row Scindiah, to whom reference was made, was treated with no greater respect, and the fear of seeing Oujein deserted, with the prospects of distress at this city and Gwalior (for in both the Jayns stopped all business, and shut their shops), led that prince to use every means to obtain redress for the violent outrage and insult they had suffered; but his threats and applications were alike derided, and fearing to proceed to extremities in a case of religion, he was obliged to remain satisfied with making what amends he could, by remunerating in part the expense which the Jayns had incurred; and the latter, alike-powerless from their comparative smallness of numbers and peaceable habits, were obliged to content themselves with this imperfect reparation, and to bear the additional mortification of seeing the temple they had erected become (chiefly from the manner in which it had been won) the most popular place of worship in all Oujein." We trust that such an outrage will not recur in any place under English Government; but, if it should, we doubt not that the result would be different.

The sect of Kaiet, or, as they are generally termed, the Kait tribe, make their creation coeval with the art of writing, to which they are devoted, and worship, as the Reporter states, the implements of writing, at the Dewallee and Hoolley festivals. The Kaites have few prejudices, and no

pride of caste. All offices which require a knowledge of writing and accounts, such as Moonshis, Secretaries, Newswriters, Mootasuddees, are chiefly filled by men of this class. They are never seen in a state of mendicity, or even menial employ. They do not even serve each other in menial capacities; conceiving, as they express it, that it would be a sin to use hands, which God has expressly made for the noble purpose of writing, in meaner offices.

There are many mendicant and itinerant classes of religious persons in Malwa; the most numerous of which are the Byragees. The Gosseins (a well known sect) go armed, and in bodies under leaders, and often enforce that charity which others solicit. All the tribes of the Soodra caste are to be found in Malwa, where they are distinguished, as elsewhere, according to their occupations. Every one of these classes has its Bhat or bard, who preserves its genealogy, and gratifies their vanity with tales of their ancestors.

The Soodras of Malwa are said to be addicted to falsehood; but Sir John seems to discredit the accusation, observing that their evasions seem the result of caution, inspired by the oppression they have felt. In their intercourse with each other, falsehood is not common.

In Malwa, the rynts are skilful husbandmen, inured to hardships, and possess courage to defend their property. When quarrels occur respecting lands, whether they relate to the boundaries of a village, or the claims of individuals, all parties shew a violence quite foreign to their wonted mildness and apathy.

Mewartees, well known in Hindoostan, resort to Malwa: they are the most desperate rogues in India; yet are faithful, undaunted guards and servants of those whose namut they eat. Those who settled in villages became professed plunderers: of the same character were the Patans, Arabs,

Sciendees, and Mekranees, who came annually to Malwa, and were hired to defend the Rajahs and Chiefs from Mahrattas and Pindaries, soon making their nominal masters their prey. "There is no act," says the Report, "of the British power that has rendered it more popular than the complete expulsion of these trained robbers, none of whom remain in Malwa."

Some particulars are added in this part to complete the history of the Pindaries and Bheels, including an account of the religious ceremonies of the latter, who, though they worship the same gods as the Hindus, have usages peculiar to themselves. Among the fifteen prime deities, whose favour it is essential for them to conciliate, is Seetla Matta, goddess of small-pox, whose votaries will probably be much diminished in number by the superior efficacy of certain charms devised by a mortal—one Jenner.

The Baugrees and Moghees are Hindus of the very lowest caste in Malwa, and are professed thieves. The former are brave, and deemed to be true to their salt: a bond of attachment, however, which is weakened by the artifice of this tribe, who avoid as much as possible tasting *salt*, except from the hands of their own people. They are foot soldiers, and have for some years been employed as mercenaries by the Rajpoot princes. The Moghees are less numerous, and are reported to be less brave and faithful than the Baugrees, whom they resemble in character. The Meenahs and Goojurs, as well as the Goands, are also thieves, but some of them have a high reputation as husbandmen. There are, besides, some associations of men of different tribes for predatory purposes in Malwa, one of which, Sir John states, is called Gwarriah, "whose numbers chiefly infest the towns and villages west of the Chumbul, and support themselves by stealing women and children, whom they sell in different distant districts; they seldom resort to violence, but

use every species of deceit that can impose upon youth and weakness. They are well known as kidnappers, and reside openly as such, under the protection of Rajpoot chiefs, managers of districts, and others, who benefit by their crimes. When they have been absent from their home some time, their return is anxiously looked for by those who are desirous to obtain female slaves. After the principal person of the place in which they live has had his choice, the remainder are sold to the best bidders. This shocking species of traffic belonged peculiarly to the troubled period of Malwa; but at the worst of times the petty ruler, under whom the Gwarriah lived, used (when he was discovered) to restore the stolen wife or daughter of an individual who had found them, and to punish the offender by a mock imprisonment. This abominable practice has already diminished, and will no doubt be in time altogether abolished. Many of the Gwarriahs have lately been seized and punished, and every measure has been taken to break up this community in the districts over which the British influence extends." Sir John adds, in a note, that a great number of cases, some of a very extraordinary nature, were brought before him; and he found latterly no reluctance in the officers of the native states to second his efforts to put an end to this shocking system.

The writer gives a particular description of another class of depredators called Thugs,* whose mode of operation is extremely systematic. They use every species of disguise; sometimes seek protection from travellers, sometimes afford it; in either case the fate of those who join them is the same. They throw round the necks of their heedless companions (sometimes stupified by poisonous

* A particular account is given in Article IV, of vol. XIII. of the Asiatic Researches of these murderers, called also Ph'ansigars (from the Hindu word Ph'ansi, a noose), by Dr. Sherwood.

drink) long silken nooses, and strangle them. Sir John states that Appah Gungadhur, manager of Mundissore, about six years ago surrounded a body of Thugs, who appeared, what they professed to be, a party of horse and foot soldiers, escorting their baggage on camels and bullocks from the Decan. Knowing who they were, he commanded them to submit: they refused; an action took place: the Thugs were routed, and their booty captured, consisting of every variety of personal clothes and ornaments, and amounting in value to more than a lac of rupees.

Learning seems to be in a very low condition in this province. There is no public place of instruction endowed or supported by the state in Malwa, though private schools are numerous. The Persian language is generally taught in Bhopal, and the Sanskrit is taught at Oujein by several who profess to be Shastrees. The common language taught is the Malwa dialect of the Hinduvee, termed Rangree. The Rangree Bhaka prevails as far west as the Indus, east as far as the frontier of Bundelkund, south to the Sautpoorah hills, and north to Jeypore, Joudpore, and Jesselmere. There are no schools for females, which are forbidden by the prejudices of India; education therefore among women, even of the Brahmin tribe, is rare, except among the dancing girls.

Reading and writing are almost the only things taught at the schools. The Kaits and Bunncahs learn how to keep accounts, and a few Brahmins acquire sufficient knowledge of astronomy to qualify them for judicial astrology, which many profess. History is not a subject of interest to the natives, the utmost extent of whose education reaches only to an acquaintance with the mythology, fabulous origin, and the rites and usages, of their particular sect.

The Dusserah, Dewallee and Hoollee, as well as other Hindu festivals, are observed in Malwa, as in other

provinces. During the Hoollee, all is joy, festivity and liberty. The lowest may throw the *abier*, or red powder, upon the highest, and distinction of rank seems for four weeks forgotten.

Among the amusements of Malwa, Sir John Malcolm enumerates those of the drama, and we cannot omit inserting his account of the plays, or rather farces, of the Malwa strollers, because of the freedom, which it seems is allowed them, of satirizing and ridiculing whatever is great or venerable among the natives. "The satire which they (the plays) represent is alike directed at the demi-gods of their mythological fables, and earthly rulers and governors. The figure of the god Hunamun, with his monkey-face; Gunneiss, with his elephant-head and great belly, are brought upon the stage, to the great entertainment of the spectators. The incarnation of the Hindu deities is a common subject with these players, and the frisking of the figure of a large fish, which represents one of the principal incarnations of Vishnoo, always excites bursts of applause. The Rajah, his Dewan, and all the ministers of his court are frequent objects of ridicule with the actors in Malwa; but what gives most delight to the peasant are those plays in which all the scenes he is familiar with are exhibited. The new manager or renter of a district, for instance, is exhibited upon the stage with his whole train of Furnaveeses, Zemindars, Canoongoes, Peons, Putteils, Putwarrees and Cultivators; every air of consequence is assumed by the new superior, every form of office is ostensibly displayed; the Putteils and villagers are abused and threatened one minute, and flattered and cajoled the next, till they succeed in pacifying the great man, by agreeing to his terms, or by gaining one of his favourites, who appears, in the back part of the scene, whispering and taking bribes. In some of these representations, the village Putteil is described as losing his level, by his

communication with courtiers, and becoming affected and ridiculously great among his poor friends, and this commonly closes in some event that shews him in a condition of ludicrous degradation and repentance. Such representations are received with acclamation by the village audience of men, women, and children, who sit for whole nights looking at them. The actors are fed by the principal people, and a little money is collected for their reward; they also receive a mite from the village revenue."

Upon the subject of slavery, Sir John says, that it is limited in Malwa to females. Among the Rajpoot chiefs, women-slaves are very numerous, as also in the houses of the principal Brahmins: the usage however descends to the lowest ranks, and few merchants or cultivators with any property are without mistresses or servants of this description. Male slaves are rare, and never seen but with men of some rank and property, with whom they are usually the confidential servants. Numbers, it appears, owe their slavery to the poverty of their parents. Some are from Rajpootana, the inhabitants of which, driven into exile by the Mahrattas, were forced by distress to part with their children. Others are the offspring of Rajpoots, and men of other tribes by their slaves; and a great supply is furnished by the Binjarries, who import females to and from Goojerat, and by the Gwarriahs. "It is a remarkable fact," says Sir John, "and one of the few creditable to the late community of the Pindaries, that among the numerous prisoners of all ages and sexes, whom they took, though they employed them as servants, gave them to their chiefs, and accepted ransoms for them from their relations, they never sold them into bondage, nor carried on, like the Binjarries, a traffic in slaves."

The practice of Suttee or self-immolation of widows, the Report states, was formerly very common in Malwa;

though it appears the ceremony is not always confined to widows, for recently two Suttees have been mothers, who burnt on the death of their only sons. As the subject has been a good deal discussed in this Journal, we shall extract Sir John's statement: "This usage prevailed most when the Rajpoots had power and influence. The Mahomedan rulers endeavoured, as much as they could, without offending their Hindu subjects, to prevent it; and the Mahrattas, since they acquired the province, have by a wise neglect and indifference, which neither encouraged by approval nor provoked by prohibition, rendered the practice of very rare occurrence. In the whole of Malwa, there have not been, as far as can be learnt, above three or four Suttees annually for the last twenty years. They are much limited to particular tribes of Brahmins and Rajpoots; but it is consolatory to state, that these shocking scenes, which still occur on the death of the princes of Jeypore, Joudpore, and Oudipore, to swell whose funeral honours numbers of unwilling females are forcibly thrown upon the pile, have long been unknown in Malwa. There has not been a Suttee with any of the three last Rajahs of Ragooghur; the Sesodee family of Purtaubghur have had none, either, for three generations; and the present Rajah Sawut Singh (an excellent man) is not only the declared enemy of this shocking usage, but of female infanticide. When the Rajah of Banswarrah died last year, not one of his wives desired to burn, though the bards of the family sung to them the fame of the former heroines, who had acquired immortality by perishing in the flames which had consumed the bodies of their lords. Among the Rajpoots, the females of the Bhuttee tribe are the most prompt to sacrifice themselves; indeed, with most of them it is a point of honour not to outlive their husbands. There are few of this class in Malwa, where no Suttee has been

known to take place for many years, that was not only voluntary, but against the advice and remonstrance of the friends of the female, and the public officers."

The custom of infanticide, it appears, is confined to some Rajpoot chiefs of high rank and small fortune, who resort to it to prevent their daughters contracting a marriage beneath their rank, and who despair of obtaining an alliance with their equals. The petty Thakoor of Cherawul, a relation of the Amjerah family, married a daughter to the Rawul of Bansiwarrah thirty-four years ago. The pride of the Thakoor's family was so inflated by this occurrence, that it was resolved no female should make an inferior match, and in despair of attaining such good fortune again, they kill every female child. Sir John says, that Suntook Ram, minister of Amjerah, told him, he was sitting with Puddum Singh, the present Thakoor, when he heard the birth of a female infant whispered in his ear, and saw him preparing the fatal *pill of opium* (the usual signal); he implored that the child might live: his request was granted; and this little girl, added Suntook Ram, is always called my daughter.

Self-destruction, from superstitious motives, and self-inhumation, from *tedium vitæ*, take place sometimes in Malwa. There were three examples of the former in 1819, at Oonkar Mandatta, of individuals who, during the festival there, threw themselves from a rock that overhangs the Nerbuddah. These infatuated victims are usually, it appears, either prompted by a belief that they will by the act secure their transmigration into Rajahs, or have been constantly bred up in the contemplation of the sacrifice, from being devoted to it at their birth. A further motive *may* be offered by the tradition current at Oonkar Mandatta, that a person whose life is saved after the fall from the precipice, a height of more than a hundred and

twenty feet, must be made Rajah of the place. An instance is mentioned of the prize being obtained; but to prevent the recurrence of such an event, poison is mixed with the last victuals given to the devoted person, and its action increased by stimulants.

The belief in witchcraft prevails in an extraordinary degree throughout Malwa and the adjoining Rajpoot states, including the most learned Brahmin as well as the lowest Bheel among its votaries. This mark of human weakness is characterized by traces so similar to those which the same infatuation exhibited in our own country, especially in what regards the feline species, who are in both cases considered associates in the imaginary crime, that we shall insert the whole of Sir John's account:

"The idea entertained of the Dhakuns or witches, is that certain women (generally the old and wrinkled) are endowed with a limited supernatural power, which, though it does not extend to seeing into futurity, or of obtaining what they wish, enables them, with the aid of their familiar or Bheer, and by their incantations, to inflict pains, diseases and death upon human beings or animals, as they may desire to gratify their malice or resentment. The common means to which they are believed to resort to fulfil their vengeance is, by causing the gradual decay of the liver of the person or animal they wish to destroy. Their power exists on the 14th, 15th, and 29th of every month. It is also very strong during certain periods of the year, particularly nine days before the Dasserah; but the Dewallee is the time when they have most power. At other times, Dhakuns appear, dress, talk, and eat, like other women; but, when the fit is on them, they are sometimes seen with the eyes glaring red, their hair dishevelled and bristled, and their head is often tossed *argud* in a strange convulsive manner. On the nights of these days they go abroad, and casting off their garments, ride

upon tigers and other wild animals on land, and if they desire to go upon the waters, the alligators come, like beasts of the forest, at their call, and they disport in rivers and lakes upon their backs till near dawn of day, about which period they always return home, and assume their usual forms and occupations. Such absurd belief would not merit attention, did not the numerous murders (they can be called by no other name) which it annually produces, force it into notice. It is calculated, and on tolerable data, that within the last thirty years between two and three thousand women have been put to death as witches in Malwa, and a very large proportion of these have perished by the orders of Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah, who, for all his talent, is remarkable for his weak, childish superstition upon this point. The following is an extract from a Kotah Akbar, dated 5th Sept. 1819: 'The Raj Ranah gave orders this day to the Kutwall to seize all the cats in the cantonment, and take them over the river Seinde. Every man who caught and brought a cat was promised a present of one rupee. The reason of this proceeding is, that the Tashen-i-Goorbah, or influence of cats, is like that of Dhakuns, or witches.' His reputation has gone far to confirm (confirm) the belief of others, and in many late murders of supposed witches his example has invariably been brought forward, while the acknowledged superiority of his understanding has been urged as an infallible proof of the existence of sorcery, and of its guilty supernatural agents. The usual mode of proving whether an accused woman is a witch, is through a religious mendicant of low tribe, who is termed a Bhopah, and is believed to have the talent of discovering those who have the latent power of sorcery; but, generally, for a woman of a village to be old and haggard, and bad tempered, is sufficient to make suspicion fall upon her. If a man, his wife or child, or any of

his cattle, are seized with illness, or die suddenly, and any old woman is supposed to have an ill-will against him or his family, she is seized, and red pepper is stuffed into her eyes; if they do not water, the unfortunate creature is condemned. Sometimes she is flogged with the branches of the Nux Vomica, or root of the Palma Christi, or castor-oil tree, and if these (after other stripes have failed) make her call out, she is deemed a witch; for they alone can inflict pain upon such a being. On other occasions the witch is tied in a bag, and thrown into a pool, where sinking at the hazard of her life is the only proof of her innocence. If her struggles keep her afloat, she is inevitably condemned and punished, either by being compelled to drink the water used by the leather-dressers (which is degradation from all caste) or by having her nose cut off, or being put to death. The latter often occurs, through the superstitious fears of rulers, or, among the lower classes, through the violent resentment of individuals; nor are the latter exposed to suffer for such crimes, when they can produce any ground whatever for their suspicion.

"After these facts, it appears almost incredible that, though the accusation of being Dhakuns or witches is usually denied by the unfortunate women to whom it is affixed, some encourage the opinion that they possess supernatural powers, which gives them both influence and profit in the community. They are propitiated particularly by women with child, and others whose infants are sickly, by presents and requests for their prayers; and as they are alone supposed to possess the power of counteracting the incantations of other Dhakuns, they are often secretly employed for this object. Among the inhabitants of Rhat and Bangur, men will not marry into a family in which there is not a Dhakun to save them from the malice of others; but this name, which is odious, is not given to these persons.

Vol. XV.

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sons by their family or friends ; they are termed *Rekwallce*, or *guardians*. In these countries this belief is more in extreme than in Malwa, and they have many wizards, as well as witches ; but enough has been said upon the subject. Though this superstition is general, and too deep-rooted to give way, except gradually, as knowledge is introduced, sufficient has been already done to diminish greatly the murders committed upon the unhappy class of beings who are branded with the imputation of sorcery."

The remaining portion of this part is occupied with an account of the military establishments in Malwa, and the classification and census of the population. The following statement exhibits the result of the writer's information upon the first point :

In the Service of Scindiah.

Mahomedans	6,005
Hindus	17,166*
Sebundies and Garrisons of Forts	6,435

Total.....29,606

In the Service of Holkar.

Mahomedans	870
Hindus	2,795
Sebundies, Garrisons, &c....	1,000

Total..... 4,665

In the Service of Dhar.

Mahomedans	40
Hindus	230
Irregulars, Sebundies, &c. ^c (Hindus)	887

Total. 1,157

Dewass.

Hindus (including two hun- dred irregulars, &c.).....	340
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Kotah.

Mahomedans	2,660
Hindus	11,540
Sebundies, Garrisons, &c. (Hindus and Rajpoots) ..	10,760

Total.....24,900

Bhopaul.

Mahomedans and Afghans ..	3,000
Hindus	600
Sebundies, irregulars, &c....	2,400
	<hr/> 6,000

Dongerpore.

Rajpoots	278
Irregulars (Rajpoots, Gos- seins, and Moghcees).....	853

Total..... 1,131

Banswarrah.

Rajpoots	302
Mahomedans	250
Hindus	837

Total. 1,389

Purtaubghur.

Rajpoots	156
Irregulars of all kinds	798

Total..... 954

Seeta Mhow.

Rajpoots	270
Irregulars of all kinds	660

Total..... 930

Oomulwarrah.

Hindu Feudatories	630
Irregulars, Sebundies, &c....	1,000

Total.... 1,630

Keecheepoor.

Rajpoots	60
Irregulars of all kinds	300

Total..... 360

Guffoor Khan.

Mahomedans	600
Sebundies, Irregulars, &c..	150

Total..... 750

Grand Total... 73,812

This must however be considered as the *peace establishment* of Malwa, a state which (to use the words of the reporter), " guaranteed as it is by the paramount strength of the British

Government, leaves little inducement for the native princes to continue in their service larger bodies of troops than what are actually necessary for the purposes of state, and for the collection of the revenues."

With respect to the second point, the population of the province, a table is given which exhibits very minutely every particular with respect to this interesting subject, in so far as regards

most of the states (including those of Holkar and the Puars). The jealousy of Scindiah and some other States rendered fruitless all attempts at similar inquiries in their territories. The following is an abstract of Sir John's schedules, in which are not included soldiers receiving regular pay, sebundies, garrisons, &c., who are comprehended in the foregoing statement :

	Number of Houses, or Families.		Families of the Civil Community.	Families of the Military and Pindari Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total Population.
	Hindu	Mahomedan.						
<i>Territories of Holkar in Malwa.</i>								
1,550 inhabited towns and villages, including Indore, the capital, and Holkar's Camp and Court.*	65,145	3,441	76,194	22,199	114,233	110,971	112,100	410,274
Cantonment of Mhow, viz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000
Natives of Hindustan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,731
Do. of Malwa and Deekan . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaffoor Khan's Jaghure in Malwa.	12,260	346	2,655	3,951	23,037	21,965	21,936	66,958
6 Purgunnahs †	15,072	793	10,162	5,703	22,142	21,420	20,125	64,087
<i>Dhar Possessions in Malwa</i>								
3 Purgunnahs, containing 311 villages.	15,691	1,094	12,661	3,924	—	—	—	63,117
<i>Dewass Possessions in Malwa.</i>								
5 Purgunnahs, Tuppah of Gurgoocha, and towns of Dewass and Barotha . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,965
Bheel population.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Possessions of Holkar in Narmar.</i>								
28 Purgunnahs, containing 443 villages and towns	21,982	1,092	17,161	5,913	29,122	30,292	29,895	89,309
<i>Possessions of the Dhar Rajah, &c. in Narmar.</i>								
7 Purgunnahs, containing 123 villages †	4,417	206	3,457	1,156	—	—	—	27,852
<i>British Dependencies in Narmar.</i>								
3 Purgunnahs, containing 61 villages, and the Kusbar of Mundleesir . . .	2,426	67	2,095	792	4,191	5,195	3,614	12,000

* Only the aggregate population of the Camp, Court, and Capital is given.

† The return of the Purgunnah of Mulbarghur contained the number of men, women and children only.

‡ This return is also imperfect.

The following is an abstract of the Bheel population of the Vindhya range, consisting of a hundred and twelve Parahs, or hamlets, which are included in the return of the Dewass possessions in Malwa:

Total number of ploughs. 419

Quantity of land ploughed

and cultivated 5,119 beegahs

Number of horses 1,052

Total population (*ut supra*)

..... 3,965

From *data* derived from the foregoing statements, the aggregate population of Malwa proper, is computed to consist of 2,642,677 souls, distributed over a territory of 26,767 square miles.

Two facts present themselves in a very striking manner in looking over these details; first, the small number

of children, which threatens a large diminution of the population; and, secondly, the great disproportion of Mahomedans to Hindus, there being more than twenty-one of the latter to one of the former. Both these facts are remarked by Sir John Malcolm, who observes, that the cause of the first may be traced to "that anarchy which has prevailed for the last twenty years over the whole of this part of India; while the latter fact serves to illustrate most forcibly how very rapid and complete the annihilation of the Mahomedan power has been in this part of India. In the short period of little more than a century, Malwa may be said to have returned to its former condition of a Hindu province."

(To be concluded in our next.)

CAPTAIN HODGSON'S JOURNAL OF A SURVEY TO THE HEAD OF THE GANGES, &c. IN 1817.

(Concluded from Vol. XVI. page 515.)

It now remains to give some account of this bed or valley of snow, which gives rise to the *Ganges*. It appears that we passed up it somewhat more than a mile and a half. From our last station we could see onwards, as we estimated, about five miles, to where there seemed to be a crest or ridge of considerable elevation, though low when compared with the great peak which flanked it. The general slope of the surface of the snow valley was 7° , which was the angle of elevation of the crest, while that of the peak St. George, one of those which flanked it to the left, was $17^{\circ} 45'$. In the space we had passed over the snow-bed, the *Ganges* was not to be seen; it was concealed, probably, many hundred feet below the surface. We had a fair view onward, and there was no sign of the river; and I am firmly convinced that its first appearance in day is at the *débouche* I have described: perhaps, indeed, some of those various chasms and rents in the snow-bed, which intersect it in all sorts of irregular directions, may occasionally let in the light on some part of the bed of the stream, but the general line and direction of it could only be

guessed at, as it is altogether here far below the broken snowy surface. The breadth of the snow-valley, or bed, is about a mile and a half, and its length may be $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 miles from the *débouche* of the river to the summit of the slope which terminated our view. As to the depth of the snow, it is impossible to form a correct judgment, but it must be very great. It may easily be imagined, that a large supply of water is furnished at this season by the melting of this vast mass in the valley, as well as by the melting of that of the great peaks which bound it. From their bases torrents rush, which, cutting their way under snow, tend to the centre of the valley, and form the young *Ganges*, which is further augmented by the waters which filter through the rents of the snow-bed itself. In this manner all the *Himalaya* rivers, whose heads I have visited and passed over, are formed; they all issue in a full stream from under thick beds of snow, and differ from the *Ganges*, inasmuch as their streams are less, and so are their parent snows. On our return down the snow-valley we passed nearer to its north side than in going up, and

saw a very considerable torrent cutting under it from the peaks; this was making its way to the centre; at times we saw it through rents in the snow, and at others only heard its noise. As there must be several more such feeders, they will be fully sufficient to form such a stream as we observed the *Ganges* to be at the *débouche* in the space of six or seven miles. I am fully satisfied, that if we could have gone further we should not have again seen the river, and that its appearance at *Mahádeva's hair*, or whatever we may chuse to call it, was the real and first *débouche* of the *Bhágirathí*. All I regret is, that we could not go to the ridge to see what was beyond it. I suspect there must be a descent, but over long and impassable wastes of snow, and not in such a direction as would lead direct to any plains, as the course to bring one to such plains would be to the N.E. or N., whereas the line of the river's course, or rather of the ridge in front, was to the S.E., parallel to the run of the Himalaya, which is generally from S.E. to N.W. Immediately in front of the ridge no peaks were seen, but on its S.E. flank, and at the distance of about eighteen miles, a large snowy peak appeared, so that, I think, there can be no plain within a considerable distance of the S.E. side of the ridge if there be streams from its other side they must flow to the S.E. After all, I do not know how we should have existed if we had been able to go to the ridge, for we could not have arrived there before night, and to pass the night on these extensive snows, without fire-wood or shelter, would have cost some of us our lives; but of that we did not then consider much; if we could have gone we should. We had only a few trusty men with us, and a short allowance of grain for them, for this and the following day, and had sent orders to the people left at *Gangotri* to make their way back towards *Reital*, leaving us what grain could be spared, and to forward on what they might meet, as I expected some from *Reital*, from whence we were supplied, during our absence from it, of altogether twenty-eight days. I cannot suppose that, by this way, there can be any practicable or useful pass to the *Tartarian* districts, or doubtless the people would have found it out, and used it, as they do that up the course of the *Jahnuvī*. While

I give it as my opinion, that, under any circumstances, the crossing of the ridge must be difficult, I would by no means wish to be understood to assert that I should think it impossible, under more favourable circumstances, and in a year when less snow has fallen than in the present; but I seriously declare, that, situated as we were, it was not possible for us to go further than we did, and that it was with great difficulty we got back.

It is now to be considered whether the supplies of water, produced as above described, are sufficient to form a stream of 27 feet wide, and 15 inches (mean depth) at the *débouche*. It has been stated, that at *Gangotri*, the breadth of the river, on the 20th May, was 43 feet, and its depth 18 inches. The distance thence to the *débouche* was 22,620 paces, which I reckon about eleven British miles. In that space it received some supplies, as mentioned in the notes, but they were not abundant. Thus the quantity of water is diminished nearly one-half; but it is to be remembered that on our return to *Gangotri*, on the 2d of June, the bulk of the river was considered as being doubled, it being two feet deep, and also much wider; so that on the 31st May, we may suppose it to have been 21 inches deep, and perhaps 48 feet wide at *Gangotri*. It is with this mean size that the comparison of the difference of its bulk at *Gangotri* and the *débouche* must be made, the proportion thus is, that the body or quantity of water would be at *Gangotri* almost treble to that at the *débouche*, but allowing it to be only double in this space of eleven miles, it will be evident, that in five or six miles further there can be little or no water in the bed under the snow, and, consequently, that the most remote all which contributes under the snow to the first formation of the *Ganges*, cannot be more distant than the ridge; so I think it may be allowed, that such first formation is on the hither side of the ridge, and not at any lake, or more distant place beyond it.

"Indeed, considering the large supplies which the snow-valley furnishes, I rather wonder that the stream was not larger when I measured it at the *débouche*. Whether there are any boiling springs under the snow, as at *Jumnotri*, I do not know, but suppose there are not, as I did not see any smoke; a steam, however, there may

be, and the steam may be condensed ere it can appear. I imagine that the season of the rains would be, in one respect, the most proper to attempt the passage of the great snow-bed; it may at that time be reduced in thickness, but I have no idea that it ever melts away; yet, in the rains, it perhaps will not be possible to ford the river above *Gangotri*, which must frequently be done, if the smaller avalanches on which we very frequently crossed it are melted. In the rains, also, there must be greater hazard from the falling of the rocks and slips of the mountain, for the melting snow forms many rills which undermine the rocks, and set them loose, and it is not possible to avoid a large fall of the mountain's side if one should unfortunately be in the line of its direction when it comes down.

I have preserved specimens of the rocks of which these peaks are composed, also of the different sorts of pines which grow at their bases. Above *Suc'hí* and *Jhál*, the country is not inhabited, nor is it habitable beyond those places, except at the small village of *Duráli*, which is now deserted. *Tuwarra*, *Suc'hí*, and *Jhál*, are very small and ruinous villages. *Reital* is a pretty good village, of about twenty-five houses, as is *Salang*, and there are two or three more in that neighbourhood: I found the inhabitants civil and obedient.

The people of *Rowan* are, in general, much inferior in appearance to those of *Jubul* and *Sirmour*, and the more western mountains; indeed, with few exceptions, they are an ugly race, both men and women, and extremely dirty in their persons. They complain much of the incursions of the *Banditti* from the western parts of *Rowan* and *Busahir*, who carry off their sheep in the rains; but from what I can learn, they in turn plunder their eastern neighbours, of the *Cédar nah* districts, and they pride themselves on the long journeys they make in their sheep stealing expeditions. The proper time for those forays is the latter end of the rain, when the snow is much reduced. The women have not here, as to the westward, a plurality of husbands. I saw no fire-arms among the inhabitants, nor swords or war-hatchets; their weapons are bows and arrows. The climate of *Reital* is at this season very pleasant, and the

price of grain is not high, but it is not abundant. The corn is cut in the beginning of June.

No volcanoes were seen or heard of in these mountains, whose composition is granite of various kinds and colours. No shells nor animal remains were seen. The magnetic variation was small, and differing little, if at all, from what it is on the plains of the upper provinces; it is from $40'$ to 1° and 2° , according to different needles, and is easterly, by which I mean that the variation must be added to the magnetic azimuth. The diurnal small changes in the barometer were perceptible, the mercury always falling a little before noon, as in the plains.

Having received new thermometers from *Calcutta*, both long and short, I found that they gave the same boiling point, but the thermometer I had last year, in *Busahir*, &c. shewed the boiling point 2° or $24''$ below the new ones. I always suspected the thermometer, but had not then a better. It boiled in the *Pamwa* pass, in the *Kunaur* and *Busahir* snowy mountains, at 188° at my camp a little above the lower line of snow, on the 24th June last, so that it should have been 190° , or 22° lower than at the sea side. Bears abound in the higher mountains, also the *gorul*, or *borul*, an animal between the deer and goat, and the *phoo*, a larger animal of the same kind; I have preserved the skin, horns, and bones of the head of one shot near *Jumudra*. Near the villages where snow lies a great part of the year, there is abundance of the *Monnal* pheasants and *chakons*. In the lower mountains, there are black partridges, and tigers, leopards, and bears. I never saw any snake in the cooler regions.

It was remarked above, that the snow on the great bed was stuck, as it were, with rock and rubbish in such a manner, as that the stones and large pieces of rock are supported in the snow, and sink as it sinks. As they are at such a distance from the peaks as to preclude the idea that they could have rolled down to their present places, except their sharp points had been covered, it appears most likely that the very weighty falls of snow, which there must be here in the winter, bring down with them pieces of rock in the same manner as a large snow ball could collect

gravel, and carry it on with it in its course. Masses of snow falling from the high peaks which bound the snow-bed, if they chance to collect more, and to take a rounded form, would have a prodigious impulse, and might roll to the centre of the snow-valley loaded with the pieces of rock they had involved.

It is not easy to account for the deep rents which intersect this snow-bed, without supposing it to be full of hollow places. It struck us, that the late earthquakes might have occasioned some of the rents. I never saw them before on other snow-beds, except at *Jumnotri*, where they are occasioned by the steam of the extensive range of boiling springs there; perhaps there may be such springs here also; they are frequent in the *Himálaya*, and one might suppose they were a provision of nature to insure a supply of water to the heads of the great rivers in the winter, when the sun can have little power of melting the snow above those deep recesses.

I will now proceed to give some account of the course of the river *Jumna* within the mountains, and of its spring at *Jumnotri*, which I also visited this year; the above remarks respecting the *Ganges* having already swelled this paper to too great a bulk, I will make those regarding the *Jumna* in as few words as possible. In the maps published ten years ago, the *Jumna* is laid down as having a very long course, from the latitude of 34° ; from what authority it is difficult to guess, for much as has been surmised and written respecting the head of the *Ganges*, I cannot find any accounts of that of the *Jumna*. It was not known until the year 1811 that the *Jumna*, properly so called, was a comparatively small river above its junction with the *Tonse* in the *Dun*, and I believe the existence of the latter river, though fully treble the size of the *Jumna*, was unknown to Europeans.

The junction of the *Tonse* and *Jumna* takes place at the N.W. end of the *Dun* valley, in latitude $30^{\circ} 30'$, where the river loses its name in that of the small one, and the united stream is called the *Jumna*. The course of the *Jumna* from *Jumnotri*, which is in latitude $30^{\circ} 59'$, being generally south 60° west. It is fordable above the confluence, but the *Tonse* is not. Not having yet visited the source of the *Tonse*,

I am not certain whether it rises within the *Himálaya*, as the *B'hágirathi* does, or at its S.W. or exterior base, like the *Jumna*; but the latter I believe to be the case. I apprehend that three considerable streams, which, like the *Jumna*, originate from the south faces of the *Himálaya*, in the districts of *Barasa*, *Leulowari*, and *Deodara Kowarra*, join to form the *Tonse*; and it receives a considerable accession of water from the *Paber* river, which I imagine to be equal in size to any of the three above-mentioned feeders. Respecting them, I have at present only native information to guide me, but of the *Paber* I can speak with more confidence, for when, in June 1816, I penetrated within the *Himálaya*, by the course of the *Sethj*, I found that the north bases of many of the snowy peaks seen from the plains of *Hindustan* were washed by that river. Its course, in the province of *Kunaur*, in latitude $31^{\circ} 31'$, and longitude $78^{\circ} 16'$ being from east 25° S. to 25° to the N. of west. In this position the *Sethj* is bounded both to the N. and S. by high and rugged snowy mountains, from which many torrents descend, and increase its bulk. Leaving the left bank and bed of the river, I ascended the snowy range, of which it washes the north base, and crossed over it on the 21st June 1816, at 40 minutes past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, during a heavy fall of snow, being the first European who effected a passage over the grand *Himálaya* ridge in that direction.

On surmounting the crest of the pass, I found that the *Indravati* river, which is a principal branch of the *Paber*, originated from the snows, on which I descended on the S.W. or hither side of the ridge, and I followed its channel to the place where it joins the *Paber*, which river must have its beginning in like manner, on the same side of the ridge, as I was informed by the people of the country it had, and I am nearly certain it is the case; and it is most probable that all the streams which form the *Tonse*, do, in like manner, descend from the south-west side of the fronting snowy range, the north-east base of which is washed by the *Sethj*, as above-mentioned.

However, I intend to explore the sources of the *Tonse*, as well as of the *Sethj* and *Jahnari* rivers. But to return to the *Jumna*.

The route from its confluence with the *Tonse* in the *Dán* is thus : to *Calsi* four miles, a large village immediately within the mountain of *Jainsar*, of which district it is esteemed the capital. It is situated between two high and steep mountains, and on the *Omla*, a small river which joins the *Jumna*. *Calsi* is a place of some little trade, as the people of the neighbouring mountains bring to it their productions, and exchange them for cash to pay their rents, and a very small quantity of the produce of the plains. On the march, the *Jumna* is forded above its confluence with the *Tonse*. Carriage cattle may go to *Calsi*, but further within the mountains every article is carried on men's backs. Latitude of *Calsi*, $30^{\circ} 31' 24''$.

Calsi to *Bariat Fort*, total distance 24,511 paces. 6,000 paces of exceedingly steep ascent of the mountain, on the left bank of the *Omla*; 2,600 easier, to the village of *Khunji* on the ridge; remainder along the mountain side, with occasional ascents and descents, to the foot of the peak of *Birat*, which rises conically above the ridge; 1,800 paces of the steep ascent up it to the fort, which is a small double enclosure. It was abandoned by the *Gore'ha* garrison on the approach of a force under Colonel Carpenter.

The height of *Birat* above *Scharanpur* (which is visible from it), is 6,508 feet; it commands a noble view of the snowy mountains, and the various intermediate ranges, as well as of the *Dán* valley, and the plains on both sides of the *Jumna*.

Invalids from the plains requiring a change of climate may find it at *Birat*. In the winter the fort is almost buried in snow, which remains in shady places, and on the northern side of the peak, till the beginning of April; but snow seldom falls later than the last week of March, at which season, while I was in the fort, there was a shower which covered the ground to the depth of two inches; the peak is a bare slaty rock, with some quartz intermixed.

March 29, 1817.—*Birat* to *Murlang*. Total distance 4 m. 6 f. 2 m. 5 f. narrow path along the mountain's side, then a steep descent of 2 m. 1 f. to *Murlang*, a small village in a glen on the *Silgad* rivulet, which falls into the *Jumna* three miles to the east. No grain here. Lat.

observed $30^{\circ} 36' 53''$. Thermometer at noon 78° . It was yesterday at noon, at *Birat*, 50° .

March 30.—*Murlang* to *Col'ha*. Total distance 9 m. 5 f. Proceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the bed of the *Silgad* to the *Jumna*, then leave it, and cross a ridge, and go up the bed of the *Jumna* to the confluence of the *Cunti* river, which joins it from the *Krinah* peak to the west. That river is about 60 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 feet deep. The *Jumna* is 90 feet wide, 3 to 5 feet deep, rapid, and not fordable. The rest of the path is a long ascent of the mountain above the right bank of the *Jumna* to *Col'ha*, a village of ten houses, about 3,000 feet above the level of the river. A fatiguing march; heavy rain, no grain here.

March 31.—*Col'ha* to *Lakha Man'dal*. Total distance 8 m. 7 f. For 6 m. 7 f. the path lies generally along the side of the mountain, with occasional strong ascents and descents: 1 m. 5 f. of very steep descent into a dell, the rest lighter descent, flat and ascent from a rivulet to *Lak'ha Man'dal*, on the right bank of the *Jumna* and about 300 feet above it.

Lak'ha Man'dal is a place of some celebrity in *Hindu* story, as having been one of the temporary residences of the *I n'dás*, and tradition says that formerly there were a great number of statues and temples here, but I imagine the greater part to have been buried by the slip of the side of the mountain at the foot of which it is situated. Several pieces of cornices, entablatures, and other ornamental fragments of buildings, are seen projecting above the soil, which buries the remainder; they are of black stone, and the carving of the ornaments is very well executed. There are also two statues of *Blám* and *Arjun*, of the size of life, which are half-buried in the soil, and a prodigious number of small idols is deposited in a little temple, which is the only one now remaining, and which does not appear to be of any remote antiquity. The ignorant *Brahman* could give no account of the building, he declared, as they all do when consulted on such subjects, that it is not of human workmanship, but was built by *Blám* countless ages ago.

It does not appear that pilgrims now resort here; the place is nearly desolate; it is surrounded by high rocky peaks, and

may have been chosen as a fit seat for gloomy and recluse superstition.

Within the temple there is a large slab of blue stone, inscribed with Hindu characters; I cleaned it and took off a reversed impression, as well as circumstances would allow, and sent it to Colonel Mackenzie. Latitude of *Lak'ha Mun'dul* $30^{\circ} 43' 24''$.

Lak'ha Mun'dul to *Bancauli*. Distance 3 m. 5 f. Gradual descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the *Ricnar* river, which is the boundary between *Sirmor* and the *Rewari* district of *Gurhwal*. It has a course of about 10 miles from the N.W., and joins the *Jumna* here. From the river very steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the mountain, to a crest called *Géndá Ghát*, there obliquing to *Bancauli*, a village of twenty houses, with a temple; it is on the mountain's side, and about 3,000 feet above the *Jumna*. No grain to be had here as at other places. I planted potatoes. Rainy weather; no latitude.

April 3, 1817.—*Bancauli* to *Paunti*. Total distance 11 m. 1 f. by the wheel, in paces 23,108. To the bed of the *Jumna* 3 m. 3 f. mostly oblique descent, though steep in some places above the right bank of the river. Here are very high and steep precipices, from which large blocks of granite have fallen into the bed of the river, which forces its way through and over those obstructions with much violence and noise. After passing over the rocks by the river side for half a mile, we leave it, and climb the right bank by an exceedingly steep ascent, to the *Tonm Ghát*, which overhangs the stream, and is about 1,000 feet above it. Hence descend a mile to the *Camaulda* river; cross it on trunks of trees laid across, a little above its junction with the *Jumna*. The *Camaulda* is the largest river which the *Jumna* receives above the confluence of the *Tonse*; its course is from N. 10° west, down the *Rama Sirai* district, which is a small valley, and is reported to be in some places a mile wide, but is now overrun with jungles, full of wild beasts. The *Camaulda*, now swollen by the rain, is about 70 feet wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and very rapid. Immediately on crossing it, the country up the *Jumna* assumes a more pleasing appearance; the mountains which bound it, though very lofty, do not rise so abruptly, and several small villages are

seen on their lower slopes. On the right bank of the river there is a slip of level ground 3 to 500 yards wide. The summits of the mountains are covered with cedars and other pines, and the snow yet lies on them. Proceed by the river side to *Paunti*, a village of twenty houses, pleasantly situated about 400 feet above the *Jumna*. The march was long and fatiguing, as it rained the whole way; the loaded people did not arrive till after dark. At this village I got supplies of grain. The country I have passed through from *Calsi* is nearly deserted, on account of famine, caused by the crops of last year having been destroyed by the hail in October. Aware of this circumstance, I have brought grain with me from *Calsi*, and subsisted my followers with it. Latitude of *Paunti* $30^{\circ} 48' 08''$.

April 5, 1817.—*Paunti* to *Gira*. Total distance 7 m. $1\frac{1}{2}$ f. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles parallel to the *Jumna*, and descend to its bed, where the stream from the *Banaul* glen joins it. Leave the *Jumna* and proceed three miles N.W. up the *Banaul* river. Then ascend the south face of the mountain to *Gira*, a village of ten large houses, pleasantly situated, and sheltered from the northern blasts. This district of *Banaul* is about seven miles in length; the N.W. end is closed by a high rocky mountain, where the stream arises which waters the bottom of the glen. Several villages are seen placed in advantageous situations on the sides of the mountains, the soil of which is fertile; wood, water, and grain are abundant.

"As I learnt that much snow yet remained on my route forward, I halted here some days to give it time to melt, and to refresh my people, who were harassed by the journey from *Calsi*, for it had rained every day, and they had been sparingly and ill fed, and also to take the rate of my chronometers. I took two immersions of Jupiter's satellites, as follows.

April 9.—2d Sat. Observed h. m. s.
immersion at mean time .. 14 11 55 5
The same was observed at
the Madras observatory, at 14 49 35 8

Differences of the meridians 07 40 3
Longitude of Madras . 5 21 14

Ditto of Gira 5 13 33
Vol. XV. E

The observations at both places are rated as clear and good.

April 10.—1st Sat. Observed immersion, but not a good observation, mean H. m. s. time..... 14 09 27

Same at Madras Observatory 14 17 25

07 58

5 21 14

Longitude by 1st Sat. 13 15

Diuto..... 2d do. 13 38

Mean by immersions..... 5 13 24

Latitude of Gira, $30^{\circ} 52' 06''$.

April 12, 1817.—Gira to Thánno. Total distance eight miles. Down the N. side of the glen, and pass through the villages of Bisát and Dérát to Dakiát, a large village, 4 m. 6 f. Proceed parallel to the Jumna, but above it, 1 m. 6 f., and descend to the Badál river, which comes from a glen similar to that of Banúl, but is longer, and contains more and larger villages.

The river joins the Jumna here; it comes from the Cétára Cánta, a large mountain covered with snow, and its course is from N. 15° west; breadth about 40 feet, depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 feet. Proceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further to Thánno, a small village 400 feet above the right bank of the Jumna.

The road to-day chiefly on a gradual descent; path good and pleasant. The Jumnotri snowy peaks, seen up the river, have a noble appearance; the eastern peak bears $56^{\circ} 17'$ N.E., its altitude $8^{\circ} 16'$.

Thánno appears to be 4,083 feet above the level of Scharanpori. Latitude observed $30^{\circ} 49' 12''$.

April 13, 1817.—Thánno to Catnaur. Total distance 4 m. 2 f. Steep descent to the Jumna, and cross it on a sangha, which consists of three small spars and some twigs, bound together, and laid across in the manner of a hurdle. The sangha is in two portions, being laid from rock to rock; one is nine paces in length, and the other seven, the breadth of the river being about 40 feet; but it is deep, being confined between the rocks, through which it falls like a cataract. The water nearly touches the bridge, which is a bad one; some of my goats fell through it,

and were drowned. Above this place, the bed of the Jumna is much inclined; the stream bounds from rock to rock, and for the most part is a series of small cataracts.

A mile beyond the sangha cross the Silba, a small river from the glen of that name, and proceed to Catnaur, a small village 500 feet above the left bank of the Jumna; up the Silba glen is a convenient pass over the ridge which separates the Ganges and Jumna.

The path to-day chiefly ascent and descent, and very rough and steep in most places; and henceforward the features of the mountains bear a harsher appearance, there being generally mural precipices rising from the bed of the Jumna, to the height of 1,500 to 2,000 feet, either on one side or the other. The summits of the mountains all round are deep in snow. A stream from a peak called Dulla Causu, joins the Jumna here from the S.E. Latitude observed $30^{\circ} 51' 35''$.

As no grain was to be had here, I was obliged to march in the afternoon to a very large village called Páti, situated up a wild glen: this was a good deal out of my route. The inhabitants of Páti and the neighbouring villages, have been noted for a rebellious spirit, against both the Gur'hwal and Gore'ha governments. They had cut off several parties of the Rája's troops, and surprised and destroyed a complete company of Gore'has several years ago, for which they were punished by a force sent out against them under the brave chief Bhac: Thapa. On my arrival they refused to sell me any supplies, and I expected to have had trouble; however, towards evening, we came to a better understanding and I got abundance of grain. The village consists of about fifty large houses; the inhabitants are stout and hard-featured, and the women generally have light complexions, and agreeable countenances. In the morning I went down the glen $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then along the right bank of the Jumna, but high above it, by a difficult and very unpleasant pathway overhanging it; in one place I was obliged to go with great caution, and barefooted, for a false step would have been fatal. The precipices on the opposite side of the river are quite perpendicular, and on this exceedingly steep. After passing the worst

part, descend to *Ojha Ghur*, a hamlet of three huts only, in a dismal situation, at the feet of steep and lofty cliffs, the rocks hurled from which by the earthquake of 1803 buried a small fort and village which once stood here: dreadful mementos are seen in these mountains of the effects of that catastrophe. Under *Ojha Ghur* a stream falls into the *Jumna*, and several cataracts are seen falling among the surrounding precipices. There are some hot springs at the bed of the *Jumna*, which is 400 feet below the hamlet.

Latitude observed $30^{\circ} 54' 47''$.

April 15, 1817.—(*Ojha Ghur* to *Rána*). Total distance 4 m. 5 f., in paces 91,815. 2,655 paces along the mountain's side and descent to the *Jumna*. Cross it on a *sangha* of two small spars, its length 20 feet, breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The river rushes with great violence under the *sangha*, and nearly touches it. The general breadth of the stream is greater, but it is here confined between two rocks.

1,200 paces by the margin of the river; the rest for the most part ascent, and in some places very steep and rugged.

Rána is a small village of fifteen houses, about 800 feet above the left bank of the river, on the slope of the mountain; the general lower line of snow on it does not appear to be more than 1,000 feet above the village. The opposite bank of the river is composed of yellow granite precipices, rising murally from the stream to the height of about 2,500 feet or more. The courses of the rock are disposed almost horizontally at high as 1,000 feet above the river; but towards the summits they appear to incline in an angle of about 35° , the apex being to the south-west. Heavy storms of hail and thunder.

April 16, 1817.—*Rána* to *Bannása*. Distance 7,839 paces

Ascents and descents to the small village of *Bári* 2,356 paces; 684 paces further descent to the *Burha Gangá* river, which has a course of about eight miles from the snows to the right; it is in two streams, each eight paces wide and eighteen inches deep, and joins the *Jumna*. 1,480 paces of exceedingly steep ascent; the remainder ascents and descents, and difficult road. Cross the *Jumna* on a *sangha*, and also the *Bannása* river, which is about two-thirds of its size, and joins it here. As-

cent to *Bannása*, a small village at the foot of a rocky mountain, a fall from which last year destroyed half the village. Angle of altitude of the mountain $40^{\circ} 55'$. Among the cliffs, and on the summit, I observed with a telescope many of a species of animal peculiar to these elevated regions; it is called *phcir*, and, as a mountaineer in my service succeeded, after many toilsome chaces, in shooting one of them, I can give a description of its dimensions.

FIG. 1n.

Length from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, the length of the face being 11 inches, and of the tail 3 inches only..... 5 0

Height from shoulder to toe .. 3 $2\frac{1}{2}$

Girth at the chest 2 $11\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto at the loins 2 4

Length of the hair at the shoulders eight inches, but on the other parts of the body it is short.

I preserved the skin and the bones of the head and horns, and presented them to the Most Noble the Governor-General, who, I believe, sent them to Sir Joseph Banks.

The face of the animal, which was a male, resembles that of the *Níl Gáo*. The horns are large; the lower part of them stands nearly erect from the forehead, but the upper half bends backward. The hoofs cloven. The colour that of a camel or lion, and the long hair about the shoulders and neck somewhat resembles a lion's mane. The flesh appeared coarse, and an unpleasant musky smell exhaled from it. The *Hindustáni's* would not touch it, but the *Gur'ha sipahís* and mountaineer coolies eat it with avidity. It is remarkable that those people will not eat mutton. The *phcir* is a gregarious animal, and appears to subsist on the short herbage at the edge of the snow. The chase of it in its haunts on the cliffs and precipices is most difficult and dangerous; but in the depth of winter, when the snow drives them down to the villages, the people hunt and kill them more easily.

In this neighbourhood, springs of hot water are very numerous; they are seen bubbling up among the rocks in various places near the rivers. The heat of the water is too great to bear the hand in it for many moments, but having broken my long scaled thermometer, I could not

ascertain its precise temperature: the water has little if any taste. About half a mile above its junction with the *Jumna*, the *Bannása* river falls from a precipice of yellow and rose-coloured granite, of 80 or 90 feet high, in a noble cascade. The breadth of the stream is about 15 feet, and it falls into a deep basin, which it has worn in the rock, with much noise.

The stream is caused by the melting of the snows on the heights above.

From the village two of the *Jumnotri* peaks appear towering above the clouds, with sublime effect. Angle of altitude (taken by reflection in mercury) of the east peak $15^{\circ} 34' 45''$, of the west $17^{\circ} 10' 10''$.

April 16, 1817.—*Bannása*.

	H. m. s.
Observed immersion of the 2d Satellite M. T.	17 16 05
The same took place at <i>Madras</i> Observatory at.	17 23 31 1
Difference.	07 26 1
Longitude of <i>Madras</i>	5 21 14
Ditto of <i>Bannása</i>	5 13 47 9

The beginning of twilight made the observation not so good as it would have otherwise been.

Latitude observed $30^{\circ} 55' 50''$.

This is not a good latitude. The weather was cloudy and stormy, with showers of sleet.

April 17, 1817.—*Bannása* to *Cursáli*. Thermometer at sunrise 33° . Descend to the *Jumna*, and cross it on a plank $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and again on a plank of 10 feet; depth of the water $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; beds of frozen snow extend to the margin of the stream. A most laborious and steep ascent of 675 paces, whence gradually descend, and cross the *Jumna* on a small *sangha*, where it receives the *Imri* rivulet from the snow, whence it originates, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the end. It is less than the *Jumna*, which is now reduced to the rank of a rivulet. Strong ascent to the village of *Cursáli*.

Total distance 4,978 paces.

Stormy weather and very cold, driving showers of sleet and rain; path bad and slippery.

The village of *Cursáli* contains about twenty-five substantial houses, and is situated at the immediate feet of the *Jumnotri* snowy peaks; but they are not visible,

as the near and steep part of the base obstructs the view. The situation of *Cursáli* is very peculiar, and one would hardly suppose that people should choose to live in such a remote and cold place. It is the latter end of April, and yet daily slight showers of snow fall, and the remains of drifts yet lie in shaded places in the village. By the sides of the *Imri* and *Jumna* there are several spots of flat ground, on which the inhabitants cultivate grain enough for their subsistence. To the west, north, and east, this little secluded place is bounded by the lofty cliffs of the *Himálaya*; and to the south it is sheltered by a mountain, the north face of which is not so steep, and it is clothed with trees. All those are at present deep in snow, which reaches down to the level of the two streams; yet I found the place by no means an uncomfortable abode, for the heights near it shelter it from the violence of the winds. The sun is pleasantly warm in the middle of the day, and the progress of vegetation is rapid in proportion to the length of the winter. The rocky and snowy defile, called *Jumnotri*, where the *Jumna* originates, is seen in the direction of N. 42° east, distant three miles.

Latitude of *Cursáli*, $30^{\circ} 57' 19''$.

April 17.—Observed immersion of Jupiter's 1st Satellite, mean time, 16 h. 03 m. 46 s. It appears no observation was obtained at *Madras* on this day.

During three days I attempted to get some sets of lunar distances, and also transits of the moon over the meridian, but was constantly prevented by clouds from doing any thing satisfactorily.

April 21, 1817.—*Cursáli* to *Jumnotri*.

M. F. 3d.

1. Flat, along the village-fields; here climb a steep rocky corner above the river's bed. *Jumnotri* nearly $41^{\circ} 30'$. *Chía* mountain, over which there is a pass to *Suchi* on the *Ganges*, practicable in the rains (at present it is blocked up by deep snow) $128^{\circ} 30'$ 0 3 40

2. Steep descent through snow, 1 to 5 feet deep, then flat. 0 0 148

3. Fields, slight acclivity, snow-patches; abundance of pheasants here, chiefly of the kind called *Monál*. 0 0 64

4. Rough and rocky; descend to the *Jumna*, which in several places flows under beds of snow 25 or 30 feet thick. An overhanging precipice to the right. A torrent, called the *Bandiali*, half the size of the *Jumna*, joins it from a cleft in the rock, and is the last tribute it receives. The path to this station entirely through snow: cross the river twice, once on the stones, and once on a snow arch.....0 6 143

5. At *Bhairo Gháti*, the crest of one of the steepest ascents (for its length) I ever saw; it is entirely up the snow, in which we cut steps with *p'haoras* (spades) to facilitate our passage; there is here a place dedicated to *Bhairo Lál*, who is esteemed to be the janitor of *Jumnotri* and *Gangotri*. It is nothing more than a low building (if it may be so called) of three feet high, containing some small iron tridents. I hung a new English silver coin by a copper ring on one of them0 25

6. Exceedingly steep descent to the *Jumna*, by steps cut in the snow. A cascade of the stream cuts through the snow, and falls from a rock of the height of about 50 feet.0 0 130

7. Stiff ascent up the snow bed which conceals the river, except here, where the stream is visible for a few yards through a hole in the snow; the snow-bed is about 100 yards wide, and bounded by high precipices, from which masses of rock of 40 feet in length have recently fallen ..0 3 214

8. River, as before, under the snow; here it appears through a deep hole, falling in a cascade from the rock, below the snow. Rocks on both sides, those to the right cased with ice.....0 1 152

9. *Jumnotri*, the place so called 0 0 64

Total miles2 7 100

At *Jumpotri* the snow which covers and conceals the stream is about 60 yards wide, and is bounded to the right and left by mural precipices of granite; it is

40 feet 5½ inches thick, and has fallen from the precipices above. In front, at the distance of about 500 yards, part of the base of the great *Jumnotri* mountain rises abruptly, cased in snow and ice, and shutting up and totally terminating the head of this defile, in which the *Jumna* originates. I was able to measure the thickness of the bed of snow over the stream very exactly, by means of a plumb-line let down through one of the holes in it, which are caused by the steam of a great number of boiling springs which are at the border of the *Jumna*. The snow is very solid and hard frozen, but we found means to descend through it to the *Jumna* by an exceedingly steep and narrow dark hole made by the steam, and witnessed a very extraordinary scene, for which I was indebted to the earliness of the season and unusual quantity of snow which has fallen this year. When I got footing at the stream (here only a large pace wide), it was some time before I could discern any thing, on account of the darkness of the place, made more so by the thick steam; but having some white lights with me, I fired them, and by their glare was able to see and admire the curious domes of snow over-head: these are caused by the hot steam melting the snow over it. Some of these excavations are very spacious, resembling vaulted roofs of marble; and the snow, as it melts, falls in showers like heavy rain to the stream, which appears to owe its origin in a great measure to these supplies. Having only a short scaled thermometer with me, I could not ascertain the precise heat of the spring, but it was too hot to bear the finger in for more than two seconds, and must be near the boiling point. Rice boiled in it, but imperfectly. The range of springs is very extensive, but I could not visit them all, as the rest are in dark recesses and snow caverns. The water of them rises up with great ebullition through crevices of the granite rock, and deposits a ferruginous sediment, of which I collected some; it is tasteless, and I did not perceive any peculiar smell. Hot springs are frequent in the *Himálaya*; perhaps they may be a provision of nature to ensure a supply of water to the heads of the rivers in the winter season, when the sun can have little or no power of melting the snows in those deep defiles.

From near this place the line of the course of the *Jumna* is perceptible downward to near *Lákha Mándal*, and is 55° 40' S. W. It will be seen by the notes, that from the place called *Bhairó Gháti* the bed of the river is overlaid with snow to the depth of from 15 to 40 feet, except at one or two places, where it shews itself through deep holes in the snow.

The snow-bed is bounded to the right and left by mural precipices of light-coloured granite; on some ledges there is a sprinkling of soil, where the *B'hoj-patra* bushes grow. The end of this dell or defile is closed, as before observed, by part of the base of the great snowy mountain of *Jumnotri*, and which is visible from the plains. The altitude of the part of the mountain visible is 29° 48'; but higher parts are concealed by the lower and nearer. The face of the mountain, which is visible to the height of about 4,000 feet, is entirely cased in snow and ice, and very steep. The foot of the base is distant from the hot springs about 500 yards, and immediately where the ascent becomes abrupt, a small rill is seen falling from a rock which projects from the snow; it is about three feet wide, and shallow, being only a shower of spray produced by the snow now thawing in the sun's rays at noon. Above that no water whatever is seen; if there were any, it would be visible, as the whole steep base of the mountain is exposed to view directly in front, consequently the above rill is the most remote source of the *Jumna*. At the present season it was not possible to go to it, as the snow-bed was farther on impassable, being intersected by rents and chasms caused by the falling in of the snow as it melts by the steam of the boiling springs below it.

Here, then, is the head of the *Jumna*, on the S. W. side of the grand *Himálaya* ridge, differing from the *Ganges*, inasmuch as that river has the upper part of its course within the *Himálaya*, flowing from the south of east to the north of west; and it is only from *Suchi*, where it pierces through the *Himálaya*, that it assumes a course of about south 20° west.

The fall of the *Jumna*, from *Jumnotri* to the *Dún*, is very considerable. I regret I had not a good barometer to ascertain the height of *Jumnotri*; I had with me an empty country-made barometer-tube, with

which I endeavoured to gain an approximate idea on the subject. Having warmed and well dried the tube, I filled it gradually with mercury, driving out such air-bubbles as were visible, and inverted it in a deep cup of quicksilver, taking care not to remove my finger from the orifice till the lower end of the tube was fairly below the surface of the quicksilver; the tube was kept in an erect position by means of a plumb line. The length of the column was 20.40 inches, which, corrected for temperature, gives 10,483 feet for the height of *Jumnotri* above the sea, taking 30.04 inches for the level of the sea.

The above is only a rude experiment, but I had not the means of making a better; the length of the column may be depended on to the 20th part of an inch, I think, but the probable impurity of the mercury may cause an error of 2 or perhaps 300 feet.

Near noon, I took a short set of circum-meridional altitudes of the sun for the latitude, as follows:

	M. s.	o	'	"
	19	30	58	59
Hourly angle. A. M.	19	0	0	55
	58	0	0	52
	0	31	0	47
P. M.	2	51	0	55
	6	28	0	42

Mean latitude of the hot } springs of *Jumnotri* } 30 58 52 1

The latitude of the small fall or rill, which may more properly be called the head of the *Jumna*, will be 30° 59' 06".

Having finished my observations by two o'clock, I set out to return; the heat of the sun had then begun to melt the snow on the cliffs on both sides, and many rocks and lumps of snow were falling down; this obliged us to run with all speed down the snow bed, to get out of the way of these missiles: several of the people had narrow escapes from the falling fragments, but no one was struck.

The inhabitants of *Cursáti* say that it is seventeen years since they had so severe a winter as the last. At *Jumnotri* the inclination of the granite rock is from 43° to 45° from the horizon. The apex being to the S. W., or towards the plains.

As the season was not sufficiently advanced to allow of my passing to the *Ganges* by the *Chú* or *Cisham* mountains,

both of which are at present impassable from the depth of snow on them, I returned to *Cannaur*, and going up the *Shiälba* glen, crossed the ridge which divides the two rivers at the *Jackeni Ghât*, and descended by *Bauna* & *Barahat*, from whence I proceeded up the *Ganges* to *Rital*, and continued my route beyond *Gangotri*, as before-mentioned.

I shortly hope to be able to present to the Society the result of my trigonometrical operations to determine the heights and positions of all the peaks of the *Ili-*

mälöya visible from *Seharanpur*, and also an account of the sources of the *Tonac* and *Jahnavi* rivers, and of the upper part of the course of the *Setlej*.

ADDENDA.

Height of the *Sangha* at *Lohari*

Naig above the sea 7,989

Below *Suchi* 7,608

Suchi village 8,869

Ridge of the mountain on which

Suchi stands 12,000

Junawetri 10,949

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. V.—MANDELSLO.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The subject of my present communication is the eastern travels of a native of Holstein, Jean-Albert de Mandelslo, *Gentilhomme des Ambassadeurs du Duc de Holstein en Moscovie et Perse*. They were published in German by his friend and companion, Adam Olearius;* and translated into French by M. de Wicquefort. The work is now before me, a ponderous folio, decorated with innumerable engravings, (among which is a curious view of *London* in the early part of the seventeenth century), and exhibiting no discreditable specimen of the art of *book-making*.

Your readers will desire to know something of the traveller's history. He was of noble birth, and became page to the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. A desire to see the world led him to seek a place in the suite of the ambassadors sent from the Duke to the King of Persia. When he arrived at *Ispahan*, he became acquainted with some English merchants, whose discourse of *Hindustan* fired him with desire to visit it; and leaving the court of the Persian monarch (who offered him an employment) as well as the ambassadors and his friend Olearius, he set off, without money, attended by three German valets and a Persian dragoman,

who deserted him soon afterwards. This was in the beginning of the year 1638.

With a violent diarrhœa, which soon turned to a dysentery, he took the road to *Ormus*. At *Surat* he experienced hospitality and assistance; from thence he proceeded to the court of the Great Mogul, returned to *Surat*, embarked on board an English ship, met with sundry hair-breadth escapes, and arrived on the coast of England, where he was saved from destruction almost miraculously.

To finish my account of his career, Mandelslo was tempted to enter the French army, owing to a countryman of his having arrived at a high dignity in France solely by his *vertu militaire*; and he died of the small-pox at Paris: "as if," says his biographer, with the characteristic modesty of a Frenchman, "he was to finish his life and travels in a city which comprehends all that he had seen, and all that he could see throughout the universe."

This sketch of his travels does not promise matter enough for a large folio; and accordingly, I find that the *Sieur Olearius* has incorporated a vast deal of his own, about *Pegu* and *Siam*, *China* and *Japan*, the state of affairs and of religion in *Ceylon*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, the *Moluccas*, and even the *Netherlands* and *London*, with an episode upon the *table ouverte* of the

* A person celebrated for his mathematical knowledge, and also for having constructed a globe of immense size, afterwards to be seen at *Petersburg*.

"Lord Maire" in that city, at which the traveller had the honour of dining.

To give you a digest of this work would be, I am satisfied, as little gratifying as to translate the multitude of eulogies in Latin, French, and German, by which it is prefaced. I shall endeavour, therefore, to collect some of the scattered sweets into a small com-

*Floriferis ut apes in montibus omnia libant,
Omnia sic nos.*

The description which he gives of the ruins of Persepolis, at Tsilminar, is worthy of record, and may be compared with the details afforded by our former subject, Sir Thomas Herbert. After observing that the ruins, whatever they be (for he does not seem clearly to comprehend what they are), are capable of raising rapture in the minds of those who have the smallest taste for the beauties of antiquity; he says, "The foundation is 25 feet deep, having at the two corners a staircase cut in white marble of ninety-five steps, which are very smooth, and so wide that twelve horses could mount abreast.

"Upon the square near the staircase, before you enter the body of the apartment, are seen the ruins of a wall, like the remains of two great gates, each having in relief a horse with harness and saddles of antique form; and in two other fragments are two animals, whose hinder parts resemble those of a horse, but the head, which is crowned, is like that of a lion; both have wings on their sides. "Near these are nineteen columns of black and white marble, of which the smallest measure eight, and the largest ten ells high, without the vases. We were assured that not long ago, forty columns were standing; but it is not easy to determine whether they were placed to adorn some hall, or fixed in the open air for show.

"A little in advance is found the place of two chambers, which, as far as can be judged by the doors and spaces for the windows, were not very large. The whole is of marble so

bright and polished, that it might serve for a mirror, as well as that we saw at the royal palace at Ispahan. On both sides are many figures of men in relief, some sitting, others standing, but much larger than the natural size. They have all such long hair that it lies upon the shoulders; large beards, and dresses which descend to the heels, with capacious sleeves, and a girdle round the waist. They all have round caps upon the head, so that we may conclude that such a costume, so different from the ordinary habit of the Persians, denotes a great antiquity.

"Not far from hence there are two other chambers, built in the same fashion, and of equal size, of which nothing remains but the doors and windows. It would appear that this structure had many doors; a custom which the Persians follow to this day, in order to admit the air, for the sake of coolness.

"Near these chambers are engraven upon a square pillar certain unknown characters, which have no affinity with the Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or any other tongue. There are twelve lines of these characters, which are triangular, pyramidal, or in form of obelisks, and so well engraved and proportioned, that those who made them could not be barbarians. Some think them *Talismans*, which conceal secrets that time may discover.

"There is, besides, a great court upon the same foundation, 90 paces square, having two doors on each of the four sides, one six and the other three paces wide, all formed of highly polished marble, the pieces of which are eight feet long by three feet wide.

"In another court are seen, cut in marble, battles, triumphs, *Olympic games*, finely done. Over each door is represented a man of good figure seated, and holding in one hand a globe, in the other a sceptre, although the kings of Persia never sit in this manner. I had the curiosity to ascend to the summit, where I saw the figure of a king at his devotion, adoring the sun, fire, and a serpent."

He adds with much simplicity, "It is impossible to say whether the architecture of this palace be of the Ionic, Doric, or Corinthian order, the building is so joined."

Of Shiraz he says that "it is without doubt the first city in Persia for eastern luxuries; that it is a saying among the Persians, that, if Mahomet had tasted the pleasures of Shiraz, he would have prayed for immortality." On his way from thence to Bander Gombroon (Gombroon) he fell sick, but met two Englishmen (one a Mr. Shapman) who treated him well, and gave him plenty of a Spanish wine, commonly called sack wine; but properly, he says, *vin de Xequé*, with which he "fortified his stomach:" its effect, we may remember, was different upon the viscera of poor Tom Coryat.

In speaking of the commodities of Gombroon, he mentions the pearl fishery, and describes the mode of diving as follows: "The head of the diver is enclosed in a sort of cap, or case, made of boiled leather, which has no aperture except by a tube which reaches to the surface of the water. He descends to the bottom of the sea, collects all the shells he finds, and having filled a bag round his neck, he gives the signal to his companions attending in a boat, who draw him out of the water."

The attentions received by the traveller from the English wherever he went, seem to have made no small impression upon him. Some of the details he gives of their manners are amusing. At Surat, he remarks the respect paid by the English to their president; also "the order observed there in every thing, particularly at prayers, which were performed twice a day, at six o'clock in the morning and eight at night; and on Sunday three times, and also a sermon. Every person had his peculiar duty, and his hours regulated as well for labour as for relaxation. I shall describe," he continues, "the way in which we

Asiatic Journ.—No. 85.

passed our time; but on Friday a special meeting took place after prayers, when three other merchants met us, who were related to the president, and who like him had left their wives in England. They departed thence the same day; wherefore they fixed upon it to refresh their memory, and drink to the health of their wives. Some took advantage of this little extravagance to drink their fill: although they might at any time drink as much as they pleased, either of sack, or of a certain drink composed of brandy, rose-water, citron-juice, and sugar, which the English call *Palepuntz*, [which I suppose was no other than *punch*] and time passes so agreeably in this social entertainment, that midnight often surprised us."

At Cambay he saw a suttee; and lest I should provoke a second attack from a worthy correspondent of yours, I will deliver the matter just as the traveller relates it, without comment: "Her husband was a Rasbout [Rajpoot] and had been killed at Lahore. As the Grand Mogul and his officers are Mahometans, they try to abolish by degrees this pagan and barbarous custom; and the governor for a long time refused permission to celebrate it, but at length was obliged to give way.

"She was not more than twenty years of age, but came to the place with so much confidence and gaiety, that I am persuaded she had taken *offion*, or opium. At the head of the procession marched musicians playing on hautboys and cymbals. After these came girls and women, who sang and danced before the widow, decked in her fairest clothes, her fingers, arms, and legs loaded with rings, bracelets, and jewels. The widow halted near the pile which was prepared for this fatal ceremony. She had bathed in the river, in order to meet her husband clean and pure.

"The pile was made of the wood of apricot-trees, intermixed with sand-
Vol. XV. F

dal-wood and cinnamon. After observing it with a look of indifference, she took leave of her parents and friends, and distributed among them the rings and bracelets she had about her.

"As soon as she mounted upon the pile, it was set fire to, and she poured upon her head a vase of oil, which the flame catching, she was suffocated in a moment, without exhibiting a change of muscle. Some of the attendants poured more oil upon the pile, whilst all the party uttered cries that would have drowned those of the widow, had she uttered any. The ashes were cast into the river.

"I have been told that this barbarous custom arose among these pagans on this account: Polygamy being the cause of great discontent among the women, either from the little satisfaction they have from men who divide their affection among so many, or from the jealousy which inevitably springs up among many rivals; it was found that women got rid of their husbands, and that in one year, four times as many men were buried as women; so that to oblige the latter to contribute to the preservation of the former, it was ordained, that women who wished to pass for virtuous characters, should accompany their husbands on their death."

From this scene we will pass to another, which could scarcely have been less cruel to the spectator.* Mandelslo speaks of the Mogul's taste for combats between wild beasts, evincing, as he seems to think, his sanguinary disposition. He describes an exhibition of this kind given by the Mogul on his son's birth-day. "This monarch first made a savage bull fight a lion; and then ordered a battle between a lion and a tiger. As soon as the tiger perceived the lion, he went directly to him, and struggling with all his might, overthrew him. Every one thought the tiger would have little trouble in killing his adversary; but the lion rose immediately, and seized

the tiger so forcibly by the throat, that it was believed he was dead. He disengaged himself, however, and the combat was renewed with as much fury as ever, until fatigue separated them. They were both wounded, but not mortally.

"After this combat, Alla Merdy-Khan, governor of Cachemir, who was near the king's person, stepped forward, and said, that Shah Choram (the Mogul) wished to see if there was a person bold enough among his subjects to face one of these beasts with the scimitar and small round shield (*rondache*) alone; and that any one who had the courage to make the experiment might declare himself, so that the Great Mogul having witnessed proofs of his courage, force, and address, might reward him, by not only honouring him with his favour, but likewise with the rank of Khan. Upon this three Hindoos offered themselves; and Alla Merdy Khan repeated that the king's intention was that the battle should be fought with scimitar and shield alone, and that those who had coats of mail must take them off, so that the contest might be fair.

"A furious lion was immediately let out, which seeing his enemy enter, ran directly at him. The Hindoo defended himself valiantly, until being unable longer to sustain the weight of the animal, which chiefly fell upon the right arm, he began to lower the shield, which the lion tried to tear from him, whilst with his left paw he seized upon the right arm of his enemy, intending to leap on his throat; when the man applying his left hand to a dagger, which he had concealed in his girdle, he buried it in the lion's gullet, who was obliged to let go his hold and retire. The man followed him, cut him down with a blow of his scimitar, killed him, and cut him in pieces.

"The people at first shouted a victory; but as soon as the clamours subsided, the Mogul, directing the Hindoo to approach, said to him, with a sarcastic smile, "I must allow you are a

brave fellow, and that you fought boldly. But did I not forbid you to take any unfair advantage, and did I not prescribe the weapons to be employed? Nevertheless you have used others, and have overcome my lion dishonourably: you surprized him with secret weapons; you killed him like an assassin, not like an open enemy." Hereupon he commanded two men to descend into the area, and rip up his belly, which was done, and the body was placed upon an elephant, to be led through the city by way of example.

"The second Hindoo, who appeared upon the theatre after this bloody tragedy, advanced with great spirit towards the tiger, which they let out against him, so that to look at his face, one might be assured that the victory was certain; but the tiger, more active than he was, leaped in a moment upon his neck, killed him, and tore his carcass into pieces.

"The third Hindoo, far from being terrified at the wretched fate of his two companions, gaily entered the area, and went straight to the tiger, who, heated with the former combat, advanced to the man, intending to strike him down at the first blow; but the Hindoo, though small and of bad figure, cut his two fore paws with a single stroke, and having thus disabled him, killed him at his leisure.

"The king ordered the man to come near him, and inquired his name. He answered that his name was Geily. At the same moment, an officer approached him with a vest of brocade, which he presented to him on behalf of the Mogul, saying, "Geily, take this vest from my hands as a mark of the king's favour." Geily, making three low reverences, and lifting the vest in the air, loudly exclaimed, after a short prayer, "God grant that the glory of the Great Mogul may equal that of Tamerlane from whom he sprang, &c." Two eunuchs conducted him to the king's chamber, at the

entrance of which two Khans led him between them to the king's feet, who addressed him as *Geily Khan*, and gave him the stipulated rank, and promised to be his friend." Wretched, indeed, must be the condition of a people subjected to the caprices of such a thoughtless, brutal tyrant, as this Shah Choram!

On his return to Europe, our traveller encountered (24th January 1639), three English ships, commanded by Captain Weddell (so well known for his transactions with the Chinese*), whose names, he says, were the *Dragon*, the *Catherine*, and the *Semeur*. This Captain Weddell, he observes, was one of the most experienced seamen, and had entered the service of a new Company lately established in England for trading with India.

A sight of the island of Ceylon naturally leads him to some mention of its history and manners; but the long and elaborate details, which occupy many pages of the folio, are too exact to have proceeded from the pen of Mandelslo (whose travels may be said to end at Surat), and savour very strongly of that of Olearius. I shall therefore close this account of a traveller whose name is probably not often mentioned among those who have formerly visited the East. The correctness of most of the particulars given in this work, and the judicious reflections contained in it, have exempted it, as they ought to do, from the pleasantries which, in former communications, I have not refrained from indulging in, whilst recording the lies, mummeries, and *charlatanerie* of

EARLY TRAVELLERS.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVUS NON CEDIENS.

* See this Journal for February 1822, Vol. XIII. p. 110. These vessels formed part of the fleet returning from Canton, after the *fracas* which attended our first intercourse with the Chinese Empire.

SHIPWRECKS.

LOSS OF THE CHARLES MILLS.

THE following narrative of the loss of the Charles Mills, which is drawn up from a statement of one of the survivors, and which we give in nearly his own words, will be read with deep interest, and a feeling of commiseration for the fate of the unfortunate beings whose distresses it portrays in such simple yet striking colours.

The ship Charles Mills left the pilot on the 11th May. She had a fine passage until Thursday the 14th, when she experienced a very heavy gale of wind from the S. E. accompanied with a tremendously heavy sea, the ship labouring and straining very much, and making a great quantity of water; the pumps constantly going till Saturday the 16th, without their gaining any ground on the leak. On the 17th (Sunday) it was evident to all hands that the leak had greatly increased, and that the ship was in a sinking state. Every exertion was now made to save the lives of the crew; the anchors were cut away, the boats cleared, &c. but not hoisted out, at this time, as from the tremendous sea running, little hopes were entertained of their living. To complete the disaster, from the heavy seas that were constantly breaking over the ship, it was utterly impossible to open the hatches to attempt to lighten her by throwing overboard any portion of the cargo. The cutter, the best boat belonging to the ship, was washed away by the violence of the sea. No language can describe the horror and misery with which the unfortunate crew passed the Sunday night.

About five o'clock on Monday morning, on opening a small hatchway, it was perceived that the ship was full of water and in the act of foundering. Terror and dismay were now painted on every countenance: the boats were flown to, as a last resource; the long-boat was broke to pieces in attempting to hoist her out, by the ship rolling her broadside in. A small jolly-boat, which hung over the stern, was immediately cleared, into which was put a female and child, with four or five men; but while in the act of lowering her, she filled and capsized, and the unfortunate woman and child, with two of the seamen, were drowned.

A small boat, old and crazy, was now the only one left, in which no one felt the least

inclination to trust their lives. At last the second officer and a sepoy went into the boat, when the captain and some other person cut the tackles; the whole of the gun-wale of the boat was stove in before it could clear the quarter of the ship, as she was rolling gun-wales under. The boat was soon drifted astern, when a few pumpkins which were hanging on the stern were cut away, and fortunately picked up by the second officer, who succeeded in saving the gunner, two soukannies, and a little boy.

At this time the boat being at some distance from the ship, and there not being the least possible chance of saving either the vessel or her cargo, the captain jumped overboard and swam towards the boat, the persons on board which succeeded fortunately in picking him up.

A few minutes before eight o'clock, on Monday the 20th of May, the ship foundered, with sixty-six unfortunate beings standing on her poop; and in about four minutes afterwards, every person and every thing on board had disappeared. In a small and crazy boat, four or five hundred miles from the nearest land, with a tremendous sea running and nothing but a few pumpkins to subsist on, did these seven survivors, without a compass, put the boat before the wind and sea, and stand to the northward in hopes of falling in either with a vessel or the land. The boat continued running to the northward until the 25th, when being near the shore off the Black Pagoda, to their unspeakable joy they discovered a sail, and about half past eleven they succeeded in getting alongside the French brig *Scythe*, by whose commander every kindness and attention was administered to them. After having been five days in an open, crazy, and leaky boat, without water, provisions, compass, or any one article but a few pumpkins to subsist on, they were in such a weak and reduced state when taken on board the brig, that most probably another day in the boat would have occasioned the death of them all [*Cal. Jour.*]

LOSS OF A CHINESE JUNK.

To J. H. TORIAS, Esq. his Netherlands' Majesty's Commissioner for the Island of Borneo.

Sir: I beg leave to enclose you, for the information of His Excellency the Gover-

nor General of Netherlands India, extracts from the log-book of the English ship *Indiana* under my command, detailing the loss of a Chinese junk bound to Batavia, and the saving of a part of her crew and passengers, which have been landed here for the protection of the Netherlands' Government; and as those unfortunate men can only be considered as Netherlands subjects, I request you will be pleased to recommend the statement for the favourable consideration of His Excellency and the Netherlands' Government of Batavia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. PEARL, Lt. R. N.
Captain.

*Pontiana, Island of Borneo,
22d Feb. 1822.*

*To Captain PEARL, Lieut. Royal Navy,
Commander of the ship Indiana.*

Sir: I have to acknowledge the favour of your's of yesterday, with the enclosed extract of the log-book of the ship *Indiana* under your command, detailing the circumstances of the loss of a Chinese *Wan-kang* bound to Batavia, and the saving of nearly two hundred men of her crew.

I will not hurt your feelings, sir, by thanking you for what you have done. I may only congratulate you that Providence has been pleased to put you in the way of saving so many of your fellow creatures, who, without your generous endeavours, would most certainly exist no more. Notwithstanding having saved so many lives, who left their native soil with intention to put themselves under the protection of the Dutch government, deserves the warmest acknowledgements, I will avail myself of the first opportunity to mention this to His Excellency the Governor General, and shall in the mean time consider myself very happy if I may be able to prove to you the highest consideration with which I remain,

Your's, &c.

(Signed) J. H. TOBIAS,
Dutch Commander at Borneo.

Extracts from the log-book of the ship *Indiana*, Captain Pearl, on a voyage from Batavia through the straits of Gasper to Pontiana, detailing the circumstances of the loss of a Chinese junk and the saving of a part of her crew and passenger, and landing them at Pontiana, at the disposal of the Dutch government.

On Thursday, the 7th of February, at half past seven o'clock in the morning, wind at N. W., dark squally weather with rain and a heavy sea, the East point of Gasper Island bearing N. W. by N. 1½ miles,—observed at some distance from the point what we supposed to be rocks above water; on our near approach they proved to be pieces of wreck, consisting of boxes, bundles of umbrellas, bamboos, and every species of floating wood, separated at short distances from each other, with almost every piece having one or two persons on it; a few large pieces had from four to six. Immediately hove the ship to, sent all the boats with the officers and best seamen of the ship to use their utmost to save the people, but to refrain from taking away any thing else into the boats. Got the ship as near as we could into the middle of the floats, the boats using every exertion in getting the unfortunate people into them and bringing them to the ship, in which they experienced great difficulty from the wind and sea. At 9 h. 15 m. a violent squall of wind and rain obliged us to take in all the sails, found the ship drifting fast to leeward of the island, and people on the floats; anchored with the small bower and chain cable in 25 fathoms water, veered the boats with 200 fathoms rope on each quarter of the ship, with the officers and crew in them, who used every exertion to pick up the unfortunate men and get them on board.

Every person on board the ship employed, heaving ropes to the men on the floats as they approached the ship; many of the latter, from the violence of the wind and sea, were forced from their hold on the floats, and sank to rise no more in our sight, without a possibility of our being able to assist them; others, after getting hold of ropes, were in so exhausted a state that they shared the same fate, and many passed the ship and boats without our having power to assist them.

At 11 the weather moderated, so as to enable us to send the boats to pick up a few men who were just in sight, each on a separate piece of wood, to the eastward and westward of the ship: at noon the boats returned, having with much exertion and difficulty succeeded in getting all that were seen, amounting to twelve. Mustered all the people saved, which we found to be 25 China men, and from their signs ~~the~~ the

vessel they were from to have been a junk, wrecked on the weather side of the island; the most of the men having no clothes, we supplied them with the slops clothing of the ship, and gave them every kind of refreshment it was proper for them to have in their weak and exhausted state.

At 1 P. M. sent the boats with the officers to proceed round the island and endeavour to save all the people that could be seen. At sun-down the boats returned, having rowed round the island and discovered many of the unfortunate men on the rocks in a deep bay at the N. W. part of it, but from the heavy sea could not approach the shore to take them off; made sign that the boats would return, and for them to endeavour to get on the lee side of the island. The boats then landed at the lee point and brought on board part of the people; who then amounted to 45 men, many of them perfectly naked, cut and bruised in a most shocking manner by the rocks. When they were washed on shore, one of the unfortunate persons, named Baba Chy, being a native of Batavia, returning to his father from China, where he had been for his education, speaking the Malay, enabled us to convey our wishes to the rest of the Chinamen, by which means their fears were all quieted, as they were assured of all being taken from their unfortunate situation. There being no fresh water on the part of the island they were at, that could be discovered, all that was in the boats was given to them that could not be brought off. The wind at dark blowing with violence from the N. W. with a heavy sea and rain, hoisted in the boats for the night, and administered all the comfort in our power to the people saved, amounting at this time to 140.

We were enabled now to ascertain from Baba Chy, the person brought off this evening, that the people were passengers on board the *Teek Necun*, a Canton junk of eight or nine hundred tons, which had left Amoy in China twenty-three days before, bound to Batavia, having besides the cargo and crew one thousand six hundred passengers, from the age of 70 to 6 years, which the evening before had struck against some rocks to windward of the island, supposed by us to be the Belvedors Shoals, about 12 miles N. N. W. from Gasper Island, which the captain of the junk was not before aware of. The vessel immediately, from her top weight, fell over on

her side, when the greatest part of the people fell into the water with all the light things that were lashed on her decks, and were unable again to regain their hold; every one, therefore, caught at whatever chance presented to him.

The junk, after having beat about an hour on the rocks got into very deep water, when she came upright, and immediately from the injury she had received sank to the bottom, leaving only ten feet of her main-mast head above the surface. A part of the people already saved were those who were forced overboard on the vessel's first getting on the rocks, and part after she had sunk, which were drifted to us by the wind and current.

Friday, February 8.—At 4 o'clock in the morning, the wind moderating, we sent the boats with the officers to the island, to bring off the people. At daylight the boats discovered at some distance to the sea, a raft made of two yards of the junk, having on it twenty-seven men, which left her the evening before with forty-seven, twenty of which from their weak state had lost their holds on the raft turning over during the night, and were drowned; brought the people on board the boats, then returned and brought off ten men that were left at the S. W. point of the island the evening before. At 11 Captain P. went with the boats, manned with the most experienced seamen of the ship, to bring off the people from the rocks to the N. W. part of the island, which, with great difficulty from the high breaking sea, was accomplished—he then rowed round the island, and landed at different places, bringing away every person that remained on shore alive, amounting to thirteen, every one being very much cut and bruised by the rocks.

The beach of the island was strewn in every direction with mutilated dead bodies of the unfortunate Chinese. He then, with Mr. King, one of the officers of the ship, and part of the boat's crew, after incalculable difficulty, climbed over an eminence of about 500 feet on the north part of the island, but could not with a spying-glass discover the least trace of the wreck, or any remaining thing floating on the surface of the water. At sun-down the Captain returned with the boats, and, on mustering the people saved, found they amounted to 190; supplied them all with clothes, and every other necessary their distressed situation re-

quired. Among the twenty-seven persons saved from the raft, was the second captain of the junk; from him we learnt that a smaller junk, called the *Capella Mera*, was close to them at the time; they struck on the rock, but would not stop to render them the least assistance, although they were aware of their unfortunate situation: he likewise acquainted us that on leaving the most of the wreck, the evening before, every person alive was brought away with him on the raft at which time only six [feet?] of her mast head was above the surface of the water.

As we were confident no more of the unfortunate men remained to be saved, and having only nine casks of water on board the ship, hove up the anchor and made sail for Batavia.

From Saturday the 9th, till ~~the~~ leaving the ship, which was Tuesday, the 15th February.—Cleared away the lower deck for the accommodation of the people saved,

and appropriated a part of it for wounded, whose cuts and bruises were by myself and officer cleaned and dressed twice a day during our passage to Pontiana. The whole of the one hundred and ninety men were served with as much provisions as they could make use of until the time they were landed. Arrived at Pontiana on the 15th of February, and on stating the circumstances here detailed to the Resident, boats were sent to the ship, and on the 19th all the Chinese were landed, with the exception of ten that wished to be taken in the ship to Batavia,—and I am now happy to state that all of them were in good health, and that there were only four whose wounds had not healed.

(Signed) JAS. PEARL, Lt. R. N.,

Capt. of the English ship *Indiana*
belonging to Calcutta.

Pontiana, 22d Feb. 1822.

[Cal. Govt. Gaz.]

BRITAIN AND INDIA.—IN REPLY TO CARNATICUS.

As the remarks of *Carnaticus*, which have called forth the following reply in the fifth number of the *Friend of India*, were published in the *Asiatic Journal*, we make no apology for inserting the answer.

(From the *Friend of India*, No. V.—
Quarterly Series.)

INDIA is at length in peace. After eight centuries of almost uninterrupted war and confusion, a handful of distant islanders, borne thither, to use the emphatic language of the natives, on a raft of plantain trees, have restored to it the blessings of external security and internal repose. During all these centuries it has been the prey of anarchy; every page of its history has been dyed in blood, and almost every year of its existence has been witness to some scene of invasion or plunder. Previously to our entrance, the last, the most remorseless of its spoilers, the Mahrattas, had made such rapid strides to empire, that its ancient government had already sunk beneath the weight of their encroachments, and had we not interposed at that conjuncture, there is every probability that they would have subdued the whole of the Mogul empire. But in the short space of sixty years, the natives have beheld all the

enemies of their repose fall one by one beneath the superior power of a foreign race; and are at the present time accumulating wealth, in the confident expectation that it will devolve in quiet and uninterrupted succession to their posterity.

So mighty and rapid a change in the condition of one-sixth of the human race, has no parallel in history, whether we consider the comparative number of the conquerors, or the means by which it has been achieved. No empire of such magnitude has ever been acquired with so small an effusion of blood, and in no case have the principles of equity been so immediately recognized as the principle of government.

In our native land it is scarcely popular to ascribe the conquest of India to Providence, from a recollection of the scenes developed during the trial of Mr. Hastings. This feeling is honourable to our national character, every stain on which is viewed with indignation. To the first conquerors of India, its vast wealth, suddenly opened to them as by a magic wand, operated perhaps too powerfully for mere human virtue. It was a difficult and a delicate situation, in which an extraordinary share of vigour was required to resist the temptation of substituting Asiatic mo-

ality for Christian probity. There were doubtless at that period deeds perpetrated, which it would ill become any one to palliate in the least degree. But we ought not on this account to shut our eyes to the consideration, that in the entire conquest of Bengal fewer lives were lost than in a single expedition of the Mogul princes, or in the protection of this province from the Mahrattas during the vigorous reign of Aliverdi;* and that the natives of the country, so far from considering our occupation of their country as an act of infamy, view the first conquerors with admiration and respect.

To the natives themselves the destruction of the Mussulman power was a dispensation of unalloyed mercy. Instead of incessant internal war and confusion, they now behold the whole continent consolidated under one steady, vigorous government, and enjoying the long-lost blessings of peace and security;—instead of lawless oppression, they behold the arm of the law impartially extended over both great and small; instead of the perpetual rebellions of those invested with power or employed to collect the revenue in the different provinces, they behold so firm a system of government established, that the most distant native Zemindar is constrained to consider himself as much under the control of the governing power, as those who live within the circle of the Mahratta ditch;—instead of the interminable intrigues and the contests for dominion among the various branches of the royal family, they perceive governor succeed governor with so much tranquillity, that it is long before the news of the event extends to the natives in the various parts of the country:—and instead of every man's seeking to conceal his property when acquired by his industry, so completely have we changed the complexion of affairs, that the natives, vying with each other in displaying their wealth at public festivals, invite their rulers to behold their magnificence! Was such a thing known in India during the reign of the Mussulman dynasty, when, to use another native expression, no man ventured to clothe himself in clean apparel for fear of direct-

ing the scent of his masters to his store? To the natives then, our supremacy has been a complete deliverance, a national emancipation from tyranny and oppression. Had we ourselves been subjected, as a nation, to a similar state of oppression for more than seven centuries, and been thus suddenly delivered from it, we should not have hesitated to describe so signal an event as the interposition of Divine Providence on our behalf.

A new æra, then, has dawned upon India, equally unexpected by its inhabitants, and by the nation thus made the instruments of their deliverance; an æra of unprecedented tranquillity, and we trust one of mental improvement hitherto unknown to India. Such events never occur without the manifest interposition of the Divine hand,—without that peculiar conjunction of circumstances which are the result of infinite wisdom and goodness in joint operation. The establishment and predominance, in the very heart of Eastern Asia, of a mighty influence fed by the principles of pure Christianity, is not a matter of such trivial importance to mankind, as to justify our referring it wholly to the agency of human passions. An event so important to the destinies of so many millions of our fellow-creatures, would in any circumstances have been deemed the work of Divine Providence; how much more so when the events which have concurred to produce it are of so peculiar a nature! As these events are now recorded in the page of history, they may be made the subject of the most cool and impartial examination. We shall therefore be excused if we briefly notice the peculiar circumstances which have distinguished the establishment of British power in India; and if we in any instance anticipate the work of the historian, it will be because such an anticipation evidently tends to the full establishment of a truth, which, if it be indeed such, must be of the highest importance to India, that the agency of Divine Providence is clearly visible in those events which have contributed to place India, with all its millions, in its present connexion with Britain.

1. India has been known to Europeans for three centuries. The first commercial establishments were formed by the first naval power in the world at that time, and were proportioned to the important station

* Aliverdi Khan, the brave Soobah of Bengal who preceded Suraja Dowla, and struggled with the Mahrattas during nearly the whole of his reign; i. e. from 1740 to 1765.

which the Portuguese then occupied in Europe. Other nations also, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the French, and even the Danes, formed settlements in India, far exceeding in importance our first establishments there. But though the Indian continent exhibited the same rich and inviting aspect to all these nations, yet, with the exception of the French, they never formed any extensive and permanent establishment on the continent itself, but confined themselves almost wholly to its commerce. After the various newly discovered regions were thrown open by Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and the great navigators of the age, these nations subdued other countries, and in some of them they planted colonies, as did the Spaniards in South America; but the continent of India, feeble as was its government, none of these nations ever touched; they merely hovered over its shores, without even dreaming of establishing their authority on the continent of India. The formation of a European empire in Eastern Asia, seems to have been peculiarly reserved for the most insignificant of these early adventurers. Now it does seem somewhat singular, that all these maritime nations, so anxious for colonial establishments, for territorial acquisitions which might further their commercial views, should, in the height of their power, have been constantly baffled or held at bay by these feeble native princes,—and that in process of time, another nation should find so little difficulty in subduing the whole continent of India.

2. The obstacles which were constantly thrown in the way of territorial acquisition and conquest, by the ruling authorities in Britain, may augment our surprise. We came to India in search of trade, and have acquired an empire, containing at least thrice the number of subjects found in the mother country, in spite of acts of Parliament, and perpetual remonstrances from the Directors of that body of Merchants to whom every thing in India belonged. Few nations have ever been so assiduous in encouraging the acquisition of territory, as we have been in discouraging it in India. We scarcely think the page of history will furnish a parallel to this course. Of nations urged on to conquest, we have examples in abundance. The conquests of Rome were made with

Asiatic Journ.—No. 85.

the full sanction of the senate and the Roman people, nor was it till a thousand years after the foundation of the city, and nearly three hundred after they had outlived the spirit of liberty, justice, and all the virtues, that, finding their empire too unwieldy, they gave up some few of its most distant provinces for the sake of preserving the rest. The conquest of Spanish America nearly three centuries ago, was urged on no less by the ardour of the nation and the thirst of its monarchs for gold, than by the spirit of private adventure; nay, so far did the lust for conquest and empire prevail in the Spanish monarchy, that repeated grants were obtained from the Vatican of regions then but imperfectly discovered. Nor are these solitary instances, the love of conquest may be traced in almost every nation both ancient and modern; but these are adduced because their foreign conquests have the closest analogy to our Indian acquisitions. For princes and nations, then, to pant for territorial aggrandizement, has in it nothing strange or new; but it is strange for a nation continually to discountenance this spirit in the strongest manner; and still more strange that in the very face of all these prohibitions, without the national strength being ever put forth for this purpose, a mighty empire should have grown up amidst the anxieties and the habits of commercial speculation. It is not that the British nation has conquered India, rather unavoidable circumstances have at length almost subdued the national aversion to this conquest. Into these, and the influence inseparable from them, were we gradually introduced in protecting our commercial interests, till we found that to recede would be tantamount to a total abandoning of all future interest in India of any kind whatever.

3. It is also remarkable that the natives seem to have been fully prepared to submit to a foreign government, administered with equity and breathing a spirit of benevolence, by a long series of sanguinary dissensions between their own petty sovereigns, and unceasing oppressions under the Musselman dynasty. The standard of the crescent was any thing rather than the standard of peace and tranquillity. Seven centuries of continuous and remorseless oppressions had fully paved the way for their quiet submission to a foreign empire

which brought with it peace and security. Hence every sensible and reflecting native feels bound to us by the ties of interest; because he knows that the removal of our sway would be the death-warrant of that security for his family and property which he now enjoys; it would instantly let loose on his country all those disorderly and unprincipled minds which are now held in close restraint through the superiority of our power. To Bengal itself the removal of our supremacy would be instant destruction: nearly swallowed up by the Mahrattas before we delivered it, whom Aliverdi himself, with all his energy and resources, could scarcely repel, its wealth and affluence, which, under British sway, have been rapidly accumulating for these sixty years past, would instantly render it a prey to the more warlike tribes of Hindoost'han, into whose hands it would fall, like a ripe fig into the mouth of the eater. Nor, if these lawless Hindoo tribes were by any means repelled, could any thing within human view prevent the horrors and oppressions of the Mussulman dynasty again pervading the whole of Hindoost'han. So evidently hath Divine Providence rendered Britain the deliverer and preserver of India, a fact which cannot escape the notice of every well-informed Hindoo.

4. The undisturbed quiet which now reigns throughout India is equally matter of astonishment. The armies of Ackber and Aurungzeeb, the most vigorous of the Mussulman princes, were perpetually occupied in quelling insurrections in various parts of the empire; whereas under the British sway, all we hear of a petty Zemindar's occasionally opposing government, is only like a random shot after a mighty victory. This circumstance alone is of so peculiar a nature, that it ought not to be overlooked. The closest research into the annals of India will present us with no state of tranquillity, order, and good government, like the present, from the time the Hindoos have been embodied as a nation. This fully warrants our considering the establishment of the British supremacy in the East as brought about by the interposition of Divine Providence for some great and important purpose. These astonishing circumstances, which never met before in the history of India, bespeak something beyond the reach of

mere accident, and render it a duty to look abroad and see whither this mighty revolution tends; for as no situation in life is without its duties, there may be duties demanded of us in these extraordinary circumstances, to neglect which might involve the highest degree of criminality.

A new scene of operation has within these last thirty years developed itself to Christian Europe, in which Britain has taken the lead. Such efforts have been made for the removal of human misery in its various forms, and such vigour has been infused into these efforts, as no preceding age of the world has witnessed. With little exception the energies of mankind have hitherto been devoted to the spread of misery. In our land these energies are now devoted to the extention of that knowledge, which has the most immediate relation to human happiness, directed as it chiefly is to that sacred volume, which "converts the soul," and "is able to make it wise unto salvation." The extension of British power, therefore, is now tantamount to extending the circle of British benevolence. In these circumstances must it not strike the most superficial observer, that the astonishing augmentation of our empire in the East, at the precise period when exertions so unprecedented are thus made to remove the miseries of mankind, carries on its very front the emblems of peace, improvement, and happiness respecting India? We, for nearly a hundred and fifty years, previously possessed establishments in India, but establishments distinct from all influence in the country; nor during the whole of this period do we seem ever to have cast an eye on its continent with the hope of obtaining supreme influence there. While the elements of benevolence, however, were working their way into the great body of the people at home, a train of circumstances, as unexpected to us as they are extraordinary, has been placing in our hands, almost against the will of the great body of the nation, the absolute command of one of the largest empires in the world. Had this been done for us within a few years after the first charter was granted to the Company by Queen Elizabeth, we might have permitted two centuries ingloriously to pass over us without any effort to improve the con-

dition of India, to remove its mighty mass of misery, to stop that moral pestilence which has for so many ages withered human happiness throughout the whole of that vast continent. But feeling as Britain now does, this cannot be the case. We cannot remain two centuries more in India without making her a participator of the rich blessings we ourselves enjoy. The feelings of the British public have become too philanthropic, its views too extensive, its energies for benevolent exertion too great, and its interest in the happiness of India too strong, to render this possible; and as it is certain that notwithstanding our own ignorance of their circumstances, and the yet almost unbroken influence of those depraved habits and principles which have hitherto prevailed throughout the country, India has already derived more benefit from British sway than from that of any or of all the foreign nations to which she has ever before been subject, to deny the Almighty Disposer of events any share in the plans which have led to a result already so happy for India, and which bids fair, in due time, to secure its universal improvement, is to deny to Him all interest or concern in the happiness of his rational creatures. Even to individuals in our native land, who have shed a single ray of benevolence over the family of man, we cannot deny our warmest admiration. The historian of this age, when he reviews its transactions, will feel pleased to escape from battles and bloodshed, to those peaceful efforts of benevolence by which ignorance and delusion have been dispelled, and happiness diffused among so great a portion of our fellow-creatures. With these feelings towards even fellow-creatures distinguished for beneficence, we cannot deny to the Great Father of mankind the tribute due to His goodness, still less can we bring ourselves to deny that one great plan of benevolence is evident in all the events which have contributed to place India in the hands of that nation to whom are now given, in so eminent a degree, both the power and the will to seek its highest improvement and happiness. To suppose that the throne of the house of Timur, the supreme rule over sixty millions of people, has been transferred to the first among the nations of Europe in civilization and sound knowledge, for

the sake of transmitting a few bales of silk or cotton, or a few chests of indigo, across the ocean, is no less unworthy of the wisdom than the goodness of Him who is "wonderful in counsel and excellent in working," and whose "tender mercies are over all his works." The idea is inadmissible; and we cannot resist the conviction that all those events which have been insensibly accelerating the progress of our arms in India, have had a direct aspect on its moral improvement; nor will such an admission in the least derogate from our national glory. Let it not be said, then, that a nation, blessed as we are in all that mankind esteem great, pre-eminent in the arts of civilization, and in possession of the only genuine Revelation of the Divine Will, have neglected such an opportunity for blessing so large a portion of the great human family. We cannot measure the scale of our duties by the scale of commercial relationship. We are attached to India by higher and nobler ties. We have every thing to bestow—and she has every thing to receive. For her then to be united by the ties of gratitude and of interest to a country overflowing with institutions for removing the miseries of mankind, is the happiest event yet to be found in her history. It is nothing less than an evident and decided interposition of Divine Providence in her favour. And for our own country, raised to such a pre-eminence in those pursuits which dignify our nature, what can we desire more noble and excellent, than for Divine Providence thus to have placed under her fostering care and protection, one of the largest empires in the world—a central region, from whence knowledge of the highest kind, with all its attendant blessings, may branch forth throughout the whole of Eastern Asia.

We have been led in the course of these remarks farther from our immediate object than we at first expected; but we trust they will serve in some measure to prepare the mind of the reader for those which follow. In the *Asiatic Journal* for May 1821, an article signed "*Carnaticus*" appeared, in which, after a minute examination of our military force in India, an attempt was made to discourage efforts for the mental and moral improvement of its inhabitants. With the former

part of that essay we have no further concern, than to regret that a gentleman who has bestowed so much thought on our Indian military affairs, and written so rationally on a subject within his own sphere of knowledge, should have examined the moral character of its inhabitants in so cursory and superficial a manner. Had he devoted to this all-important subject only a small portion of that attention which he has given to our Indian tactics, we are confident that we should have been spared the labour of the following observations.

Carnaticus affirms that the Hindoo is contented, innocent, and happy; that the maxims of real morality, and the practical effects of good life, are to be found in a wider range among those orders than among our own countrymen, in many parts of our Christian-denominated country, and that the Hindoo is in reality superior to the mass of our own countrymen. Now if idolatry has indeed produced on the great mass of society in India, such an amelioration of life and conduct as the religion of the Bible has failed to produce in England, it becomes our duty, as the Hindoos have not sufficient benevolence to visit our benighted country for this purpose, to send missionaries from the East, that they may impart into Britain that system of religious faith which has produced such astonishing effects here. "*Carnaticus*" should however have furnished us with something more than a faint glimpse of these splendid virtues which illuminate the horizon of India, and render it so far superior in morals to Britain. The assertions he has made should have been supported by proofs. He should have exhibited to us specimens of that strict probity which regulates every transaction there, of the high sense of honour which pervades its whole population, of their abhorrence of deceit and falsehood, their disinterestedness of mind, their purity of character, their ardent piety, their profound reverence for the Deity under the most afflictive dispensations;—of their pity and sympathy towards each other, as extending not only to their own family or cast, but embracing every one of their countrymen, the shoodra equally with the brahmun, the Mussulman as well as the Hindoo. Above all, as "pure religion and undefiled be-

fore God and the Father is, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction," he should have adduced instances of their deep concern for the fatherless, their tender sympathy with the widow when deprived of the husband of her youth, their anxious solicitude to alleviate her sorrow, and bury the remembrance of her loss by every act of tenderness towards her in her remaining days. Were we to supply this deficiency from our own observation, our evidence might be suspected. We will therefore quote the observations of an intelligent Hindoo, *Bruj-mohun*, who was writing nearly at the same moment with our author, and who, from having never embraced Christianity, may be fairly supposed to be an impartial witness. Our readers on such an occasion as the present, will excuse the repetition of what has already appeared in the former pages of this work.

"Addressing ourselves to those pundits and their friends, who, forsaking the worship of the Supreme Being, having adopted the worship of images, we ask them, why, by regarding inanimate images, which possess neither perception, speech, nor motion, as the omniscient, the omnipresent, and omnipotent God, do you expose yourselves to the ridicule of all sensible men, by regarding extraordinary motions of the mouth, the arms, the fingers, the striking of the feet on the earth, the clapping of hands, *songs the most licentious and infamous, and gestures the most abominable*, as conducive to salvation?"

"Like children, the Hindoos present sweet-scented flowers to a stone image which has not the power of smelling; they play on musical instruments before an image that cannot hear; and, presenting excellent food to an image that has not the power of tasting, shew it the way to eat! Like little children they put the food to its mouth; they hold up a light in the evening to its eyes, incapable of seeing; and at stated festivals, throwing themselves upon the ground, make gambols for its gratification. On some occasions the father, sons, brothers, and elder relatives, *assembling themselves before it, indulge in the most indecent language, and disgrace themselves by the most licentious gestures*, unrestrained by the presence of their own or their neighbour's female relatives. On other occasions, placing the image on a

boat, they indulge themselves in licentiousness without restraint.

"Like men and beasts these gods are affected with lust, anger, desire, and ignorance, and quarrel and fight among each other, some of the gods of this advocate of images are at their birth deprived of a head (Gunesha,) others are deprived of their teeth in war, nay some of these gods actually lost blood and became insensible in battle, and others gave up the ghost under the weapons of hunters (Krishna;) one of them lost his teeth by a slap, (Soorya, or the sun,) and is to this day toothless, and as such receives sacrifices of soft and delicate provisions; some have died by a curse, and others of grief, for proofs of which, search Muhabharutta and the Pooranas.

"If you say that birth, death, the passions, anger, desire, jealousy, insensibility, ignorance, are the mere diversion of the gods, who are originally free from these things, we reply that the gods then, like other beings, have bodies and all the contingencies of bodies. Now if the undisputed birth, death, decapitation, anger, jealousy, lust, &c. of the gods, be mere diversion, why may we not view these accidents in the same light with regard to men? for if we judge rightly, the whole world is but delusion and diversion. To regard the desires, and sorrows, and griefs of one body as mere diversion, and the desires, griefs, and sorrows of another as real, is manifestly inconsistent.

"But when a human being, to whom God has given the faculty of discerning right and wrong, voluntarily enters on the performance of actions which are ridiculous in this world and punishable in the next; that is to say, when he snaps his fingers, dances, swells his cheeks, slaps his arms, and in the midst of his devotions practices pugilism, and sings indecent songs which ought never to be heard, and considers all these actions as conducive to his salvation,—when he dishonours the Deity by representing him as adulterous, thievish, deceitful, lascivious, passionate, and avaricious, and unable to give a reason on the subject, contents himself with the reasoning of the sheep and the camel, that he follows the practice of his forefathers, what can be more distressing? Does not this reduce men to a level with beasts?

"We sometimes see you, both young and old, acting like children: children offer food and a couch to a little plaything, you, both young and old, offer food to an idol, and delight yourselves with the idea of eating what you pretend he has left. When we moreover see you marry a male to a female idol, ought we not to feel sorrow? Before the goddess whom you esteem your mother, you indulge in the most licentious conversation,—in the most licentious dances, dances which you would feel ashamed to practice in the presence even of the most abandoned. You hire others to sing the most disgusting songs in the presence of the object of religious veneration, and of the female members of your own family, and cause the singers to perform dances before them, which excite all the evil passions of the mind; would these unworthy actions ever receive the sanction of a man of true sense? and ought we not to feel pity when we see them sanctioned by men otherwise respectable?

"You dress out another person in the form of that very God whom you regard as infinitely superior to your father, and cause him to dance before you, and introduce other characters for your pastime. Whether this worship partakes of the nature of faith, or of ridicule, judge for yourselves. When in matters relative to religion we see such burlesque and falsehood, ought we not to feel pity? Again, with the view of their obtaining Gunga, you at mid-night, in the month of January, dip your aged and afflicted parents in the river, and thereby murder them;—the weather is then so cold and the wind so bleak, that were you to submerge a healthful youth in the river, his death would be no matter of surprise. Promising heaven to your elder or younger sister, to your mother or grand-mother, or daughter, or friend, you bind them down with ropes and bamboos, and burn them on the funeral pile. When we witness the perpetration of these murders, does not nature itself move us to forbid them? Considering the Ganges as washing away sins, women visit it both at night and by day, under circumstances of the highest indelicacy.

"If you still urge, that since by worshipping the Deity as existing in a particular spot, sin is destroyed and purity of

mind attained, it is not useless, we therefore practice it; we reply, what is the complexion of your worship?"—The examples adduced here are too indelicate for translation: we must therefore leave the reader to gather an opinion of them, from the concluding sentence of the writer, "so far from their producing purity of mind, the mind is thereby filled with impurity."

This brief sketch, given by *Bruja-mohun*, whose aim was to conciliate rather than provoke his countrymen, lays open the spring and fountain from which proceed all that falsehood, and deceit, and impurity, and injustice, which so notoriously prevale Bengal and Hindoostan. If from the worship of gods "adulterous, thievish, deceitful, lascivious, passionate, and avaricious," when practised with a frequency and fervour seldom witnessed in the worship of Him who is "glorious in holiness," the practical effects of good life have been produced in a degree superior to what is seen in the mass of British Protestants, then Divine Wisdom stands convicted of mistake and folly in the enquiry; "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? Nor one." If from perpetually worshipping and ardently contemplating the deeds of gods "adulterous and lascivious," has sprung purity of heart and life, superior to that produced by the knowledge of Him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity;—if from perpetually dwelling with delight upon deities thievish, deceitful, avaricious, have arisen probity, sincerity, uprightness, disinterestedness of mind far superior to any thing produced by contemplating Him "who did no evil, neither was guile found in his mouth, but suffered, leaving us an example that we should follow his steps;" then in India grapes have been produced from thorns, and figs from thistles, although "He who knows all things," and spake as never man spake, solemnly declared this to be impossible. But the hints given by this ingenuous native, respecting the licentious dances, the impure language and gestures, the adultery, the drunkenness, "the murders," of these fervent worshippers of the Hindoo gods,—of their falsehood, uncleanness, and excess,—their taking for their spiritual guides men filled with falsehood, hypocrisy, and pride,—their "making no dis-

inction between virtue and vice," are altogether against these assertions, which alike contradict the sacred Scriptures, and the common principles of reason. Between this brief outline, which *Bruja-mohun* so carefully abstains from overcharging, and the assertions of *Carnaticus*, there is no small discrepancy; and which of these writers is most likely to be correct, *Carnaticus* a foreigner, or *Bruja-mohun*, born and educated among his own countrymen, it would be vain to discuss.

To this exhibition of Hindooism, in its very principle, as well as in its principal effects, so completely the reverse of "real morality," much might be added, but it would be superfluous to add any thing to the unanswerable refutation which this ingenuous native, by his own observations on its effects rendered hostile to Hindoo idolatry, thus furnishes to all the assertions of *Carnaticus*. That the country is reduced to the lowest state of moral degradation, that its very morality, if such an abuse of terms be allowable, is subversive of the happiness of society, that its religious worship is infinitely dishonourable to God, while it is both degrading and destructive to man, our native authority sufficiently establishes.

Yet we may not attempt the amelioration of its inhabitants; our interposition would be inconsistent with our duty. We have too many claims arising from domestic wants to be able to turn even the smallest rivulet of our charity on the shores of India; and those who have thus contributed of their substance have not been just, and those who have solicited this exercise of their charity have been working on the credulity of their fellow-countrymen.—Now granting that in our attempts to benefit other nations, we have in some measure overlooked the claims of want in our own land, and have actually relaxed the springs of domestic benevolence, such an instance of disinterestedness would even deserve to be inscribed in letters of gold, and the man who should ascribe it to perversity of mind might justly be supposed dead to the honour of his country. There is far more selfishness in nations than in individuals; yet when a man in private life is found to sacrifice his own convenience or profit to the good of others, he is justly deemed worthy of esteem and honour. Why then should

the existence of these feelings in the great body of a nation be regarded as worthy of me? Surely history does not abound with too many instances of national benevolence! If then, as a nation, we had forgotten our own wants in our ardour to extend the blessings of civilization and knowledge to other nations, who have no tie on us besides their moral degradation, we should have done an act which the general sense of mankind would not only have approved, but it would even have regarded with admiration.

But we have *not* disregarded the wants of our own country. Our charity *has* begun at home. We have searched out the recesses of misery, the abodes of vice and ignorance in our native land, and for their removal have established societies and Institutions almost without number. There is scarcely any form under which human misery has appeared, for the extinction of which there is not formed a separate and active combination of the wise and good. We have given more than mere pecuniary aid; we have bestowed our time on the exigencies of our native land. Our foreign missionaries, and the agents of our charity abroad, are so far outnumbered by our domestic ministers of comfort and benevolence, that placed with them they would be lost in the crowd. In what part of the world can *Carnaticus* have been residing, not to have heard of the almost innumerable benevolent societies with which our native land now teems for the removal of vice, ignorance, and misery? Does he need to be informed that among the most civilized nations, such liberality and unceasing benevolence have never been witnessed from the creation of the world to the present time? So numerous are the societies for the removal of human misery now become in Britain, that to read with care all their annual reports would almost exclusively occupy the whole time of *Carnaticus*. Before hazarding the assertions, he should at least have examined what is really done at home. After such efforts for our own land, may we not be permitted to expend even a trifle of our wealth and attention on the moral wants of a nation thrice as large, brought by Divine Providence within the circle of our influence, and committed peculiarly to our care? For every guinea sent to India with this view, there

are ten thus expended on our native land. If twenty thousand pounds are annually sent thus to India, two hundred thousand pounds are devoted to the extinction of ignorance, vice, and misery, in our native land. May not then even the *tythe* of our benevolence be devoted to a vast nation committed to our guardian care, while sunk so deep in vice and misery? Must we wait till ignorance and vice be annihilated—till misery be extinct—till poverty be banished from our native land, before we regard the wants of a nation of whom millions are annually perishing for lack of knowledge? Are we to wait till our own country shall be turned into a moral paradise, before we send a shilling abroad, with the view of enlightening others? This would be a most singular return to Divine Providence for the rich blessings heaped on Britain.

We might then ask, how much longer is India, in so surprising a manner committed to our care, to continue in the fetters of ignorance and vice, before we may consider ourselves at liberty to bestow on it the smallest degree of attention? But the enquiry would be vain. To those who are hostile to every extension of knowledge, that time will never come: if one objection be removed, another will arise. It is not their burning zeal for the improvement of their native land, their ardent wish for the removal of ignorance and misery there, which prompts these objections, but a decided opposition to the extension of such efforts abroad. Their concern for domestic comfort and improvement is merely the pretext by which they attempt to shut out other nations from the benefits of knowledge. For were the period to arrive when every one in Ireland had been furnished with blankets, the purchase of charity, some new obstacles would arise. The time for imparting knowledge and civilization to the inhabitants of India would always be in prospect. It is thus that every effort of the wise and good to ameliorate the condition of their fellow-creatures has always been met. Thus was the abolition of the Slave trade opposed,—not directly indeed, but by endeavouring to postpone it to a future day—which was never to dawn. Those who, on the question of its abolition, proposed the substitution of 1800 for 1792, on the arrival of that year pro-

posed another period; and the time would have been postponed *ad infinitum*, had their advice been taken. Thus it is with those who are now unfriendly to the emancipation of India from ignorance, vice, and misery. "The period is not yet arrived—We have domestic calls." And when these have been met by unexampled efforts, still will the time for foreign exertions be at a distance;—and if we listen to them, thus will it continue for ever.

The transmission of blankets to Ireland is certainly benevolent,—and we imagine it has not been wholly overlooked even by those who have embraced the most distant nations within the circle of their benevolence. Did the question admit of a more minute scrutiny, we think it would be discovered, that more solid relief has been extended to the sister-kingdom, by the promoters of foreign efforts of benevolence, than by those who are perpetually narrowing the sphere and attempting to diminish the objects of our benevolent regard. If *Carnaticus*, therefore, infers that our concern for the improvement of India dries up the resources of our domestic liberality, he reasons without data. If he will undertake the labour of ascertaining the dates of our domestic charities, he will find, that since the spirit which regards foreign nations has arisen, they have increased in almost a tenfold degree. Those astonishing efforts for furnishing with the Sacred Oracles, and if possible imparting the ability to read them, to every inhabitant of the British Isles, which have excited the admiration and inflamed the ardour of all Europe, have been the growth of a period distinguished above all others for efforts to enlighten distant nations with the Holy Scriptures. Thirty years ago these efforts had scarcely an existence; they arose after the public mind had been turned to the view of ignorance and vice in foreign countries. Our internal exertions, if originated by our efforts in behalf of foreign countries, have at length far outstripped them. Indeed from our foreign exertions, the spirit of domestic exertion has derived all its progressive vigour. Genuine Christian benevolence is of so peculiar a nature, that the more misery and woe press on its view, the more does its capacity increase. Its means augment with the augmentation of

the objects presented to its view. It is a stream which derives magnitude and extension from its progress; and which, while it is perpetually seeking new channels and outlets, deprives of its healing waters no part of the region through which it has already passed. When efforts to extend the knowledge of the Scriptures to foreign lands were first proposed, the same objections were then urged which are now urged by *Carnaticus*; but how completely have time and experience refuted them! At that period these objections seemed to carry an appearance of strength; to many there appeared some reason to apprehend that the exhibition to public liberality of foreign scenes of misery, would dry up the scanty stream of our domestic charities. But with what force of reason can this be urged at the present day, when the experiment has been made, and the result has been a tenfold augmentation of our home charities? The cause of this it is not difficult to divine. Those who have been warmed into Christian zeal by contemplating the ignorance and vice which prevail in other countries, have naturally been led to look around at home, and to examine whether there were not objects of equal pity and benevolence in their native land: hence the numerous societies which have been formed with a view to our domestic wants. In our corrupt and selfish minds, benevolence needs excitement to bring it into full action; and the success realized or excepted in our exertions abroad, react on the feeling of the public at home, and add to their number and energy. There is no success granted to foreign efforts, no prospect of doing good in the darkest and most distant parts of the earth, which does not impart additional energy to local exertions in Britain.

If these ideas be in any degree correct, and we think experience will support them, we cannot be guilty of an act more completely parricidal, than to lop off our foreign exertions. There are no surer means of stifling and extinguishing our domestic charities, than our narrowing the sphere and lessening the objects of benevolent exertion. Not a single penny would be thereby acquired for home consumption in the work of charity. He who, possessing the means, endeavours to persuade himself that it is his duty to

withhold his usual contributions to foreign exertions, that he may assist more effectually those in his native land, will not stop here, he will speedily consider his duty as confined to his own country—his own neighbourhood—his own family. Thus the spirit of liberality, when it once begins to retrograde, will soon center in his own house, and be possibly intombed in his own person. For one man who denies his assistance to his native land that he may support foreign exertions, there are ten who confine their benevolence to their own country. The danger therefore lies wholly on the other side.

Those who have at heart the welfare of their native land therefore, and regard its local institutions, should be careful how they discountenance foreign exertions. For aught they know, they may effect, to a melancholy extent, the object they most wish to serve. It is not in our nature to feel more intensely for those at a distance, than for those whose miseries sound in our ears, and are present before our eyes. For domestic charities, were the provision for foreign wants doubled or even tripled, there would still be left a most ample store. Who that first witnessed those benevolent exertions in favour of foreign countries, could, even in his most sanguine hopes, have calculated upon so vast a sum as is annually raised for the relief of

want, and the removal of ignorance in our native land? And to those yet unborn, the efforts which are now made may appear contemptible, compared with what their age may witness.

The exertions made in Britain have further kindled a kindred spirit in the countries to which they have been directed. To instance, in India alone, fifteen years ago the numerous public institutions now formed there for the removal of ignorance and misery, had almost no existence; but within this period we have beheld, at the three Presidencies and in the islands, the rise of more than twenty societies and institutions, which are now actively engaged in seconding the praiseworthy efforts of the British public. The sum furnished in India in aid of these exertions, actually exceeds the amount of the sums sent to India by British liberality at home. Since these foreign exertions, then, instead of diminishing the funds devoted to domestic charity, have augmented them in a tenfold degree, and have created local sources of benevolence abroad to so large an extent, to discontinue them would be unwise in its nature, destructive in its effects on the general interests of the society, and utterly inconsistent with the elevated situation which Britain now holds among the nations of the earth.

OLD AND NEW MERMAIDS, AND THE SUPERSTITION CONNECTED WITH THE BELIEF IN MERMAIDS.

New Batavian Mermaid—Valentyn's Batavian Mermaid, 1714—Newfoundland Mermaid, 1725—Mermaid at St. Germain's, 1758—Mermaid in London, 1775—Mermaid from the North Seas, 1791—Scotch Mermaid, 1797—Another, 1809—Another, 1811—Guiana Mermaids—Dr. Chisholm and Pinckard—Méné Mamma—~~Easter~~ Mermaid with Two Legs—Mr. Dupin's Mermaid, off Exmouth Bar, 1812—Mermaid with Voices—Sussex Mermaid of 1187, and Dutch Mermaid of 1430, quite Dumb—Origin of Mermaids with Combs and Looking-glasses—Origin of Mermaids in Heraldry?—Heraldic character of the Dolphin—Irish Mermaid; 1819—M. Salame's Mermaid—Mermaids of the Red Sea—Agreements and Disagreements of the several Stories of Mermaids—A Mermaid "a Huge Animal, like a Bishop in his Pontificals"—The White Porpoises suggested as the Mermaid of Newfoundland—*Asiatic Journ.*—No. 85.

land, &c.—Etymologie, of the names Porpoise and Grampus—The Young of the White Porpoise blue—Manati—Arcted's rashness in his formation of the genus Syren—Syren a name already given by Naturalists to a fresh-water Lizard—Disagreement of the new Mermaid with Arcted's character—The new Mermaid's want of Waist and Navel insuperable difficulties—Physical Objections—The Law of Gravitation disregarded—Physiological Query—New Mermaid worshipped in the Eastern Islands, and put into Chancery in England—In Rome we must do as Rome does—South American veneration of the Méné Mamma—Fish mistaken for Gods in the Fiji Islands—Religion attributed to the Dutch Mermaid and to the Indian Elephant—Conclusions regarding Mermaids, Old and New—Seals believed to be Mermaids—Ancient History of Mermaids—Popular Superstitions connected with them—Mermaids Sea-gods, Kelpies,

and Evil Spirits—Loves of the Mermaids—Mermaids, Syrens, and Harpies—Conjecture as to the Originals of these fabulous creations—Mermen in the Zetland Isles and in Epirus—Song of the Swan—Final Conclusions concerning Mermaids—Crakens and Sea-serpents—Scandinavian Fables concerning the serpent Midgard and the god Thor.

MR. EDITOR: As you appear to have acknowledged the double title of the Batavian and once East-India-warehoused Mermaid, suggested by your correspondent John Dory*, to be immortalized in the pages of the Asiatic Journal, perhaps you will give a place to the letter of a second writer, also to be recommended to you by his name, offering some supplemental remarks on the same interesting production, either of art or of nature.

The very agreeable communication of John Dory brings down the stories of Mermaids only to the beginning of the seventeenth century. I shall take a brief view of those of later date, chiefly with the design of drawing your attention to the leading particulars of the animal figure described; and it is a coincidence of which I must not omit to take notice, that the first Mermaid to be now mentioned was seen by Valentyn, in the year 1714, on his voyage from Batavia to Europe. It is said to have been sitting on the surface of the water, with its back towards the ship. The body was of a grizly colour, like the skin of a cod-fish; it had breasts, and was shaped like a woman to the waist, from which (though by what means Valentyn ascertained the fact does not appear) "it went off tapering to a point."

In the year 1725, as we are told by Maillet, in his *Téliamède*, an account of a Mermaid, seen by a French ship's crew, off the coast of Newfoundland, for some hours, and subscribed with the names of all who could write, was forwarded to the French Minister of Marine, M. de Maurepas.

In 1758, a living Mermaid was exhibited at the Fair of St. Germain, in France. It was about two feet long, very active, and was seen sporting in a vessel of water, with great agility, and seeming delight. Its position, when at rest, was always erect. It was a female, with ugly negro-features; ears very large, and the back parts and tail covered with scales. In neither of the foregoing accounts have we any mention of fins.

In 1775, a Mermaid was exhibited in London; but whether alive or dead the description before me does not state. Its face is said to have been like that of a

young female; its eyes a fine light blue, its nose small and handsome, its mouth small, its lips thin, and the edges of them round, like those of a cod-fish. Its teeth were small, regular, and white; its chin well-shaped, and its bosom full. Its ears were like those of an eel, but placed as in the human species; and behind them were gills for respiration, which appeared like curls. It had no hair on its head, but rolls instead of hair, which, at a distance, might have been taken for short curls. "Its chief ornament," to borrow the phrase of the narrator, was a beautiful membrane or fin, rising from the temples, and gradually diminishing till it ended pyramidically, "forming a foretop, like a lady's head-dress." It had no fin on the back, but a bone like the human species. The breasts were fair and full, and the arms and hands well-proportioned, *but without nails on the fingers.* The belly was round and swelling, *but without a navel.* From the waist downward it was in all respects like a cod-fish, but it had three sets of fins, one above and another below the waist (the place of the third is not mentioned), "which enabled it to swim erect in the sea."

In 1794, a Mermaid, described as having been taken in the North Seas, by one Captain Fortier, was exhibited in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden. Its figure, from the head down to the lower part of the waist, was that of a woman; below the waist, that of a fish. It was three feet long, and had ears, gills, breasts, shoulders, arms, hands, fingers, and fins, and was covered with scales on the fish part.

In 1797, a schoolmaster of Thurso, in Scotland, affirmed that he had seen a Mermaid in the sea, near the shore, apparently in the act of passing her fingers through her hair. The object which he saw bore so exact a resemblance to a woman, that but for the impossibility that a real woman could have supported herself in the waves for the same length of time, he would have believed it to be human. Twelve years afterwards, as we are told, several persons beheld a similar animal near the same place.

On the 12th of January 1809, at Sand-side, in the parish of Reay, in the county of Caithness, there was seen a marine animal, supposed to be a Mermaid. Only the head and chest were visible, and these are said to have exactly resembled those of a full-grown young woman. The breasts were perfectly formed; the arms longer than in the human body, and the eyes somewhat smaller. When the waves dashed aside the hair, which was of a sea-green colour, the hands were immediately employed to replace it. The skin was of a pink colour. It was observed by several persons, within the distance of twenty

* See the Asiatic Journal for November Ed.

yards, for about an hour and a half; and during all that time it betrayed no symptoms of alarm.

In 1811, a young man, named Jol McIsaac, of Corphire, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath, on examination at Campbelltown, before the Sheriff-substitute of Kintyre, that he saw, on the 13th of October, in that year, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal of which he gave the following account. The upper half of its body was white, and of the human shape; the other half toward the tail was of a brindled or reddish-grey colour, and apparently covered with scales. The extremity of the tail was of a shining reddish-green colour. The head was covered with long hair, which at times it would put back on both sides of its head. It would also spread its tail like a fan; and, while so extended, the tail was continued in a tremulous motion; but when drawn together again, it remained motionless. The tail appeared to the deponent to be about twelve or fourteen inches broad. The hair was long, and of a light brown colour.

The animal was between four and five feet long, and had a head, hair, arms, and body, down to the middle, like a human being. The arms were short in proportion to the body, which appeared to be about the thickness of that of a young lad, tapering gradually from the waist to the point of the tail. When stroking its hair toward either side of its head, its fingers were kept close together, so that the deponent could not see whether they were webbed or not. The deponent observed it for near two hours, during all which time the rock on which it lay was dry, and its whole figure consequently exposed. When the tide had so far retired as to leave the rock dry to the height of four feet above the water, the animal tumbled clumsily into the sea; and a minute after this it rose again to the surface, and the deponent then beheld every feature of its face. The face had all the appearance of that of a human being, but with very hollow eyes. The cheeks were of the same colour as the rest of the face. The neck seemed short. The animal was now constantly stroking and washing its breast, which was half immersed in the water, in such a manner, that the deponent could not say whether the bosom was formed like a woman's, or not. He saw at no time either feet or fins. It continued above water for a few minutes, and then finally disappeared.

So much at present for Scotch Mermaids and Merwomen, unless the last was a Merman. The next part of the globe from which we have had modern and reiterated notices of Mermaids, is Berbice, in South America. Dr. Chisholm, in an Essay on the Malignant Fever in the West-Indies, published in 1801,

speaks of Mermaids, or River Maids, in the terms subjoined: "I probably hazard the implication of credulity by the following note: In the year 1797, happening to be at Governor Van Battenberg's plantations in Berbice, the conversation turned on a singular animal which had been repeatedly seen in Berbice-river, and some smaller rivers. This animal is the famous Mermaid, hitherto considered as a mere creature of the imagination. It is called by the Indians 'Méné Mamma,' or 'Mother of the Waters *.' The description given of it by the Governor is as follows.—The upper portion resembles the human figure, the head smaller in proportion, sometimes bare, but often covered with a copious quantity of long black hair. The shoulders are broad, and the breasts large and well-formed. The lower portion resembles the tail portion of a fish, is of immense dimension, the tail forked, and not unlike that of a Dolphin, as it is usually represented. The colour of the skin is either black or tawny. The animal is held in veneration and dread by the Indians, who imagine that the killing it would be attended with the most calamitous consequences. It is from this circumstance that none of these animals have been shot, and consequently not examined but at a distance. They have generally been observed in a sitting posture in the water, none of the lower extremity being discovered till disturbed; when, by plunging, the tail appears, and agitates the water to a considerable distance round. They have been always seen employed in smoothing their hair, and stroking their breasts with their hands, or something resembling hands. In this posture, and thus employed, they have been frequently taken for Indian women bathing." Dr. Pinckard, in his Notes on the West-Indies, vol. ii. letter 1, reports his having been present at conversations, in the same Dutch settlements, where the existence of Mermaids of the foregoing description was asserted, and where particulars similar to the above were given. Dr. P. speaks of the superstitious veneration in which the animal is held by the Indians; but also mentions, that some Dutch planters corroborated their account of the existence of the Mermaids, by declaring that they had eaten of their flesh.

But the most extraordinary, the most minute (I had nearly said, the most recent), and certainly the most domestic of all stories of Mermaids, as well as that in which the veracity of the narrator is the most completely pledged for the accuracy of the detail, is one which relates to a marine animal seen by Mr. Toupin, of Exmouth, in Devonshire, on the 11th of

* I should rather translate "Méné Mamma" by "Water Woman," words equivalent to Mer, or Sea Woman, or Mermaid.

August, 1812. The river Ex and its vicinity is indeed remarkable, not only for the appearance of more than one Mermaid, but for that of more remarkable Mermaids than even all the rest of the world. It is not a century since a Mermaid was said to have been seen in the river just mentioned, close to the walls of the city of Exeter. Unlike the Batavian or Moluccan stranger, but like every other Mermaid on record, its humanity extended to the waist; and, so far like our present eastern curiosity, it bore, from the waist downward, a resemblance to a salmon. It had, however, two legs placed below the waist, and absolute novelties in the history of Mermaids. With these legs it left the shore of the river Ex, and ran before its pursuers, screaming with terror, till it was knocked down and killed! Now, Mr. Toupin's Mermaid, like the two-legged monster just mentioned, had a voice; and these, with a third to be presently mentioned, are the only Mermaids or Mermen, on modern record, that have not been absolutely dumb; all the affinity to the sweet-singing Syrens of antiquity notwithstanding. The Merman mentioned by your correspondent, John Dory, as "fished up" on the coast of Sussex, in the year 1187, was quite dumb, and it may be suspected deaf also. Larrey assures us, that he was exactly like a man in every respect, except that he wanted speech; and that he never could be brought to any understanding of his nature nor situation! So, also, the Mermaid reported by Johannes Mondius, as taken by some women in the meadows at Edam, in West Friesland, where it had been brought by the sea which entered through the broken dykes, during the great tempests in 1430. That Mermaid, as John Dory has told you, was taught to spin. Moreover, it was dressed in female attire, fed on cooked meat (that at St. Germain ate fish and bread), had some notion of a deity, made its reverences when it passed a crucifix, lived some years at Haarlem (though it ever retained an inclination for the water), and was allowed at its death christian burial; and yet all efforts to teach even that Mermaid to speak proved ineffectual! By the way, it is this identical Mermaid of Haarlem, who wore female attire, that is the sole prototype of the "Mermaid of the Moderns," with the "comb and looking-glass," to which John Dory alludes. It is this Haarlem Mermaid only (though without her clothes) that is represented upon our signs and in our coat-armour; and, considering the recent date of this piece of piscine history, it would be curious to know what family first brought the Mermaid into English heraldry, or whether only the comb and looking-glass are of modern introduction? I may

ask, of what the Mermaid in heraldry is the emblem? I believe, of nothing but the marine pursuits of its bearer. The Dolphin, which has also got into coat-armour, stands renowned as the friend of man, a connoisseur in music, and a pattern of activity, because, say his panguyrist, he swims even in his sleep! But what has the Mermaid had to recommend her, from the days of Ulysses to our own?

But we must return to Mr. Toupin's Mermaid, the account of which will seem to be such as can only be true or false—where the allowances to be made for other narrators of the appearance of Mermaids seem to be out of the question; and where, if the particulars stated are true, we are more called upon to pause than in any other instance. Mr. Toupin published an account of his extraordinary adventure, from which the following is an extract:—"The day (August 11, 1812) being very fine, I joined (says Mr. T.) a party of ladies and gentlemen in a sailing excursion. When we had got about a mile to the south-east of Exmouth-bar, our attention was suddenly arrested by a very singular noise, by no means unpleasant to the ears, but of which it is impossible to give a correct idea by mere description. It was not, however, unaptly compared by one of our ladies to the wild melodies of the Æolian harp, combined with a noise similar to that made by a stream of water falling gently on the leaves of a tree. In the mean time, we observed something about one hundred yards from us to windward. We all imagined it to be some human being, though at the same time we were at a loss to account for this at such a distance from the shore, and no boat near. We hailed, but received no reply, and we made toward this creature as soon as possible; when, to the great astonishment of us all, it eluded our pursuit by plunging under the water. In a few minutes it rose again, nearly at the same place; and by that time we had got sufficiently near for one of the boatmen to throw into the water a piece of boiled fish which he had in his locker. This seemed to alarm the animal, though it soon recovered from its fears, for we presently observed it to lay hold of the fish, which it ate with apparent relish. Several other pieces were thrown out, by which the creature was induced to keep at a short distance from our boat, and afford us the opportunity of observing it with attention; and [we] found, to our astonishment, that it was no other than a Mermaid! As the sea was calm, and in a great degree transparent, every part of the animal's body became in turn visible. The head, from the crown to the chin, forms rather a long oval, and the face seems to resemble that of the seal, though, at the same time, it

far more agreeable, possessing a peculiar softness which renders the whole set of features very interesting. The upper and back part of the head appeared to be furnished with something like hair; and the fore-part of the body with something like down, between a very light fawn and a very pale pink colour, which, at a distance, had the appearance of flesh, and may have given rise to the idea that the body of the Mermaid is, externally, like that of the human being. This creature has two arms, each of which terminate in a hand with four fingers, connected to each other by means of a very thin elastic membrane. The animal used its arms with great agility; and its motions in general were very graceful. *From the waist it gradually tapered, so as to form a tail, which had the appearance of being covered with strong, broad, polished scales, which occasionally reflected the rays of the sun in a very beautiful manner; and, from the back and upper part of the neck, down to the loins, the body also appeared covered with short round broad feathers, of the colour of the down on the fore part of the body. The whole length of the animal, from the crown of the head to the extremity of the tail, was supposed to be about five feet, or five feet and a half. In about ten minutes from the time we approached, the animal gave two or three plunges, in quick succession, as if it were at play. After this it gave a sudden spring, and swam away from us very rapidly; and in a few minutes we lost sight of it.*

In the autumn of the year 1819, an account appeared in the newspapers, of an animal which had been seen on the coast of Ireland, and which, being attempted to be shot by a spectator, plunged into the sea, with a loud scream, and was discovered no more. In size it resembled a child of ten years of age; but it had a bosom as full as that of a girl of sixteen, together with long dark hair, and full dark eyes.

M. Salame, in a recent publication, has stated, that in the Red Sea he saw a Mermaid out of the water mast high. This "leaping a good height out of the sea," as you have been told by John Dory, is one of the habits of the Sea-cow. For the rest, if, as I shall presently contend, the Mermaid is little better than an evil spirit, no place more likely to find one in than in the Red Sea! That of which the account is cited by John Dory, of the date of 1563, had, let it be observed, a *navel*.

You have now, I believe, Mr. Editor, in joining my letter with that of John Dory, an account of all the Mermaid-stories on record, for the importation of Captain Edes is our very next example; and the first thing to which I wish to draw your attention is the agreements and dis-

agreements in the several descriptions, and especially to the violent disagreement with all, in the description of the new Batavian stranger.

The description of the *Méné Mamma* of Guiana will not fail to have reminded you of the "Mermaid" seen by Henry Hudson, in north lat. (as I presume, for it is printed, "lat. noon," in your number for November last), 75 deg. 7 min., on the 15th of June 1608. In both cases, we find the tail seen only on the animal's going down, for it evidently goes down head-foremost. In the Berbice river, the tail-portion of these animals is of "immense dimension," recalling the Merman caught in the Baltic in 1531, and which, in some tracts published in 1650, by John Gregory, A.M., and chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, is described as a "*huge animal of the human form, but very much resembling a bishop in his pontificals!*" There is a German engraving of this monster extant; but, alas! in the hands of ignorance and credulity, the pencil is sometimes as deceitful as the pen.* I very much suspect that the animals seen by Hudson in 1608, and by Capt. Richard Whitbourne, in the harbour of St. John, Newfoundland, in 1610, as well as that caught in the Baltic, were no other than the *White Porpoise* (porc-poisson, *porcus-piscus*, hog-fish, or herring-hog †), of which I have seen hundreds in the gulf and river of St. Lawrence. The skin of Hudson's Mermaid was "*verie white*;" that of Whitbourne's was "*white and smooth as the back of a man*;" and what strengthens my suspicion is, the young of this Porpoise is *blue*, which colour it exchanges as it advances in age, in the same manner that the young swan is at first brown, and afterwards white. Now, if "*black*" or dark "*bleue strakes, resembling hair*, but certainly *not* ‡ *haire*," remain about the young Porpoise after its body has become generally *white*; and if these "*strakes*" disappear as the animal grows older, these particulars will explain some of the contradictory statements concerning hair and no hair. But though the "*tail-portion*" of the animals in the harbour of St. John and in the river Berbice appear to agree, the great difference of climate in those two situations forbids me, as far as my present information goes, to attempt a comparison between the White Porpoise of the north, and the *Méné*

* Among the agreements between different descriptions of Mermaid, may also be placed the very striking ones which you will observe in reading the Scotch account of 1811, and Mr. Loomis's, of 1812.

† So, *Grampus* is formed by as f on the French grand-poisson, Latin, *grandus-piscis*, "great fish."

‡ It was thus, as I suppose, that your correspondent designed to write, vol. XIV, p. 462.

Mamma of Guiana. This latter, with which we should probably class the Mermaid seen on the Coast of Martinique, and which, as John Dory tells you, was observed to "wipe its hand over its face, and heard to blow its nose," may be the Manati. You see, then, that I cannot readily concur with John Dory, in thinking the animal of Whitbourne a Sea-cow.

The "pink colour," mentioned both by Mr. Toupin, and in the account from Caithness, might also agree with the White Porpoise, which, when full grown, has, I believe, an inclination to a pink hue, under a transparent white; but the similarity holds no further.

You cannot have omitted to take notice of the uniformity with which all the observers of the living animal speak of its action of stroking its hair, or wiping its face; and this attention to appearance, or at least to the comfort of the head, affords a curious coincidence with the comb and looking-glass of the Haarlem Mermaid! It is also a particular which must strongly incline us to believe that some one description of animal, however variously represented in other respects, and in however various situations, has really been seen by several of the witnesses!

I pass over a number of minuter points, in which either an agreement or disagreement exists, in order to hasten the comparison of the whole, in your mind's eye, with the characters given by Artedi, in his adventurous introduction of the genus *Syren** into his System of Ichthyology, and quoted to you by John Dory; and also with the figure of the Mermaid" imported by Capt. Edes. Artedi's characters are, no pinnated tail; the head, neck and breast, down to the navel, similar to those of the human species; only two fins on the whole body, and those stand on the breast. In Capt. Edes's Batavian Mermaid, there are fins "on the breast," or rather immediately below it; but this is the only coincidence. Artedi, and all the descriptions, concur in continuing the human form to the waist—"down to the lower part of the waist;" but our Batavian commences fish immediately under the breasts!

The novel and unique form of Mermaid, seen in the monster in St. James's Street, and now adverted to, is, I think, for more reasons than one, perfectly fatal to its character for genuineness. But I shall now examine the object in question, as to a few particulars, from head to tail, and the want of waist will come to be taken notice of in course.

The first thing that should strike us, on seeing the "Mermaid," is the disproportionate magnitude of the head, so espe-

cially disproportionate on account of the want of a waist. Every other Mermaid that has been described, was human-shaped to the waist, usually with a navel, though in one instance without. In the Mermaid of 1774, above, though there was "no navel," the belly was "round and swelling;" and in that of 1794, was seen "a woman from the head down to the lower part of the waist." In all the instances, then, that have been before, there was at least something to give the body a centre of gravity, a fulcrum for its support; but in the Mermaid which Eastern art has clumsily attempted to impose upon us, every thing of the kind is wanting; and the eye is instantly satisfied, that if such a body as that exhibited could be a living body, and were placed in the water, the head would fall undermost, and drag the tail after it below the surface. The head of Capt. Edes's Mermaid is like the head of a large nail. The tapering of the body to the tail begins, not at the waist, but at the shoulders; and, hence, ever those who have not seen it can easily satisfy their minds, that the result of the exhibition of an animal so formed in a fluid element, must inevitably be such as I have described.

But, supposing, after all, that the foregoing objection is unfounded; supposing that, in point of fact, however theoretically impossible, the animal could maintain an upright position in the water, so far at least as the weight of the head is concerned, on what is it in such case to rest? How is it to sit in, or on the water? What is it to do with its tail? Its tail, like fishes' tails in general, is placed at right angles with its body, and is made for directing and accelerating a horizontal motion; but of what use could it be to the animal, when the body should be placed vertically, or in other words, when it should be as at the end of a walking-stick, held upright? Of still less use, too, must it be, if by a curvature of the body it is raised out of the water, as is usual in herald and sign-painting, and the whole weight of the animal is made to rest in the water, on the bent back-bone!

But, supposing this objection also gotten rid of, and that is really a very efficacious instrument for maintaining the upright position of the Mermaid in the water; that by the help of an undulating motion of the tail, pushed perpendicularly down into the element, the animal would be enabled to maintain a steady position; or, at the worst, that in some manner or other even the Mermaid in St. James's Street is endued with a centre of gravity, has a basis on which to rest, and could keep itself in an upright posture in the waves; supposing all this, still what is to become of its locomotion? How is it to swim from one place to another? In order to change its situation, is it to take a horizontal po-

* The name of *Syren* had already been adopted by naturalists, as that of a description of freshwater Lizard, found in Austria, in Europe, and in Virginia, in America.

sition? Is it to use its arms in swimming, as the arms of a man are used in the same act, and is the tail to conduct the usual fish-swimming, and to be in place of the legs and feet of a man? But the form of this object is so essentially different, both from that of a man on the one hand, and of a fish on the other, that the thing is impossible; and the immensely disproportionate weight of the head and shoulders must instantly cause, in such an attempt, the whole body to take the inverted position already described!

Again: let this proposition, like the former ones, be denied. Say that the horizontal position could be preserved; but still, what is to become of the unfortunate head? A man carries his head above water (I mean to say, as long as he can¹), but is it pretended that the Mermaid, swimming horizontally, travels with her head above water? In that case they ought to be met at every turn (sailors would say, on every tack), on the "great highway of nations!" But their heads are propelled beneath the surface; and was ever such a head as that in St. James's Street, for propulsion in the water! A round head, presenting the bottom of a basin (like the heads of the citizens of Shiraz); and a complete inversion of all the mechanical principles which have been supposed resorted to by nature for the swimming of the fish and the water-fowl, and which have rendered these latter the models for the canoe and ship-builder!

I say nothing about gills and spiracles, and various other physiological resources, adopted, in all that we really know of nature, for animals that are to live wholly in the water, or partly in the water, and partly out of it; I am content with adverting to a few glaring difficulties, and without calling to recollection, how much more reasonable, as well as easy, it is to solve the whole by supposing a work of art and imposture, than by endeavouring to bring ourselves to a belief in every thing that contradicts the course and laws of the natural world!

That the head, arms, and shoulders, of an Ape, or some animal of the simia class, has been joined to the body of a fish, is what has appeared obvious to other observers, and does so to me. That a close inspection has not enabled either others or myself to detect the line of junction, is little to the purpose. Human art has done things a thousand times more difficult than this, and will do them a thousand times hereafter!

Only amputation and dissection, only a complete destruction of the object, as now exhibited, might be sufficient for demonstrating the imposture; but while this cannot be effected, and while the maintenance of two opinions (for two opinions are actually maintained) invites us to reason

on the question, it must be incomparably more philosophical to conclude upon an imposture, than to trouble ourselves with attempting to explain upon natural principles, that which violates all principles, whether of physiology or physics; for, other things kept out of view, the law of gravity must be changed before *such* a Mermaid as the present could enjoy life and being.*

That the ridiculous compound, half Ape and half fish, was once an object of some religious veneration among the islanders of the East, is at the same time far from improbable. If the manufacture imposed upon these latter, the wonders of the form would of course be regarded with superstition. The sentiments of the Indians of South America, in relation to the *Méné Mamma*, will not, it is to be hoped, be called in evidence of any identity between the objects. To the contemplation of uninformed minds, whatever is uncommon appears divine; in England, a monster makes a show and a fortune; in England, too, a monster, as the Mermaid was found, gets into Chancery; at Rome, we must do as Rome does; and in the isles of the East, a monster obtains worship. In Mr. Mariner's Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands, there occurs a relation concerning the mountaineers of Pau, the largest of the Fiji Islands, of whom it is stated, that coming down to the sea, and seeing fish for the first time, they persuaded themselves that they were gods (*hotooas*), and were astonished that people ate them. The natives of the coast, however, were not so nice upon this latter point; for an alligator (as it should seem) having by some strange accident found its way to their island, they killed it, and even ate it, though they thought it sent among them in divine anger.† While on this head, it may be remarked, that the superstition of the good Hollanders, who thought their Mermaid bowed to the crucifix, has its parallel in what has before now been said of the Elephant, except that the Elephant, being an oriental and a pagan, worships only the sun, and performs ablutions. "After several washings and purifications," says a writer, "they are observed to lift up their trunks like arms; and, fixing their eyes towards the rising of the sun, continue long in meditation and contemplation, at certain hours of the day, of their own motion, and without instruction or precept!" It is so agreeable to trace the footsteps of sentiment in the animal creation, that I remember the time when

* It may perhaps be put to physiologists to say, whether an animal having the bones of the human female, can be believed without the rest of the female economy, such as is known to accompany the human breasts in the Ape?

† Mariner's Tonga Islands, vol. i, ch. 10; vol. i, p. 351.

I was anxious to believe what I was told, that the poultry gave thanks to heaven after drinking, because, forsooth! they lift their heads and their bills, to let the water run down their long throats. Our feelings always incline us to these reveries; and Smart, in his beautiful poem on the Divine Goodness, represents even the cawings of the rooks as religious:

"And though their notes, harsh rattling,
grate the ear,
They mean it all for music, thanks and praise."

After reviewing all the descriptions that have been given of the figures of Mermaids, the description of that of Captain Edes, which has appeared in your pages, with the rest, I think we are authorized to come to a few conclusions, which I shall attempt to enumerate as follows:

1. That the New Batavian Mermaid, now exhibiting, has the least pretence of all others to be regarded as a genuine natural production, or to satisfy our doubts of the actual existence of any Mermaid whatever.

2. That the minute accounts that in several instances having been given of supposed Mermaids, seen at sea, or in the sea, or on rocks, near the shore, and often for lengths of time together, ought to persuade us, by the degree of correspondence which they exhibit in some striking particulars, that some one marine animal has really been seen by the several witnesses, and by them believed to be a Mermaid; and also, that from the discordance of these accounts in other striking particulars, there is reason to suspect that more than one marine animal has served, in different instances, for the model of the supposed Mermaid.

3. That great allowance is to be made, in the various accounts, either for the distance at which the animal has been viewed, or for the ignorance of the spectator, or for his emotions of fear or of surprise.

4. That the Seal, the Sea-cow, and the Porpoise may be suspected of having severally deceived the eyes, or the information, of those who have contemplated the supposed Mermaid in its native element; while, with respect to such animals as have been submitted to public inspection on shore, no alternative remains, but either to disbelieve the accuracy of the accounts of those of former times, and to refer those that we behold to imposture; or else to admit the existence of an animal, such as the Mermaid is described to us, and which has never yet (*M. Arædi* notwithstanding) presented itself to the naturalist with such evidence of certainty as to deserve a place in our Systems of Nature.

5. That in begging the question, as to the probable existence of a Mermaid, stress is sometimes laid on the analogy to be expected in nature, which has links between each of her kingdoms, and each of her

species; and which, having quadrupeds which are half birds, as the bat, and having produced monkeys, baboons, and apes, in the forests, may both have fishes which are half land animals, and marine animals, which more or less resemble man. But to all this it is to be readily and briefly answered, that the actual links, of which analogy may seem to justify the expectation, are already known; that the whale tribe, which have warm blood, and which produce their young alive, and suckle them with their milk, actually connect the water animals with those of the land; that the frogs, lizards, and turtles form links previous to the foregoing; and that the seal has the furry coat, and the degree of resemblance to the ape and to man, which ought to satisfy all such as depend on analogy, and to leave the existence of Mermaids to be proved by real demonstration, unaided by any belief beforehand. A Seal was surely the animal seen by the observers in Scotland; the memorable Phoca of Mr. Oldbuck, whose figure and manner might perplex many a new acquaintance, and which, we may add, is not without a voice, the necessary possession of every Mermaid or Syren.

6. In discussing probabilities, it is less easy to admit the existence of a marine animal, still obscurely known, whose being, in the mean time, depends upon its visiting the region of the air, and which is even unadapted to a continuance under water of any duration whatever. In the depths of the sea there are doubtless myriads of organic productions to which we are still strangers, because some rarely, and others never, rise to the surface; but that the Mermaid, which is represented as sitting and playing on the waves, and leaping out of them, should, if existing, not be familiar to the knowledge of mankind, is quite inconceivable.

But it is important to a full consideration of the subject, to view the history of the Mermaid under a further and a new aspect; namely, as belonging, not only to the credulity of natural observation, but as closely connected with popular superstition. The existence of Mermaids and Syrens is certainly no better than a part of that belief which has filled the waters, in common with the earth and air, with gods or spirits. They are the sea-gods of Greek and Roman fable, and the kelpies and water-demons of the Scotch and other creeds. It is superstition, it is the belief that the seas and waters contain gods or spirits, and always malignant gods or spirits, that has either imagined bodies for containing those dreaded powers, or seized upon the bodies of Seals, or other marine animals, as the visible tenements of the invisible agents.

Dr. Hibbert, in his Account of the Zetland Isles, gives us various particulars of

the superstition of the inhabitants in relation to the Seal, which is frequent upon their shores, and to which they essentially ascribe all that has ever been fabled of Mermaids and Syrens; and I have at hand a translation of a Gaelic poem in which the Seal is evidently alluded to in terms exactly consistent with Dr. Hilbert's statement. The Giant's Causeway, on the coast of Antrim, in Ireland, is here described, consisting of "the castles of the ocean never formed by mortal hands; the haunt of the water-sprite, when love draws the chiefs of the deep from their chrystalline towers, to frolic with the children of a day." These frolics, according to Dr. Hilbert, are usually love-adventures, either by Mermen or Merwomen, who carry off human beings, each of the sex opposite to their own, bearing them to their submarine abodes, as Mermen and Mermaids have done time out of mind, and in all parts of the world! Georgius Trapanzantius assures us, that he himself saw a Mermaid, extremely beautiful, rise many times out of the water; and he adds, that in Epirus, a Merman came on the shore, and watched near a spring of water, endeavouring to catch young women that came there; he was caught, but could not be made to eat; a sure sign, it is said, of love! Indeed, the loves of the Mermaids, and their consequent misleading of the objects of their admiration into the waves, are topics already so familiar to poetry, that Mr. Moore will hardly be tempted to make an epic of that sort a companion to his Loves of the Angels.

' Follow me, and we will go

' Where the beas of coral grow,'

is the ordinary seductive of the Mermaid or Syren!

We see, then, one and the same superstition spreading from the islands of Scotland to the coast of Epirus, and we may be assured that it has a far wider range, and every where rests on the same foundations. The ancients knew as much of Mermaids as we. Pliny tells us of men who are half fishes, and that the ambassadors from Gaul to Augustus Caesar declared that sea-women were often seen in their neighbourhood. Solinus, and Julius Gellius also bear testimony to their existence.

The spirits of the waters, however, were not subject to the vice of incontinence alone. Superstition has made them always desire evil for its own sake; destroyers for the mere sake of destruction. They wrecked vessels, and drowned their crews;—they are, as before said, the kelpies of the rivers of Scotland. Every where a propitiatory worship has been offered to them. Alexander the Great threw into the sea an offering of a golden cup. Annual sacrifices of this kind are still made in Switzerland. The American Indians throw gifts

Asiatic Journ.—No. 85.

into their rivers and lakes. The Syrens of Homer are essentially gods. To allure Ulysses, they offered him wisdom, a divine gift, and exactly the same as that with which the serpent more successfully tempted Eve. The Argonauts escaped the enchantment of their evil songs only by aid of the strains of the heavenly Orpheus, the latter exorcised the fiends of the deep, as a Romish priest, by means of his Latin service, would serve a fiend on shore.

The poets, as usual, have wrought up the popular materials. With them, the Syrens, who, like the Fates, and all other witches, were three in number (Parthenope, Lygia, and Leucosia), were the daughters of the river Acheloius and one of the Muses; the only *faux pas*, I believe, that has ever been charged upon the sisterhood, and an amiable offspring followed! The Syrens, however, were not always half women and half fish, but sometimes half women and half birds; that is, Harpies, who were also three in number. The "weird sisters," I conclude, could take either of these shapes, and many another also! But whether as half fish, or as half bird, their dulcet notes were never lost. Of these, it seems, they were as proud as the crow in the other fable, and, in their bird shape, as unfortunate as the other feathered pretender. Pausanias tells us that the Syrens, that is, the Harpies, at the persuasion of Juno, challenged the Muses to a trial of singing, in which they were vanquished, as may well be expected, if their voices were really no better than represented by Homer (*Iliad*, xix. 350), who is thus translated by Chapman.

"And like a Harpie, with a voice that shrills."

The Muses, on their conquest, plucked the *golden feathers* from the wings of the Syrens, and formed them into crowns, with which they adorned their heads. There are antique representations of the Syrens in both their forms. Hyginus places the birth of these demi-gods among the consequences of the rape of Proserpine. To me there seems little difficulty in carrying back the whole of these poetical fables to their origin in the rude minds of the populace, and the unassisted objects of nature. The Syrens, half women and half fish, were Seals, or other natural inhabitants of the waters; and the Syrens, half women and half birds, were Ospreys, or ravening sea-fowl. In these the spirits of popular superstition were embodied. The spirits allured the human race to their destruction; they did so with their voices, therefore those voices were certainly sweet; but, to account for the sweet voices, as well as for the natural power of these preternatural water-deities, they were fabled as the children of the river-god Acheloius by a Muse. The Seals and Sea-birds both

have voices, and this was sufficient both for popular and classic fable. The ancients were liberal in the attribution of melody; indeed, wherever there was sound, they could suppose music; as, wherever there was form they could suppose beauty. The haunted rivers resounded with the sighs of the reeds, and the songs of the Swan; why not then their estuaries, and sea-coasts, and seas, with the melody of the Seals and Gulls? I am not ignorant that the song of the Swan has been re-asserted by a northern observer; nor without my doubts whether almost any sound may not, under some circumstances or others, be grateful to the ear. Besides, we have Mr. Toupin's authority for believing that the voice of the Mermaid is really agreeable.

I now sum up a second time, and finally, with the hope of having brought you and your readers to the more general conclusion, That there is no such animal as the Mermaid, though there may be an animal or animals which various persons, and Columbus among the rest (*Asiatic Journ.* vol. xiv. 461), have so denominated; and that the belief in the existence of Mermaids belongs, not only to false natural history, but to false religion; not only to the testimony of those who have ill observed nature, but to that of those who have been the slaves of superstition.

Your former correspondent, John Dory, has been naturally reminded by the production of a Mermaid, of the recent rumours of the speedy arrival of an Unicorn, through the care of Major Latter; and has hence ventured almost to anticipate the appearance of the Phoenix, Sphinx, and Griffin, to which list he might have added the Chimæra. I shall keep, however, more within the bounds of natural

history, and of marine nature, when I venture no more than to mention the Craken and Sea-serpent, both of which, along with the Mermaid, still supply problems unsolved. As to the Sea-serpent, I am half inclined to suspect for it a fabulous or superstitious original, like that which I attribute to the Mermaid. In the Scandinavian mythology, the serpent Midgard surrounds the earth, and lies beneath the sea. The divine Thor, on visiting the city of the Giants, where all was illusion, so that he lost the sense of his own stupendous powers, went out a-fishing in one of the boats of the place. The boat, though far otherwise to his eyes, was really insufficient to carry the god, whose feet pierced its bottom, and rested on the serpent Midgard, which Thor mistook for the bed of the ocean. At another time he was challenged by the Giants to lift one of their gigantic cats; he raised it a little above the ground, but could do no more, and was ashamed of his apparent impotence. The Giants, however, subsequently confessed to him, that the cat had been no other than the great serpent Midgard, whose body surrounds the entire earth; and that when they saw it lifted by his hands, they had trembled with affright.* Now, did the fable of this serpent originate in the view of a Sea-serpent, or the stories of Sea-serpents in the fable of the serpent Midgard? But as the Scandinavian fables assuredly come from Asia, I have pleasure in proposing this question for further elucidation by your correspondents, on some page of your excellent journal.

OLD DAVY.

* Mallet, *Antiquités du Nord*.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

HOT SPRING NEAR MONGHYR.

THE Seetacoond, or hot spring, near Monghyr, is certainly one of the most remarkable natural objects to be met with on the banks of the Ganges. Its situation at the bottom of the rocky hills, the elevated temperature and purity of its waters, and its proximity to the river, combine to induce the stranger, as he sails along, to delay his voyage for an hour, and step on shore to examine it. Some years ago, I happened to be one of a party who visited this fountain and the neighbouring scenery, with which we were much gratified.

On the morning of the 19th November, soon after leaving our anchorage, on tracking slowly along, we had a clear view of

the hills on the opposite or right bank of the river, consisting of ranges of different heights, and at different distances. Some of those next to the river, with their bare stony ridges placed one upon the other, looked not unlike a populous European city, built on a hill, with its streets rising in terraces to the summit. The others in the distance appeared like the Rajmaal chain, as a long dark-coloured range, covered to the top with trees, and extending in a direction from S.W. to N.E. On the highest point of the former we perceived a large white building, the situation of which, and its splendid walls, then glittering in the morning sun-beam, made it an object of the greatest interest in the prospect. This, we are told, was

situated near the town of Monghyr, and that a village appearing immediately opposite to the budgerow was Seetcoond, or Seetgong, the site of a celebrated hot well, whose virtues in the cure of diseases had reached the uttermost corners of India. This account did not fail to excite in us a great desire to view so singular an object; and we caused the boatmen to row us over without delay. We had scarcely touched the shore, when we found some of the attendants on the spring waiting to conduct us to it, and all eager to explain the miraculous properties which it is believed to possess. After passing through some fields of Urruher Dhall, we came to an open area, covered with a fine sward, and as level as a bowling-green. A few palms rose from this; and a little in front was situated the spring, surrounded by large trees, and enclosed by a large brick wall of moderate height. Alongside were the cold wells, or rather tanks, which it is usual to compare with the fountain itself. As soon as we entered the enclosure, we were sensible of a great change in the temperature of the air, and felt almost suffocated by the vapour, which floated over the surface of the water. The water seemed to have a very slight tinge of a straw colour, but was without taste. It rose from the bottom of the fountain at a great many points, and was accompanied by a quantity of gas, which disengaged itself, and bubbled up to the surface with very little interruption. We endeavoured to collect some of this gas for future examination: but not having a proper apparatus with us, we could not obtain the smallest portion. It was colourless in the water and on the surface, and had no sensible smell. It was, in all probability, azotic gas, similar to that of Buxton in England. On trial with Fahrenheit's thermometer we found the temperature of the spring to be uniformly 140°, there being no difference in the degree at the bottom and at three inches from the surface. The neighbouring cold fountains or tanks indicated a temperature of 75°, and the atmosphere at that time of the day was a degree or two higher. To the hand the spring felt intolerably hot, and the water retained its heat so long, that at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards, the stream which flowed from it was found only fifteen degrees lower than at the source. After filling our bottles, we were preparing to take our departure, when the sound of voices, in a dignified and peculiar tone, issuing from a corner of the fountain, attracted our attention; and on turning to that quarter, we perceived two persons, one of whom was a Brahmin, engaged in administering some ceremony to another Hindoo, who repeated distinctly, word by word, the expressions used by the former, of which we could distin-

guish Seetcoond more than once. It seemed, indeed, to be a mere repetition of names of places. The person who was receiving the ceremony occasionally immersed his hands in the hot water, and made some motions in the air; after which, his holy adviser continued the same unmeaning jargon. After leaving the well, we directed our steps to a neighbouring low ridge, and in passing along tried to discover any peculiarity of the soil which might account for the elevated temperature of the fountain: but we could perceive nothing remarkable about it, excepting that it seemed more stiff than the lands generally observed on the river's bank, and contained, in all probability, a larger proportion of clay. The hill we found to consist of white quartz rock, the strata running in the course of the ridge from west to east, and having an elevation in general of 80° above the horizon. This hill may be said to be composed entirely of bare rock; there was no mould covering it, and the few shrubs which sprung out from the crevices and under the large stony masses, gave but a faint appearance of vegetation when viewed from a distance. On the top of the hill was situated a small hut, which, upon inquiry, we found to be no less than a temple dedicated to the service of Jaggernaut; a name carrying with it every thing that is terrible in Indian mythology. There were two women and a man resident in the hut, of whom the latter officiated as sacred functionary on the image of the deity; but he seemed more anxious to obtain a few pice from a casual visitor, than to pay his tribute of praise to the imaginary being whom he served. These poor people, however, had endeavoured to make their solitary residence as comfortable as possible; and their small garden, surrounded by a fence of prickly bushes, gave an air of liveliness and a pleasing effect to the scene, which made us delighted with it. On descending from this ridge, we crossed over and passed the spring to a similar but more extensive hill on the opposite side. Here the nature of the rock was similar, but its stratification appeared more doubtful, it being difficult to say whether the course was from E. to W. or from N. to S.; their position, in regard to the horizon, was the same as in the former, with the exception that an inclination of the strata was conspicuous towards the south, while the opposite ridge appeared to incline towards the north; so that if the angles formed by both had been continued, they would have met in the middle of the space between them. The view from the top of this hill was in the highest degree gratifying. At the western extremity was placed an Indian village, the huts covered with various climbing plants, and harmonizing in effect

with the palm trees, which rose above them at intervals, and diversified the scene.

Beyond this village a lake stretched out several miles in length, like a clear mirror, in which were reflected the parallel ridges that appeared more interiorly with a bold but rugged outline; the dark-wooded high range in the distance completed the scene in front, and formed one vast amphitheatre, the most varied and pleasing that it is possible to conceive. On the right was seen the hill house, and on the left the broad windings of the Ganges, with a small woody elevation, which we had left the preceding morning, looking like a battlemented pyramid drawn on the distant horizon. I could not help remarking, here, the fine effect that is added to the scene, by the large falcons soaring high over head, and making their graceful circles in the air as they rose and fell, still preserving the same general level.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

IRON BRIDGES OF SUSPENSION IN INDIA.

Lieut. Schalch, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, has submitted a plan to Government, for introducing into India iron bridges of suspension, with an account and estimate of an experimental one, to be thrown over Tolly's Nullah, at Kully-Ghaut, which has been sanctioned by Government, and will be commenced on immediately. The following is an extract from Lieut. Schalch's very able report:—

The general principle of the bridge is this. Cables of sufficient strength are suspended between props on each side of the river, their ends being buried under a mass of masonry, capable of resisting the tension of the bridge, when loaded to its utmost. To these cables a road way is suspended by iron rods. These rods pass through a beam of timber, running on each side of the roadway along its whole extent, and are screwed or bolted underneath. For greater security, a bar of iron is fixed under the beams.

It is evident, therefore, that the whole weight of the bridge must fall entirely on the cables. Now it has been found by experiment, that a square inch of iron will sustain a vertical force of 26 tons; consequently every 26 ton weight, between the points of suspension, will require a section of cable equal to one square inch, exclusive of the tension of the chain itself, arising from the angle it makes at the point of suspension with an horizontal line; and which, together with the above weight, may be nearly estimated (without entering on the equation of the catenary curve) by the whole weight of the loaded bridge and cables, divided by twice the sine of the above angle.

In practice, it will be necessary to make

the cables strong enough to bear a much greater weight than the bridge is calculated to carry, in order to provide against any extraordinary force from high winds, or other accidental circumstances.

The props over which the cables pass are made of wood, iron or masonry. Those of the Dryburgh bridge, which is 260 feet long and four broad, are beams of Memel timber 28 feet in height. The props of the Menai bridge are of cast-iron; and those of Union bridge, of masonry.

A bridge on this principle, which is so considerably lighter than an arch of masonry, and of which the whole pressure will be nearly vertical, is admirably adapted to the soil in most parts of India, and particularly in the vicinity of Calcutta, where the ground is incapable of resisting any oblique pressure.

It will also be found particularly well suited to the Upper Provinces; for in the event of a river changing its course, the bridge can be removed, at no farther expense than floating it, either on boats or on rafts, and fixing it up in a more favourable situation.

In the Nepaul hills, foot bridges of this description will be found highly useful. A section of any ravine or nullah being sent to Calcutta, or the nearest place where good iron and workmen are procurable, a bridge could be constructed for it at a small expense; and as it could be formed into detached pieces of a convenient length, there would be no difficulty in transporting it by water up the nearest nullah; and finally by land, to the place where it is proposed to be erected.

Lieut. Schalch has accordingly recommended to the notice of Government that a similar one should be erected over Tolly's Nullah at Kally Ghaut, to ascertain the practicability and expense of such works. He has chosen this place from its being situated half way between the Allypore and Tollygunge bridges, close to the large market of Chittec. A bridge thus situated would add greatly to the convenience of the inhabitants of these two populous places, and would in the course of three years pay the expense of its construction, by levying the same toll upon passengers passing over it as is now taken at the ferry.

The bridge is to be carried completely across the nullah, which in this part is 120 feet broad between the banks.

It is raised 18 feet above the highest rise of the nullah, and 21 feet above the high watermark in the dry season, which makes it seven feet higher than the Allypore bridge, and gives ample room for boats to pass under.

The road way is suspended by rods from chain cables, which pass over rollers, fixed on iron bars built into the masonry of the pillars. The ends of the chains are fastened to large stones or iron plates, and

buried under a mass of masonry, or earth, in wells.

There are two cables, one on each side of the bridge. Each cable is composed of two rods, about ten feet in length, connect^d by a strong link to others of the same length. The rods of the chain are to be made of the best Swedish iron, one inch in diameter. The perpendicular rods, 22 in number, which sustain the road-way, are half an inch in diameter.

The road-way is formed of two beams of the best teak timber, nine inches in depth by six inches in breadth, along the whole length of the bridge on both sides, which are framed together, and overlaid with saul planks, placed longitudinally, in order to counteract the vertical and lateral vibration. The planks are to be firmly screwed to the cross beams, and rivetted to a bar of iron underneath.

The pillars which support the cables are 18 feet high and four feet square, ornamented with pilasters, and an arch connecting their tops. The points of suspension are fourteen feet above the road-way.

The base on which the pillars stand is an irregular octagon, 25 feet by 13 at bottom. The slope up to the bridge rises one foot in three, and is eight feet broad, with an iron railing five feet and a-half high on each side, similar to that along the sides of the bridge.

As the angle formed by the chains is greater on the landward-side than between the points of suspension, the tension of the cables will consequently exert a force to pull the pillars towards each other. In order to counteract this force, the braces are fixed to the cross-bar over which the cables pass.

The following is an estimate of the expense of such a bridge, when it is not required to be raised above the level of the banks:

Iron, including workmanship. .	Rs. 1,104
Wood	720
Masonry ..	100
Putting up	500

Total.....Rs. 2,424

But in the case of the bridge over Tolly's Nullah, it must be raised eighteen feet, to give a free passage to boats underneath, which will require an extra quantity of masonry, amounting to 900 rupees. The expense of this bridge will therefore amount to 3,324 rupees, or, including contingencies, will not probably exceed 4,000 rupees.

As the quantity of materials and labour will be nearly proportional to the breadth, when the length is the same, we may assume that an iron bridge of suspension, 120 feet long and 10 feet broad, will cost 10,000 rupees; or 14,000 rupees, if the breadth is increased to 24 feet.

The expense will also be nearly proportional to the length of the bridge, when the breadth is the same. Hence a bridge six feet broad, and 50 feet long, will cost 800 rupees; and one 200 feet long, and the same breadth, 5,000 rupees.

The Kidderpoor bridge is now in such a ruinous state that it is dangerous to pass over it. The erection of a new bridge, on the same principle as the present one is constructed on, could not be done for less than 20,000 rupees, which is, I believe, what it originally cost; while that of an iron bridge, of double the span, six feet wider, and seven feet higher, would not exceed 14,000 rupees, and would require neither superintendence or repairs after its first erection.—*Cal. John Bull.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

Government, we understand, have received the statute respecting pecuniary rewards to Civil Students in the College of Fort William, with the following modification and addition:

Every student who may be reported by the examiners to have attained high proficiency in any of the languages taught in the college, shall receive a certificate, under the signatures of the Members of the College Council, of his having done so, and shall further be entitled to a donation of eight hundred sicca rupees.

In cases of extraordinary proficiency in any of the languages taught in the college, a diploma will be granted in testimony of the same, to be denominated a degree of honour, under the signature of the visitor, for such extraordinary proficiency; and the student obtaining such distinction will receive a reward of one thousand six hundred sicca rupees.

No student will receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language; but any student, who after receiving a certificate of high proficiency, may become entitled to a degree of honour for extraordinary proficiency, will be entitled to the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency.—*Calcutta John Bull, May 29.*

CANAL OF ZABITA KHAN.

We have had frequent occasion to notice the construction of public works now carrying on in various parts of the country, by the orders of Government, and have the pleasure once more to mention another, which when completed will add materially to the comfort and convenience of the numerous inhabitants of the Doab. We allude to the Great Doab Canal, generally known as the Canal of Zabita Khan, which Capt. Tickell, of the Engineers, has been directed to survey, with a view to its immediate restoration. It formerly flowed from the Jumna near Fyzabad, a village

situate a few miles from where the river issues from the mountains, and after a course of about 150 miles, it again fell into the Jumna, nearly opposite Dehlee. It passed close to Seharunpore, Rampore, Shamlee, and several other towns, and fertilized an extensive tract of country, then highly cultivated and populous, but now arid, sterile and desolate. It seems to be a little uncertain who was the author of the work. In the vicinity it is generally known as the canal of Zabita Khan, from an attempt made by that person to restore it. There seems to be little doubt that it can be restored without difficulty, at an expense inconsiderable when contrasted with the important advantages that will result from it. The Dehli Canal has already been most extensively useful. It also leaves the Jumna at a short distance from the hills, and flowing for about 180 miles, passes through the city, and falls again into the river. Government, we understand, has it in contemplation to lead a branch of this latter canal to the westward, by Hansi and Hissar, and have lately employed Capt. Colvin in surveying the tract. His report has not yet been received, but we have reason to believe there is little doubt that the plan is feasible, and it seems certain that wherever the water is conducted, the desert may be converted into a garden.—*Cal. John Bull*, Apr. 26.

SURVEY OF SIRGOOJAH.

We understand that orders have been lately issued for the institution of a survey of Sirgoojah. The country of Sirgoojah is almost unknown to us, but individuals who have visited it represent it to contain a lofty table land, called Myn Pat, besides the sources of several considerable rivers, among which the Hudson is the most important. The province in question is said also to contain many beautiful and romantic vallies, while to the Myn Pat above-mentioned is ascribed almost every variety of soil and climate. The district of Mohree, a part of Sirgoojah, is important in a military point of view, as commanding the only pass (called the Push too) into the Company's provinces in that direction.

Captain Fergusson, of the 4th N.I., is, we hear, appointed to conduct this survey.—*Cal. John Bull*.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

By letters from Fort Marlboro', of the 20th April, we learn that the party appointed by the Madras Government to proceed to the west coast of Sumatra, for the purpose of taking the requisite observations to determine the length of the pendulum at the equator, had arrived at Bencoolen on the ship *Morning Star*, and we are happy to hear that the whole of the

apparatus and instruments were in the same state of efficiency as when they were dispatched from Madras. A vessel to convey the party to the equator and attend them there, with a guard, materials, and masons, to build a pillar, to which to fix the clock, with carpenters and provisions, had been provided for them by the Government of Bencoolen.—*Cal. Jour*.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday evening, the 22d May, at the house of Mr. Leycester.

Baboo Radhacant Deb presented to the Society an agricultural tabular survey of the districts of Sylhet, Rajshye and Dinagepore.

Beautiful specimens of Barbadoes cotton were presented by Mr. Kyd, who had reared the plants from seeds received from the Marchioness of Hastings, and originally obtained from the Botanic Gardens.

Dr. Wallich assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Society, for which he was, as its first institution, nominated. The thanks of the Society were voted to the Rev. Dr. Carey, for his zealous, able, and successful exertions while acting during Dr. Wallich's absence.

Dr. Alexander Russell was admitted into the Society as a member.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Society, March 20, 1822.

Resolved,

1. That one hundred rupees, or the gold medal, be given to the most successful cultivator of coffee on not less than ten bigas. The mode of culture to be stated, and the produce, and a quantity not less than a maund to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

2. A hundred rupees, or the gold medal, for the most successful cultivation of any improved or superior species of cotton, beside the commonly cultivated species, on not less than ten bigas. Vouchers of the mode of culture and produce are required. A quantity not less than a maund to be sent to the Society.

3. One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall successfully introduce into Bengal, Behar, or Orissa, any esteemed species of European fruit, apple, pear, plumb, cherry, apricot, nectarine, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, or currant; a quantity not less than four seers to be presented to the Society.

4. One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall succeed in producing any new improved varieties of any of the fruits indigenous to India. A quantity not less than ten seers to be presented.

5. One hundred rupees, or the gold medal, to any person who shall successfully cultivate the mangosteen doorian, or

any other of the fruits indigenous to the Molucca Islands.

6. Fifty rupees, or the silver medal, to any person who shall make cheese equal to that of Warwickshire; an account of the process employed, and a cheese weighing not less than ten pounds to be sent to the Society.

W. CAREY, Act. Sec.

Government, we understand, has granted an annual contribution to the Society of one thousand rupees.—*Cal. John Bull.*

WORKING AND POLISHING GRANITE.

In cutting the granite, the Hindoo workmen employ only a small steel chisel, and an iron mallet. The chisel is short, and Dr. Kennedy thinks it probable that it is formed of one of the short bars of Berar wootz, described by Dr. Heyne in his tracts on India. It tapers to a round point like that of a drawing pencil. The mallet, weighing a few pounds, is somewhat longer than the chisel. The head, set on at right angles to the handle, may be from two to three inches long. It has only one striking face, formed into a pretty deep hollow, which is lined with lead to deaden the blow.

With two such simple tools to have detached the most massy granite column from its native bed, to have formed, fashioned, and scarped the granite rock which forms the tremendous fortress of Dowlatabad, and to have excavated the wonderful caverns at Ellora, are instances of the incredible patience of the Hindoo, and of the simple and apparently inadequate means by which he accomplishes the most difficult undertaking. It seems probable that the Hindoo stone-cutters never worked with any other tools. The traces of the pointed chisel are at this day as fresh upon the rock of the very ancient fortress of Dowlatabad, as when first cut. An obelisk of a single granite stone, the shaft of which is seventy-five feet in length, was erected a few years ago in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. It was quarried and worked entirely by Hindoo workmen.

When the stone is brought to a smooth surface, it next undergoes the dressing with water, in the manner usual with masons. The fine black shining polish is given in the following manner:—

A block of granite of considerable size is rudely fashioned into the shape of the end of a large pestle. The lower face of this is hollowed out into a cavity, and this is filled with a mass composed of pounded Corundum stone, mixed with melted bees'-wax. This block is moved by means of two sticks, and pieces of bamboo, placed one on each side of its neck, and bound together by cords, twisted and tightened by sticks. The weight of the whole is as much as two workmen can easily manage.

They seat themselves on, or close to the stone they are to polish, and by moving the block backwards and forwards between them, the polish is given by the friction of the mass of wax and Corundum. Granite finished in this way is the most common material of which the tomb-stones of princes and great men in India are constructed. As a beautiful glossy black, it is scarcely inferior to the finest black marble. A granite gateway, supposed to be five hundred years old, in the ancient city of Warankal, has lost nothing of its original lustre.

LETTER FROM THREE HINDOOS ENGAGED IN TRANSLATING FERGUSON'S ASTRONOMY.

"To Baboo Tarinny Churn Mitre, Native Secretary to the Calcutta School-book Society.

"Sir: Having frequently been led to observe, that an essay on English astronomy translated in the Bengalee language, would be of great utility and service to numbers of our young native brethren, who as yet have no knowledge of the English arts and sciences, and having also sufficient reason to believe, that by the knowledge to be derived from these sciences, besides the several other conveniences and advantages the work may produce, the long-rooted superstitions and prejudices of our fellow-countrymen may be entirely eradicated, we are induced to translate Mr. James Fergusson's Easy Introduction to Astronomy, into the language that is in common use among ourselves, to convey an idea of that science to our native friends; and, as in the original, to illustrate it with copper-plates.

"This translation will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to defray the expenses of printing, &c. To be printed on the best Patna paper, with a clear and new type, and to contain about two hundred pages octavo size, a specimen of which is herewith transmitted to you; and if it should appear likely to be of any use or benefit to the public, and should meet with your approbation, we earnestly implore your patronage and encouragement, by subscribing to as many copies for the use of the "Calcutta School-book Society" as you may think necessary, in case we shall be induced to continue our exertion, and we shall consider ourselves under the highest obligation to you.

"Price to subscribers. . . Sa. Rs. 4

"Ditto to non-ditto 6

"We have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient and very humble
Servants,

"BENJAMOUN DUTT,

"MCHES CHUNDER PAULIT,

"HURRO CHUNDER PAULIT."

Calcutta.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Penang.—The following description of, and directions for the New Anchorage and Watering-Place on the western side of the island, is made public for general information.

"The signal post on Mount Palmer will be seen by a ship off Saddle Island, and as the western coast of Penang is free from danger, it is only necessary to attend to the lead in standing to the northward, until the small island of Biddong is seen clear off Mount Palmer Point, when a vessel should anchor with the flag-staff bearing east, the island E. by N., and

Lansdown Hill (the highest of the whole range, far inland and cleared) N.E. by E.; the watering-place is situated in the bight within Pulo Biddong; and the Tannahdar at Mount Palmer will, if required, transmit to George Town any letter or intelligence from the shipping which may touch there.

"In standing from the north, the same observations will equally apply.

"By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

W. A. CLUBLEY, Sec. to Gov.

"Fort Cornwallis,
23d March, 1822."

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Fifth quarterly number of the *Friend of India* has just been published from the Serampore press. This number comprises the following essays. 1. On Female Education in India. 2. Britain and India (in reply to Carnaticus). 3. Of the cast among the Hindoos. 4. On Indo-Britons. 5. On encouraging the cultivation of the Sungskrita language among the Natives.

An Officer of the Madras Engineers at that Presidency, we hear, has finished, and is going to send home to be published, a very interesting work on *Indian Fortifications*, which will add another to the numerous and interesting works which the late campaigns has given birth to.

We hear that a *History of the Rise and Fall of the Mahratta Empire* may shortly be expected from the pen of an Officer of the Bombay Establishment, holding an important diplomatic situation in the Southern Mahratta country.

Major James, of the 67th regt., is preparing for the press, at Bombay, with illustrations and remarks, the *Principal Movements of Dundas*, in royal 8vo, inscribed by permission, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

A periodical work is about to be published in Calcutta, entitled the *Calcutta Annual Register*.

Shortly will be published, in one vol. 8vo., a *Diary of a Journey through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine*, in 1821 and 1822, by a Field Officer of Cavalry, illustrated with maps, &c.

Dr. Faithorn on *Diseases of the Liver and Biliary System*, comprehending those various, extensive, and often complicated Disorders of the Digestive, Internal Organs, and Nervous System, originating from these sources; the fifth edition, with an appendix of cases illustrative of the principles of treatment, has just been published in 8vo. 9s boards.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1822.

A communication having recently been received from the Lords, the Post-Masters General, it appears that the Act 59 Geo. III. (1819), repeals the Act 55 of Geo. III., but is silent regarding soldiers serving in the East-Indies, who consequently are left, as before, without any defined privilege as to the receipt or transmission of their letters from or to England. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is therefore pleased to rescind his General Orders, No. 2,044, dated 13th June 1820, directing at the same time that the money now in deposit with the Post-Master-General, agreeably to the rule laid down in the General-

Orders above quoted, be considered as having been applied towards defraying in part the expense of transit to England of the letters for which such deposit was made.

On the suggestion of the Post-Master-General at this Presidency, Government has been pleased to sanction a regulation, of which the following is an extract, respecting the transmission of soldiers' letters to England, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing for the information of his Majesty's Regiments serving in India.

"That pending the enactment of a new law, Post-Masters-General at the several Presidencies shall make up, as usual, separate packets of soldiers' single letters, duly certified as such by their Commanding Officers, for transmission by the re-

gular Indianen only, and to be delivered at the General Post-Office, London, free of all premium to the commanders of ships, but that a discretionary power be at the same time given for the occasional transmission of such packets by any other ship, the commander of which may consent to receive and convey them free of charge, giving a receipt to that effect."

While the foregoing Regulation exempts the soldier in India from the trifle otherwise chargeable on all single letters to England, it does not debar individuals forwarding their letters by any specified ship, or by the earliest conveyance, care being taken that letters so intended to be transmitted do not bear on their covers the words "Soldier's Letter," otherwise they would of course be placed in the packet making up for transmission by the regular Indianen.

Their Excellencies General Sir Alex. Campbell and Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville will be pleased to communicate on the foregoing subject with the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, in view to one general system being adopted towards His Majesty's troops throughout India.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. MACMAHON, Col. A.G.

Hon. Quarters, Calcutta, July 12, 1822.

Doubts having been entertained as to whether a soldier in His Majesty's Service in India, when permitted to purchase his discharge, should pay the rupee at the same rate he receives it, or whether he should give the value of a bill on England for twenty pounds sterling at the current market rate of the day, and the same having been referred to the proper authority in England, it has been decided that the sum of twenty pounds clear must be credited to the public, free of any loss from the current rate of exchange.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. MACMAHON, Col. A.G.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES

GENERAL STATE.

March 29. Lieut. Fred. Meade, 88th regt., is appointed an Aide-de-camp to Major-General Thomas Reynell, C.B.

May 3. Acting Quart. Mast. H. Mahon having been nominated to the Quarter-Mastership of the 53d regt., Lieut. Norman MacLean, of 1st (or Royal) regt. of foot, will act as Quarter-Master to 2d bat. of that corps, during the absence of Quar. Mast. McKenzie, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, or until further orders.

10. Brev. Maj. Capt. Streetfield, 87th regt., will act as Brigade-Major to the

Asiatic Journ.—No. 85.

King's troops, during the time Brevet-Major Bristow has charge of the office of Quarter-Master-General to his Majesty's forces in India.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

8th Lt. Drags. April 17. Cornet I. B. Spooner to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Kelso, removed to the 13th Drags., 1st Feb. 1822.

William Whitaker, gent., to be Cornet without purchase, vice Spooner, promoted, ditto.

11th Lt. Drags. May 13. Capt. Henry Dwyer, from 67th regt., to be Captain of a troop, without purchase, vice Binny, deceased, 27th Nov. 1821.

13th Lt. Drags. April 23. Lieut. J. Fleming Kelso, from the 8th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., vice J. Pott, deceased, 1st Feb. 1822.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

13th Foot. April 22. Ensign John Manly Wood to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Newnham, resigned, 7th Sept. 1821.

Robert Naylor, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. M. Wood, promoted, retaining the original date of his appointment, viz. 11th Nov. 1820.

17th Foot. Apr. 23. Brevet-Major and Capt. H. Despard to be Major by purchase, vice A. Beck, who retires, 20th April 1822.

Lieut. Richard Swinton to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice H. Despard, promoted, 20th April 1822.

Ensign Chas. A. Young to be Lieut., by purchase, vice R. Swinton, promoted, 20th April 1822.

24th Foot. Apr. 16. George Hacking Poole, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice A. Diron, promoted, 22d March 1822.

46th Foot. May 13. Sup. Assist. Surg. John Campbell, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice McMunn, removed to the 51th regt., 1st April 1822.

47th Foot. May 13. Lieut. Kirkwood Cassidy to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice Dwyer, removed to 11th Light Dragoons, 27th Nov. 1821.

Ensign C. H. Doyle, from 87th foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Cassidy, promoted, 27th Nov. 1821.

VOL. XV. K

53d Foot. Apr. 23. Acting Quart. Master H. Mahon, 1st (or Royal) regt. of Foot, to be Quart. Mast., vice Blackie, deceased, 26th March 1822.

84th Foot. Apr. 23. Assist. Surg. R. A. McMunn, from 46th Foot, to be Assist. Surg., vice Shean, removed to 13th Light Dragoons, 1st April 1822.

Memorandum.

Apr. 23. The appointment of Supernumerary Assist. Surg. John Campbell, M.D., to be Assist. Surg. in the 17th Foot, vice O'Bierne, deceased, as stated in General Orders of the 22d of October last, has not taken place.

May 13 Dr. John Campbell, Assist. Surg. H.M.'s 46th regt., will continue to do duty with the 17th Foot, under further orders.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Asseergurh.—A correspondent from Asseergurh (April 11) has furnished us with the following very satisfactory account of the state of the country.

"Since I came here the thermometer has ranged in the house from 80° to 88°, but the average height has been from 84° to 86°. The small tract of country attached to the Fort of Asseergurh is very far from being productive, owing to its consisting chiefly of hills and jungle, but when cultivated it will be productive enough; it is improving. The short period of three years only since this country has come into our possession, has made an amazing difference in the prospects of its inhabitants. They can now till, and reap the advantages of their labour, without the apprehension of being plundered of the fruits thereof; but the country is so thinly inhabited, owing to the continual depredations to which it was formerly subject, that it will take some years of peace before it becomes again populous. Since our becoming masters of it, all these hordes of Bheels, and thieves of all descriptions, which inhabit the hills and fastnesses around, have found out that it is far preferable to exist upon the bounty of Government, than upon the precarious tribute they were accustomed to levy upon travellers, which very seldom ended but in the murder of some one or other; they find that our Government is determined to put down such practices, and, knowing we have the power if we only choose to exert it, they in general have become quiet, and have again taken to cultivate the ground, which they formerly quitted, when they found thieving a more thriving trade. In fact, I believe you might travel all over this country without being either robbed or molested by any one. It is astonishing the quantity of land that has been brought into cultivation since the Pindarries have

been rooted out in Scindeah's territory, as well as ours; but not to such a large extent in his as that under our own immediate authority. I have travelled over a good part of India, but I do not recollect passing through such sheets of cultivation as I did between Jubbulpoor and Sohogpoor: it was a perfect garden the whole way, a distance of upwards 100 miles; in fact, grain which sold three years ago at 10 to 15 seers per rupee, is now selling from 40 to 50. Grain is cheap all over this quarter of India to what it has hitherto been, and every year will bring more land under cultivation. The valley on each side the Taptee, leading to Khundeish, in which Boorhanpoor is situated, and which belongs to Scindeah, is a very fine country, but terribly oppressed by the Soobahdar, who is a Brahmin. Asseergurh, about two years ago, had not above a thousand inhabitants; whereas now it has double that number, and is increasing. The villages are also collecting inhabitants, as they find protection from plunder by quitting Scindeah's villages, and becoming cultivators in these belonging to Asseergurh. There is nothing in the shape of news stirring here of any sort or description, or in this vicinity, that I hear of. I probably may be able to send you some account of the Bheels and Nabuls in this neighbourhood by and bye, when I collect some more information regarding them."

—*Col. John Bull, Apr. 29.*

Malwa.—A letter from Malwa mentions that the 2d bat. 30th N.I. had arrived safe at Bhopalpoore. The weather throughout the district was getting hot, after having shared in that general coolness which appears to have been extended to the whole of Hindoostan. Two more of Scindeah's battalions are said to have mutinied near Mulharghur and Kurwey, where they were plundering and laying the whole country under contribution. —*Id. Jour., May 21.*

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

Runjeet Sing.—The following is an extract from a Letter dated Loodeanah, 1st July 1822.

"A few days ago accounts were received here of a body of Runjeet Sing's troops having crossed over to our side of the Sutlege, and of their having taken possession of some forts in the dominions of the Ranees Sudda Room, and proclaimed therein the authority of the ruler of Lahore. Our means for repelling this attack on our neighbour and ally were immediately reviewed, and we appeared to be deficient in no respect except in regard to a battering train. A requisition was therefore made on the Delhi magazine for a small train,

and we commenced whetting our swords, delighted at the prospect of a rupture with Runjeet, which promised glory to all, promotion to some, and to a few the supreme happiness of becoming entitled to a place on the list of "eligibles." Our hopes were however soon blasted by the receipt of information that the Political Agent at this place, who proceeded in advance with a party of irregular horse, had obtained possession of the forts in question, and that the only aid he required was a small detachment of Infantry, to keep possession of them until he had time to settle the disturbances in the Ranees's territory, which it appears originated in the treachery of a *Thanadar*, and had, as is usually the case, been much exaggerated in the first reports.

Captain Waters with two companies of the 1st batt. 17th reg. N. I., moved hence yesterday to join the Political Agent, and the march of the train from Delhi has been countermanded."—*Hark.*

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort William, April 24, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council desires it may be distinctly understood, that advancement in the Commissariat Department of Subordinate Commissioned Officers from the lower to the higher rates of staff salary in the same grade, shall be considered as placing them (in like manner as by promotion to a higher rank in the department) above those who continue to draw the lower rates of salary; and, adverting to the principle laid down in General Orders of the 22d December 1815, His Lordship in Council embraces this opportunity of declaring, that, to superior zeal, exertion and intelligence alone, are officers to look for advancement, either of salary or rank, in a department, which involves such high public interest as that of the Commissariat.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 16, 1822.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to establish the following uniform for officers holding the situation of Clothing Agent, &c.

A single-breasted coat, with blue cuffs and collar, without embroidery; slashed sleeves and skirts, regulation gilt buttons by twos, plain gold epaulette (if a field officer to wear two epaulettes), cocked hat with gold lace loop; regulation sword, tassel, and belt.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 17, 1822

In pursuance of instructions from Government consonantly to orders from the Honourable Court of Directors, the undermentioned gentlemen, who were appointed to do duty with Local and Irre-

gular Corps with temporary rank, are to consider themselves discharged from the service from the 1st of July next.

Lieut. H. Forster, Rohilla Cavalry.

Lieut. W. Cumberlege, Agra Nujeeb bat.

Lieut. G. Swinton, Agra, Nujeeb bat.

Lieut. T. P. Mallard, Ramghur bat.

Lieut. F. Keene, Ramghur bat.

Lieut. W. Edwards, Chumpran Lt. Inf.

Lieut. F. Willoughby, Goruckpore Light Inf.

Lieut. J. J. Cave, 2d Nusseeree bat.

Sub-Lieut. R. A. And, Cuttack Legion.

Sub-Lieut. B. Valle, Cuttack Legion.

Ens. R. Francis, Ramghur bat.

Ens. C. Babington, Ramghur bat.

Ens. H. H. Griffiths, Rungpore bat.

Ens. S. Wood, Rungpore bat.

Ens. W. F. Pennington, Chumpran Light Inf.

Ens. W. Hutchinson, Goruckpore Light Inf.

Ens. H. Clarke, Goruckpore Light Inf.

Ens. T. E. Smith, 2d Nusseeree bat.

Ens. E. Western, Rampoora bat.

A donation of twelve months' pay, reckoned at the monthly rate of 200 rupees for a Lieutenant, and 150 for a Sub-Lieutenant or Ensign, is hereby authorized to be paid to each of the above-mentioned gentlemen, by Deputy Paymasters of Stations, on bills being presented to them by the parties, duly vouched and attested.

The Local Officers not enumerated in the foregoing List will hereafter be discharged from the Service, on being relieved by Officers of the Line.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1822.

At a European General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Monday, the 6th May, 1822, of which Lieut.-Col. M. Shawe, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is President; Lieutenant J. Exshaw, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, &c.

Charge.—"I charge Lieut. Exshaw, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having recently propagated in this Settlement, reports calumnious and derogatory to my honour as an officer and Gentleman, by asserting, that in his presence, Lieutenant Kirby, of the Corps of Artillery, when doing duty here as Engineer, had addressed to me language and menace of a gross and insulting nature, which, as having ever been so addressed, to my hearing or knowledge, I declare to be absolutely and scandalously false.—I further charge Lieutenant Exshaw with

ungentleman-like conduct, in asserting this calumny with the view and purpose of bringing my character into discredit and disrepute at this particular juncture, upwards of five years having now elapsed since the period adverted to, during which time I have been doing duty and living on terms of social intercourse and intimacy with the officers of the regiment stationed here, and the Gentlemen of the Civil Service and Settlement generally, meeting Lieutenant Exshaw in the society, and recently invited to the military mess of which he, Lieutenant Exshaw was a member."

(Signed) J. M. COOMBS, Major. 23d Madras Inf. and Town Major. Fort Cornwallis, Nov. 2, 1821.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision,

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion as follows:

"Upon the first charge the Court find the prisoner, Lieutenant Exshaw, of the 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, guilty of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in having recently propagated in the Settlement of Penang, reports calumnious, and derogatory to the honour of Major Coombs, of the 23d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and Town Major of Penang, as an Officer and Gentleman, by asserting that in his presence Lieutenant Kirby, of the Corps of Bengal Artillery, when doing duty there as Engineer, addressed to him (Major Coombs) language and menace of a gross and insulting nature.

"On the second charge the Court is of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant Exshaw is not guilty.

"The Court having pronounced the prisoner, Lieutenant Exshaw, guilty of so much of the first charge as is recited in the finding, do sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay six months (calendar)."

Approved. (Signed) "HASTINGS."

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

"It is laudable in the Court to throw into the scale for a prisoner every consideration which may operate in his favour; and on that principle the absence of a witness, whom Lieutenant Exshaw represented as material, has had proper advertence. At the same time it is to be noticed, that Mr. Cracroft's deposition could not have been essential. Not having been present at the transaction to which his evidence would refer, he could at most have only sworn that Lieutenant Kirby had avowed to him the offensive language asserted to have been used to Major Coombs. But it is obvious that testimony open to the supposition of misconception on the part of Mr. Cracroft, or of thoughtless

exaggeration on the part of Lieutenant Kirby, could not for a moment be set against Lieutenant Kirby's denial upon oath of the simple fact on which the question was to turn: Lieutenant Exshaw has, therefore, not suffered any real disadvantage. The observation is made in order that, on any future plea of incompetent defence, through the non-appearance of a witness incapable of being produced, the probable importance of the unattained testimony may be inferred from the circumstances of the case, and not taken on the declaration of the prisoner.

"The Commander-in-Chief concurs entirely in the animadversions so justly pronounced by the Court on the discreditable spirit of party manifested in various particulars developed by this trial. As the reputation of Major Coombs has been so thoroughly vindicated, his Excellency may permit himself to adopt the opinion professed by the Court, that Lieut. Exshaw was imperceptibly and unconsciously led astray by the tone of his seniors; who ought thence to reflect on the mischief of an intemperate example. On that principle, the good character of Lieut. Exshaw should recommend him to still further allowance; and, trusting that the present lesson will sufficiently inculcate the necessity of candour and caution, the Commander-in-Chief remits the penalty awarded.

"Lieut. Exshaw is released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty."

W. L. WATSON,

Acting Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commercial Department.

June 20. Mr. Chas. Cary, to be Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

Mr. Frederic Nepean, Commercial Resident at Luckpore.

Private Secretary.—We understand that Mr. McNabb has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor-General, in the room of the late Mr. Chastanay. — *Cal. Jour.* June 5.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Fort William, Feb. 9, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 1st Class of 1806, who on the 5th of Feb. 1822 were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Lieut. G. J. B. Johnston, 9th regt. Native Infantry.

Lieut. James Reid, 12th ditto.

Lieut. A. L. Swanston, 16th ditto.

Lieut. H. R. Murray, 13th ditto.

Lieut. J. R. Colnett, 11th ditto.

Lieut. Alex. Orr, 19th ditto.

Lieut. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., 22d ditto.

Lieut. James Johnston, 24th ditto.

Lieut. Robert Boyes, 5th ditto.

Lieut. H. J. Bland, 8th ditto.

Lieut. C. R. W. Lane, 1st ditto.

Lieut. R. Pringle, 6th ditto.

Lieut. Peter Johnston, 2d ditto.

Lieut. Nicholas Penny, 14th ditto.

Lieut. J. A. Currie, 10th ditto.

Lieut. J. C. Witherspoon, 21st ditto.

Lieut. W. Jover, 4th ditto.

Lieut. John Grant, 5th ditto.

Lieut. Fred. Bennett, 3d regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. G. J. Shadwell, 2d ditto

Lieut. James Pontein, 1st ditto.

Fort William, April 16, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the 3d Class of 1806, who on the 15th of April 1822 were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Lieut. Robert Agnew, 16th regt. Native Infantry.

Lieut. C. E. Davis, 29th ditto.

Lieut. G. Bryant, 28th ditto.

Lieut. R. Gardener, 7th ditto.

Lieut. Nath. Kirkman, 19th ditto.

Lieut. H. F. Wroughton, 15th ditto.

Lieut. A. F. Dingwall, 3d ditto.

Lieut. J. H. Waldron, 23d ditto.

Lieut. W. L. Tueman, 20th ditto.

Lieut. George Preston, 9th ditto.

Lieut. J. M. A. Lucas, 8th ditto.

Lieut. S. M. Horsburgh, 19th ditto.

Lieut. Francis Hodgson, 17th ditto.

Lieut. Theoph. Bolton, 24th ditto.

Lieut. James Somerville, 10th ditto.

Lieut. H. F. Caley, 1st ditto.

Lieut. C. T. G. Weston, 14th ditto.

Lieut. R. Bayldon, 6th ditto.

Lieut. J. Alex. Ayton, 17th ditto.

Lieut. George Wray, Honourable Company's European Regiment.

Lieut. C. Rogers, 5th regt. Native Infantry.

Lieut. G. A. Kempland, 8th regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. W. Lumsdaine, 5th ditto.

Lieut. J. H. White, 1st ditto.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 16. His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the General Department, under date the 10th instant, to sanction the resignation of Brevet-Captain R. B. Ferguson, of the 4th regt. Native Infantry, of

the situation of Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph Buildings.

Capt. Broadfield Sissmore, 12th regt. N.I., to be Barrack-Master of the 12th or Kurnaul Division of the Barrack Department, vice Arnold, proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. W. Buttanshaw, 4th regt. N.I., to be Barrack-Master of the 14th or Saugor Division of the Barrack Department, vice Christie, appointed Deputy Paymaster at Muttra.

20 Major J. W. Taylor, 14th regt. N.I., to officiate as Judge Advocate General during the absence of Capt. Bryant, or until further orders.

24. Capt. Hutchinson, of the Corps of Engineers, to superintend the construction of the church proposed to be erected in Fort William.

26. Capt. B. Roope, 2d batt. 23d N.I., to officiate as Fort Adjutant at Buxar during the absence of Capt. Field, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to form, from the 1st proximo, the Annual Committee for the examination of all military stores which may be landed at Fort William from Europe:—President, Major C. T. Higgins, 1st batt. 22d N.I.—Members, Capt. T. Newton, 1st bat. 10th N. I.; and Capt. T. Croxton, Artillery regt.

May 4. Lieut. Henry E. Pigot, 22d regt. N.I., to be Assistant Barrack-Master of the 14th or Saugor Division of the Barrack Department, vice Buttanshaw.

10. Lieut. J. Wm. Douglas, 26th regt. N.I., to be an Assistant to Capt. Delamain, in charge of the British Districts in Nemauro.

Lieut. David Pringle, 7th regt. N.I., to be an Assistant to Capt. Spears, at Checulde.

16. Major-General Thos. Reynell, C.B., of his Majesty's Service, who was appointed to the Staff of this Presidency by Government General Orders of the 16th March last, having reported his arrival at Fort William, is posted to the 2d or Meerut Division of the Field Army.

17. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Lewis Thomas, C.B., to the Staff of this Presidency from the 9th proximo, vice Major-General Sir G. Martindell, K.C.B., whose tour on the Staff will expire on that date, when the Staff appointment designated "the Field Command" will cease, and the 2d Deputy Adjutant-General will return to the Presidency by water, to rejoin the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, until further orders.

We understand that Major General R. A. Dalzell, of H.M. service, who arrived a few days ago on the Golconda, has been

appointed to the command of the Presidency Division of the Army.—*Calcutta Paper*, July 16.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. May 3. Lieut. F. Wheeler is appointed Adjutant to the Corps, vice Fitzgerald, employed under the Nagpore Government.

3d Regt. Cornet George Carmichael Smyth to be Lieut. from the 3d Oct. 1821, in succession to Williams, admitted a Pensioner on Lord Clive's Fund.

4th Regt. May 20. Lieut. Dyke to act as Quarter-Master, and Lieut. Nash to act as Adjutant to the Corps, during the absence severally of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Mactier and Lieut. and Adj. Barclay.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. May 3. Lieut. A. R. MacDonald, 2d bat., is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the Corps, vice Moodie, nominated to a political situation.

5th Regt. May 16. Brev. Capt. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Benson to act as Adjutant to the 1st bat. during the absence, on general leave, of Brev. Capt. and Adjutant Scott.

6th Regt. Apr. 19. Lieut. T. F. Soady is appointed to act as Adjutant to the detached wing of the 1st. bat., in the room of Brev. Capt. Chambers, who is permitted to resign.

16th Regt. May. 14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Aplin is removed to 1st. bat., and Lieut. Hickey to 2d bat.

20th Regt. April 19. Capt. W. Nott is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

21st Regt. May 10. Ensign Joseph Leeson to be Lieut. from 25th April 1822, in succession to Richardson, deceased.

13. Lieut. Joseph Leeson is posted to 1st bat.

22d Regt. April 27. Lieut. Balderston to act as Adjutant to 2d bat., vice Hart.

26th Regt. April 17. Ensign John Finnis to be Lieut. from 16th April 1822, in succession to Walker, invalided.

18. Lieut. J. Finnis is posted to 1st bat.

May 17. Lieut. Robert S. Phillips is appointed Adjutant of 2d bat., vice Douglas, nominated to a political situation.

Local Battalions. April 13. Brev. Capt. R. B. Ferguson, 4th regt., is re-appointed to do duty with the Ramgurni battalion.

May 16. Major Chas. W. R. Poverli, 23d regt. N.I., is appointed to the temporary command of the Dacca Provincial Battalion, vice Lieut. Col. Cooper, deceased.

Removals.

April 13. Ensign Colin Campbell, from 30th to 26th regt., as Junior Ensign, and posted to 1st bat.

19. Ensign R. Codrington, from 7th to 20th regt. N.I., as Junior Ensign, and posted to 2d bat. of the latter corps.

23. Ensign H. Todd, from European Regiment, to 10th regt. N.I., as the Junior of his rank, and posted to the 1st bat. of that corps at Barrackpore.

CORNETS AND ENSIGNS POSTED.

April 13. The following Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows :

Cornet C. O'Hara, to 4th regt. Light Cavalry at Neemuch.

Cornet C. D. Dawkins, to 2d regt. at Keital.

Cornet A. L. Campbell, to 1st. regt. at Sultanpore.

Cornet G. Kennaway, to 5th regt. at Nusseerabad.

Ensign H. Todd, to Hon. Company's European Regiment at Ghazeepeer.

Ensign J. A. Fairhead, to ditto.

Ensign H. Fowle, to 1st. regt. Native Infantry and 1st batt. at Cawnpore.

Ensign F. Moore, to 2d regt. and 1st batt. at Banda.

Ensign H. Charlton, to 6th regt. and 1st bat. at Cawnpore.

Ensign G. Burford, to 6th regt. and 2d bat. at Goorgaon.

Ensign H. F. Broderip, to 7th regt. and 1st bat. at Cuttack.

Ensign R. Codrington, to 7th regt. and 2d bat. at Secetapoor.

Ensign A. Arabin, to 11th regt. and 1st bat. at Mhow.

Ensign W. MacGeorge, to 12th regt. and 2d bat. at Etawah.

Ensign P. Goldney, to 14th regt. and 2d bat. at Mhow.

Ensign Wm. Tritton, to 15th regt. and 1st bat. at Allygurh.

Ensign John Cates, to 19th regt. and 2d bat. at Mirzapore.

Ensign James Hanny (on furlough) to 21st regt. and 1st bat. at Nagpore.

Ensign Francis Thomas, to 22d regt. and 2d bat. at Nagpore.

Ensign James Mathie, to 25th regt. and 2d bat. at Neemuch.

Ensign W. H. Leacock, to 26th regt. and 1st bat. at Nagpore.

Ensign W. Freeth, to 26th regt. and 2d bat. at Pooree.

Ensign J. C. Plowden, to 27th regt. and 2d bat. at Allahabad.

Ensign W. Clifford, to 28th regt. and 2d bat. at Delhi.

Ensign A. Webster, to 30th regt. and 1st bat. at Baiteool.

With the exception of officers attached to the European Regiment for the purpose of instruction, and of those hereafter specified, the Cornets and Ensigns posted to regiments and battalions in the foregoing General Order are directly to proceed by water, and join their corps without delay.

Cornets O'Hara and Kennaway are permitted to continue doing duty with the 1st

regt. of Light Cavalry until the 1st of July next, when they will proceed by water to join their corps.

Ensign F. Thomas is allowed to remain with the 2d bat. 23d regt. till the 1st of July next, when he will proceed by water to join his corps.

Ensign G. Burford is permitted to remain with the 1st bat. 23d N.I. till the 1st Oct. next, when he will proceed by water, and join the 2d bat. 6th N.I., to which he stands posted.

19. Ensign Henry Charlton, 1st bat. 6th N.I., at present doing duty with the Hon. Company's European Regiment, having been reported qualified, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore by water and join his corps.

30. The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the European Regiment at Ghazepore, having been reported duly qualified to join their Regiments, are directed to proceed by water, and join the Battalions to which they stand posted.

Ensign H. Fowle, 1st bat. 1st regt., at Cawnpore.

Ensign W. Tritton, 1st bat. 15th regt., at Allypore.

Ensign J. C. Plowden, 2d bat. 27th regt., at Allahabad.

May 13. Ensign P. Goldney, 2d bat. 14th Native Infantry, at Mhow.

Ensign W. H. Leacock, 1st bat. 26th Native Infantry, at Nagpore.

17. The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns, lately admitted to the Service, are directed to proceed by water to join the Corps to which they stand appointed to do duty.

Cornet H. Hahed, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensign J. Matthie, Hon. Company's European Regiment, Ghazepore.

Ensign A. Arabin, ditto ditto

Ensign W. M. Tritton, ditto ditto

Ensign F. Trimmer, ditto ditto.

Ensign T. J. Locke, ditto.

Ensign W. R. Corfield, ditto ditto.

Ensign A. S. Singer, ditto ditto.

Ensign C. B. Hall, ditto ditto.

Ensign K. Campbell, ditto ditto.

Ensign T. Gear, ditto ditto.

20. Ensign W. C. Ormsby is appointed to do duty with the 1st bat. 23d regt. Native Infantry, at Barrackpore.

Ensign G. M. Sherer is permitted to join and do duty with the 2d bat. Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign A. C. Dennistoun is appointed to do duty with the 1st bat. 7th Native Infantry until further orders, instead of the European Regiment, as notified in General Orders of the 7th instant.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

May 17. Ensign George Griffiths to be

Lieutenant from 7th May 1822, vice Foster, deceased.

ARTILLERY.

May 15. The removal of Lieut. C. Smith from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 1st bat. of Artillery, as mentioned in General Orders of 28th March last, does not take effect.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

April 13. Surgeon W. Farquhar is removed from 1st bat. Artillery to 10th regt. Native Infantry, and directed to join 2d bat. at Berhampore.

Surgeon G. King is removed from 9th regt. Native Infantry to 1st bat. Artillery, and directed to proceed to Cawnpore on the expiration of his present leave, and assume Medical charge of the Artillery at that station.

Surgeon J. J. Gibson is removed from 10th to 9th regt. Native Infantry.

19. Assist. Surg. J. Grierson is posted to 1st bat. 1st regt. Native Infantry from 16th Jan. last, the date of his return from furlough.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Boyd, who was appointed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital by General Orders of the 2d ultimo, is posted to the Horse Artillery, and directed to join the Headquarters of the Corps at Meerut, by water.

The removal of Assist. Surg. J. Tytler, from Chumparun Light Infantry, to 1st bat. 10th Native Infantry, as stated in General Orders of 3d instant, does not take effect.

23. Assist. Surg. J. Grierson is removed from 1st bat. of 1st, to 1st bat. 10th regt. Native Infantry, and directed to join the latter corps at Barrackpore without delay.

24. Assist. Surg. Geo. Murray Pater-son, M.D., to aid in the performance of the medical duties of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, vice Lancaster, deceased.

30. Assist. Surg. N. Maxwell, placed at disposal of the Commander-in-Chief by Government General Orders, dated 20th ultimo, is posted to 1st bat. 5th regt. Native Infantry, vice Gordon, and directed to join that corps at Mhow without delay.

May 1. Assist. Surgeons G. Simms and A. K. Lindsay are appointed to the Hon. Company's European Regiment, in the room of Assist. Surgeons Duff and Toke, who, on being relieved by the former, are directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and place themselves under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the 1st Division Field Army.

Assist. Surg. R. Grahame, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is ap-

pointed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. G. Turnbull, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 10th reg. N.I. at Berhampore and directed to join.

4. Assist. Surg. J. J. Hogg is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Honorable Company.

6. Assist. Surg. J. Tytler of the Chumparun Light Infantry, is appointed Assist. Surgeon to the Garrison of Mongheer, vice Hogg, who has resigned the service.

Assist. Surg. Chas. Mackinnon, senior, is appointed to the Chumparun Light Infantry, vice Tytler.

10. Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster, now doing duty with left wing 1st bat. 18th regt. Native Infantry, is posted to 3d regt. Light Cavalry, and directed to join upon his arrival at Nussceerabad.

11. Assist. Surg. Robert Brown is appointed to the 14th regt. at Mhow, and Assistant Surgeon Hector Fraser to the garrison of Asseergurh. They will both join their respective situations without delay.

16. Assist. Surg. Forsyth is appointed to the medical charge of the Artillery at Cawnpore until the arrival of Surg. G. King.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

April 16. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Walker, 29th regt. Native Infantry, being declared incapable, from the state of his health, to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred at his own request to the Invalid Establishment, and permitted to reside in the Hill Provinces.

FURLOUGHIS.

May 4. Lieut. Alfred Garstin, 28th regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe for one year, on his private affairs, without pay.

Assist. Surg. John Wardell, M.D., is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Capt. H. Davidson of the corps of Engineers, Garrison Engineer of Asseergurh, is permitted to proceed to Busheer via Bombay, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for nine months.

10. Major James Durant, 16th regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Capt. George Williamson, 9d regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to make a voyage to New South Wales for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal for twelve months.

17. Captain P. R. Morgan, 26th regt. Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Singapore for the benefit of his health, and to be absent for six months from Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

At the Presidency, on the night of Monday, the 8th July, about 11 o'clock, died the Right Rev. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, after a short but severe illness, which baffled all medical skill. His Lordship was in full possession of health on the preceding Tuesday, when he visited the College. On the day of his death (Monday) he was conceived to have passed the crisis of the fever under which he had suffered during this short interval, and to be out of danger; at half past seven o'clock he was thought much better; but at eight he was seized with a violent paroxysm of fever, and at eleven o'clock he expired! The tolling of the cathedral bell, at intervals of a minute, announced this melancholy event to the community at sunrise on the following morning. We wait for the tribute that will, no doubt, be paid to the private virtues of the Bishop by those who are better qualified for the task. His remains, we hear, are to be interred this evening (Thursday, the 11th), preparations being now making for the solemnity to be observed, in a manner suited to the station held by the deceased. —*Beng. Hurk.*, July 11.

6

Fort William, General Department, July 12, 1892.

In consequence of the demise of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from his Majesty's Letters Patent, erecting a Bishop's See in the British territories in India, be published for general information:

"And we will, that during a vacancy of the said See, by the demise of the said Bishop, or his successors, or otherwise, the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised, as far as by law they may be, by the Archdeacon of Calcutta, for the time being."

By command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,

Acting Chief Sec. to Gov.

Funeral Sermon.

Monday, July 13, the Venerable the Archdeacon preached an excellent and very impressive Funeral Sermon, on our late most respectable and lamented Prelate, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The words of the discourse were taken from the 11th Chapter of St. John, the 25th and the 26th verses.

"Jesus said unto her, I am the Resurrection and the Life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live.

"And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

The Archdeacon opened his discourse on these memorable words, with an affecting and just eulogy on the virtues of the worthy and eminent person who had just been removed from us, in an awful and unexpected manner, and cut off in the prime of life, while in the midst of his great and beneficial labours for the good of the diocese, which had been formed with himself, and the religious and moral improvement of which, had been his sole and unceasing care ever since his arrival in India. The Archdeacon gave next a striking and clear sketch of the numerous great qualities of the departed Prelate, and dwelt particularly on his true piety, great moderation, uniform zeal, learning, and adherence to the purest doctrines and practices of the church; his polished demeanour, deep scholarship, and truly gentleman-like feelings. All those qualities were eminently displayed in every situation in which his duty placed him, whether as immediately superintending the grave concerns of his diocese, presiding over a large seminary for rearing and instructing youth, or lending his fostering aid to the several societies for propagating Christianity, and enlightening the nations of the East. But it was to the New Mission College that the Bishop eagerly looked, as a sure means of extending knowledge to the people of the country, and of preparing the minds, by the communication of the simpler elements of instruction for the gradual reception of information of a far higher kind. This institution was the nursling of his latter years. It occupied his attentions many hours of every day, and his anxious mind was daily gratified with the expectation of seeing it in full operation, and sending forth a numerous list of catechists and teachers, to spread wide knowledge and light throughout the country. But all these hopes and plans were suddenly broken asunder, and himself snatched from his anxious flock, who would now hardly expect that it would ever be their good fortune to see his equal; to observe his station a second time adorned with so much sterling worth, pure piety, and useful learning. The Archdeacon next adverted to the deceased in his character of a preacher, and called to the recollection of his hearers those admirable discourses and expositions of Holy Writ, which he was wont to deliver from the chair he was now no longer to fill. He alluded particularly to his lectures on the Litany, replete as they were with the soundest doctrine and admirable sense, supported by all the aid of learning and powers of illustration. It

Asiatic Journ.—No. 55.

was his intention to have prepared these discourses for their more permanent edification, through the medium of the press; but the latter portion of his life was too busily employed to allow of the accomplishment of his purpose, and he had left particular instructions in his will for the destruction of the manuscripts, as not in a fit state to see the light.

Having expatiated on the various excellencies of the deceased in a forcible and touching manner, the Archdeacon took occasion to hold them out as a pattern for the study and imitation of all who heard him, and concluded an excellent discourse with a forcible exhortation to amendment of life and true holiness, as the sure and only means of partaking in the promise of our blessed Saviour, "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."
—*Cut. John Bull.*

Cambridge, Dec. 6.—The late Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta, received his early education at Christ's Hospital, from whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, in this University, where he proceeded B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; in 1812 he was collated Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and presented to the vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex. In 1814, when it was determined to appoint a resident Bishop in our eastern dominions, Dr. Middleton was selected by Government to fill that very exalted station. As a scholar Dr. Middleton acquired great reputation by his celebrated treatise "On the Doctrine of the Greek Article" applied to the illustration of the New Testament.—*Orig. Com. to Asiatic Jour.*

PINDARRIES.

Extract of a letter, dated Mhow, 6th May 1822:

"A few days ago an attack was made on the Treasury here, by about two hundred Pindarries, who got clear off with about Sa. Rs. 5,000; every exertion was used in pursuing them. We have now got into our new barracks, which are in every way comfortable. The Fort, which is pushing on with alacrity, is a very large one, and, under the able superintendence of those in charge, will, we doubt not, be as complete as any in India of a like size.

"It has been mentioned, but I cannot quote authority, that our Company and the Horse Artillery are likely to go on service; however this may be, the fixed ammunition is busily preparing."

NEW INDIAN FISHERY.

Captain Thomas Mitchell, of the Hon. Company's floating light vessel *Torch*, has submitted a proposal to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, for the establishment of a fishery, on a large
Vol. XV.

scale, at the Sandheads, to extend from Point Palmiras to Chittagong: the heads of this plan, which has so far met with his Lordship's approval as to sanction a trial, are as follow:

1st. That a separate market be established for fish, under the controul of a European clerk, who is to be answerable for the freshness and wholesomeness of the fish, with power to destroy all such as may not be in that state; and whose particular care it will be to preserve the strictest cleanliness throughout the market.

2d That a dépôt be formed at Edmonstone's Island for curing and drying fish; as also a rendezvous for the smacks, well-boats, and dingies employed in the establishment; a European clerk to superintend the whole, and transmit the fish, both fresh and cured, to market, with all possible care and dispatch.

3d. That another dépôt be formed at the head of the Salt-water Lake, to receive and forward all fish brought in from the Ganges, and creeks below, as during the time the freshes are in the river, the speediest method of conveyance will probably be through the creeks into the lake. This dépôt, as well as the former, to be attended by an European clerk, who is to have charge of the fishery on the lake and Ganges, and to whom proper conveyances will be furnished for sending the produce to market regularly.

4th That land carriage be provided from Diamond Harbour or Mud Point, in case of strong tides or adverse winds.

5th. That three fishing-smacks, of fifty tons each, be furnished for the Sand-Head service, to rendezvous at Edmonstone's Island, each under the conduct of an European mate, who is there to deliver all the fish to be forwarded to town.

6th. That ten fishing-boats be furnished similarly to those in use amongst the natives, but slightly decked over, with a well in each.

7th. That six large well-boats be furnished for conveyance, and twelve fishermen's dinghees for the salt-water lakes.

8th. That an advance of cash be made for the purchase of nets, &c. &c.

9th. That a European Superintendent be appointed in charge of the whole establishment.

10th That directions be given to the principal officers of districts and stations to further the conveyance in question.

A Committee was appointed to consider of the scheme here detailed; when the second and third articles were highly approved; the fourth and fifth were considered as on too extensive a scale; and as to the remainder, the Committee desired to impress on the attention of Capt. Mitchell, that the present was intended but as an experiment, and directed that he would on no account let the expedition exceed

one month, or the expense attending it the sum already sanctioned by Government.

Captain Mitchell, we understand, will enter on the experiment without delay; and we shall be most happy to be able to report its complete success.—*Cal. Jour.* July 13.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORMS.

The Indigo crops involve so many interests, that every thing concerning them becomes of importance. It is rather remarkable, that during all the late spring-tides the water on the Dock-guage, at Howrah, never rose higher than fifteen feet three inches, till Monday and Tuesday, when it rose to seventeen feet, making an additional height of twenty-one inches. This unusual height is doubtless to be attributed to the heavy falls of rain that have lately taken place; from which we are rather apprehensive that any delay in gathering in the Indigo plant, may be attended with loss in those districts that are first inundated. However, the rise of the river here may be owing to a local cause only, and does not afford us sufficient data for conjecturing that this effect has been at all general, or in particular that it extends to the Upper Provinces. The depth of rain that has fallen at Calcutta from Saturday at 6 P.M. to Monday at 1 P.M. is ten and a half inches.—*Hurk. June 12.*

We sincerely hope that the violent rain which we experienced in Calcutta from sun-set on Sunday, until eight o'clock the following morning, has not extended its influence to the lower Indigo stations. Prior to the shower for about two hours, several dense clouds passed over-head, when the wind sprang up, veering round the compass until it settled at S.S.E. next morning.—*Ibid.* July 16.

Since the accounts inserted in our paper respecting the state of affairs in Burrissaul, a letter of two days' later date has been received from Major Stuart, communicating additional particulars; and we are now enabled to give a more comprehensive and circumstantial detail of the effects of the inundation in the different districts than any that has yet appeared.

The first report of this affair, intimating that a lac of lives had been lost, was dreadful indeed; and although subsequent accounts have differed widely from this, some entirely contradicting it, and also disagreeing with each other, yet, from a general view of the whole, it is now certain that a large district has suffered a terrible calamity.

It was stated by *John Bull*, on the authority of a writer "whose veracity might be depended on," that there was not a single life lost at the station of Backergunge, and therefore the loss of lives, if

any, in consequence of the inundation, was supposed to be very inconsiderable; yet other accounts (of nearly the same date, 18th June), stated that men, women, and children were swept away, as well as all sorts of food, and that many were dying of hunger. We were shortly after informed, that not less than 200 or 250 prisoners had died in the gual, which, however, was happily not confirmed; but the names of twenty persons who actually perished at Burrisaul were afterwards published.

Other accounts estimated the loss of human life to be a thousand individuals in the bazar; and although the first vague report, giving out that a lac of lives had been lost, was contradicted, yet the most moderate calculation made the loss nearly one-third of the whole inhabitants; and the thannahs of Chundea, Kula Khalee, Bowphul, Bokynuggur and Mendygunge, were supposed to have chiefly suffered.

Information was subsequently received that in Mouza Rutundee alone 2,848 souls had been lost out of a population of 5,696 persons, and that every village of the thanna had been swept away. Hattia and Sundee were said to have suffered comparatively little, and on Dunkhushabizore the loss was chiefly in property. Subsequent accounts have darkened the picture.

From Major Stuart's first letter, we learnt that, by the reports received from only six thannahs, 3,884 people were missing, and drowned, whose names were specified, besides about 500 dead bodies which were removed from the shores. In the thannah of Mendygunge 206 inhabitants were drowned, and property lost to the amount of 127,548 rupees; and the loss of cattle has been stated at 2,068. In the Gurnuddee thannah 547 persons, or (by another account), 547 men and 199 women lost their lives; property also being destroyed to a great amount, nearly seventeen thousand houses, besides cattle and provisions. At Bowphul, 4,932 men and 6,052 women, in all 10,984 persons, are said to have perished; and in the thannah of Shabazpoor twelve thousand people are ascertained to have been lost according to Major Stuart's last letter; and many of the survivors were subsisting on damaged grain, that has been soaked by the flood and again dried.

The amount of human suffering here detailed, will surely be sufficient to awake the slumbering charity of those who have not yet contributed their mite towards the relief of their suffering fellow mortals. Those who cautiously held back their hand till the extent of the mischief was fully ascertained, have now no excuse; and all should remember, in the words of a contemporary, that "the Great Founder of the Christian Faith taught his followers that to feed the hungry, to clothe

the naked, and to succour the distressed, were the virtues that should distinguish them from all other men."

The following is from Major Stuart's letter:—

"My large accommodation boat, the Saugor, having at length reached this to-day after a tedious passage of six days from Culna, I propose proceeding with this afternoon's tide for the Megna, and thence to meet Mr. Parker, at Noacally, whom I apprized of my intention by a row-boat yesterday, in hopes that he may be able to visit the sufferers in his new district.

"The acting magistrate Mr. Cardew has put the three row-boats and four large guard-boats, under my orders, the whole of which, also two large sugar paunsways, with between thirty and forty maunds of grain and salt in each, proceed in two divisions this afternoon, with pilots, to the neighbourhood of Culcically, and the island near Shabazpoor; from the latter only partial reports have been received of their disasters, but of the former I am concerned to say there have been positive accounts received this day from the Thannadar, stating that about twelve thousand people are already ascertained to be lost in that thannah alone, which is in addition to those I have already reported, and many of the remaining inhabitants are still living upon grain that was wet and dried again, which it is to be feared will cause much sickness.

"The Thannadar states, that the loss of cattle and property is beyond his power to estimate, but mentions 20,000 head of cattle as being about the number, which is much more likely than some of the attempts I have seen to describe the losses; but the loss of people has been ascertained by their names.

"I have appointed Culcically Thannah as my rendezvous, and as the passage by which I go lies much exposed, I merely take the Saugor with two row-boats, my own sailing boat, and a ship's twelve-oared cutter, and two of the Europeans with some of the Magistrate's people who know the different places, the position of which I am pretty well aware of. Mr. Cardew having kindly furnished me with the copy of Mr. Walter's map, taken by him only two years ago."—*Ibid.* July 19.

CALCUTTA BIBLE ASSOCIATION.

On Friday evening last, agreeably to advertisement, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of establishing a Bible Association with the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, to include the co-operation of all classes in promoting the objects of that Society. We were not ourselves present, but have been informed that the meeting was numerously attended, and that the business was conducted with the utmost decorum,

and a solemnity suited to the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Corrie took the chair, and the nature of the proposed Association was distinctly stated by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, one of the Secretaries of the Auxiliary Society; who was followed by the Rev. Dr. Marshman, another of the Secretaries. The rules of the proposed Association were then read, and the resolutions grounded on them were moved and seconded in the usual manner. Nearly all the Missionaries, both of Calcutta and of Serampore, were present, and many excellent things were spoken by them, as they supported the resolutions on the utility of Bible Institutions. The meeting broke up a little before ten o'clock.

Rules and Regulations

Adopted at the Meeting of Friday evening last, convened to establish a Bible Association in Calcutta.

1. That we form ourselves into an Association, in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, through the medium of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of contributing towards the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, particularly in Calcutta and its environs; and that it be denominated the Calcutta Bible Association.

2. That every person subscribing not less than four annas per month, or making a donation of one gold mohur or upwards at one time, shall be a member of this Association. The contributions to be paid monthly, quarterly, or annually, at the option of the subscribers.

3. That the business of the Association be under the management of a President, a Treasurer, three Secretaries, a Sub-Treasurer, and a Committee, consisting of not less than twenty-four other members, and under the patronage of such other honorary members as the Society or Committee shall select and obtain.

4. That every Clergyman or other Minister contributing to the Funds of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Committee.

5. That the Committee shall meet to transact business once every month or oftener, on some day to be fixed by themselves, and that five form a quorum.

6. That the Committee shall make it their business to inquire what families or individuals residing within its sphere are destitute of the Holy Scriptures and desirous of obtaining them, and that it shall be the duty of the Committee to furnish them therewith at prime cost, reduced prices or gratuitously, according to their circumstances.

7. That it shall be the duty of every member of the Committee to solicit and collect donations and subscriptions, and

that these contributions shall be paid to the Sub-Treasurer at the monthly Committee meetings, who shall, when the money in his hands amounts to the sum of 100 rupees, pay it to the Treasurer.

8. That the funds of the Association shall be expended in purchasing, at the Depository of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, Bibles, Testaments, and single portions of the Holy Scriptures, at the cost prices, to be disposed of as before directed; and that the surplus, if any, shall be remitted at the close of every year to the Auxiliary Society.

9. That J. W. Sherer, Esq., be President of this Association.

10. That E. A. Newton, Esq. be Treasurer; the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Bankhead, D. Schmid and J. Statham, Secretaries; Mr. J. N. Vant Hart, Sub-Treasurer; and the following gentlemen members of the Committee for the year ensuing, with power to add to their number:—Messrs. R. Barnes, Bartlett, W. I. Beeby, L. Betts, J. Carey, M. Cockburn, J. Cox, G. Gilbert, Huttman, jun., J. Jacobs, Johnson, R. Kerr, Lee, Fr. Lindstedt, J. Murray Ray, M. D'Rozaire, sen., J. W. Sandys, Sheriff, Captains Stewart, Urquhart, W. Wallis, Williamson, and J. Wilson.

11. That a general meeting of the Subscribers be held on the first Friday in January in each year, when the accounts, as audited by the Committee, shall be presented, the proceedings of the past year reported, and a new Committee appointed.

12. That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the President, be sent to the Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, June 12.

NEW CHURCH IN FORT WILLIAM.

We are happy to state that a new church is about to be erected in Fort William. This will be a great accommodation to the troops. The situation chosen is that of the Cenotaph in the centre of the great square. It is equally accessible from all sides, and, what is still better, by shady avenues of trees. The building will contain a thousand persons. We hope soon to present further particulars of this interesting undertaking to our readers. Whilst on this subject, it gives us great satisfaction to state that the New College, the building of which was for some time interrupted by the death of Mr. Jones, is again in progress, under the superintendence of an able and scientific engineer officer.—*Cal. John Bull*, May 27.

UPPER PROVINCES.

Benares, May 9, 1822.—“Several failures of a very serious nature have lately occurred among some of the Native Mahojams in this city, which have occasioned great

consternation among that class of merchants. Speculating too incautiously in cotton, is said to have been the prevailing cause that has led to their downfall. These disasters may perhaps prove a salutary warning to all those engaged in that precarious trade not to run too great a risk, until the state of the market may render it prudent for them to do so, with more safety than it appears they can at present.

"The 1st bat. 29th N.I., who are on their march from Juggernath, are expected here on the 15th inst. Letters from the camp complain of the heat as being almost insufferable, the thermometer exceeding 100° behind tatties in a tent. Notwithstanding, however, their sufferings from the fatigue attendant on a march at this season of the year, they are fortunately pretty free from sickness.

"Yesterday morning a detachment, consisting of three troops from the 1st Cavalry, two companies from the 19th N.I., and a brigade of 6-pounders, under the command of Col. Clark of the 1st Cav., left this in progress to Jaunpore, from whence a requisition had been made for troops, to intercept a native chief with about 1,000 followers, chiefly horsemen, who had been driven from the King of Oude's territory, and taken refuge in the district, and where they had already commenced to make themselves hostile, by committing several unlawful acts."

Batoura.—A letter from Batowra on the Ganges, a small distance above Allahabad, gives an account of a most daring affair that took place there on the 15th of April, between twelve desperate up-country thieves, and a guard of jemadar, havildar, naick and 22 sepoy, who were escorting them by water to the Presidency for transportation. It appears that the desperadoes framed a plan for effecting their escape, which they completely succeeded in, by first securing the muskets of the guard, and then driving them overboard with their own weapons. All, except three, escaped by crossing the river into Oude, and have not since been heard of. In an attempt the ex-guard made to retake the pirates, one sepoy was wounded.—*Cal. John Bull.*

ALLIPORE GAOL.

On the morning of the 23d April Lord Hastings visited Allipore gaol and liberated, we understand, a number of prisoner, who had been confined there for many years. His Lordship was accompanied on the occasion by one of the Members of Council; by Mr. Harwell, the superintendent of the gaol, by the officer commanding the Calcutta militia, as well as the surgeon attached to the suburbs of Calcutta, his Lordship's staff, and several

other gentlemen. His Lordship appeared much gratified with the cleanliness and excellent order of the gaol, and the great convenience of the several buildings, and examined the specimens of canvas, gunny, and rope which were manufactured by the convicts. On this occasion about 25 or 30 prisoners, whose cases had been previously investigated, and who had been selected, either in consequence of their good conduct in gaol, their advanced age, or other considerations, were brought before his Lordship, who having ordered their chains to be taken off, liberated them. The majority of these convicts had been confined, we hear, for burglary, during the operation of the severe regulation which prescribed fourteen years' imprisonment for that offence. Others had been sentenced for different crimes by the Nizam, prior to 1791, and some of the unfortunate convicts who received their liberty on the anniversary of his Majesty's birthday, had been in confinement for upwards of thirty years!

We understand that the whole of these prisoners, or as many of them as may be willing to engage themselves, will be provided with employment in the park at Barrackpore.

His Lordship, after having remained at the gaol for upwards of three-quarters of an hour, returned to the Government-House a little before 8 o'clock.—*Cal. John Bull.*

MILITARY CHANGES.

Nagpore, May 10, 1822.—His Majesty's 24th regt. has just undergone a minute inspection, which occupied the Commander of the subsidiary force three days, and he was pleased to express himself well satisfied with the state of the regiment. Thermometer 98° to 110°! This is one of the corps under orders for embarkation to Europe, and it is a remarkable fact to relate that it has been three successive years *en marche*, and has travelled over more miles in that time than any other King's Regiment in India has done, it is supposed, in ten years.

It is said that the 24th regiment will make the detour of Mirzapore and embark at Calcutta, a distance of about 960 miles. Many unhealthy parts of the jungle on that route not being passable without great danger before the end of November, it will be early in April before the regiment can be ready to embark at Calcutta. Were they to embark at Bombay, that route is safe and passable after the middle of October, and the distance being two-thirds of that to Calcutta, the regiment might be embarked in January instead of April, a great object to the shipping, expenses, &c. &c.—*Cal. Jour.*

His Majesty's Regts.—We understand

the following changes will take place in the quarters of his Majesty's Regiments.

As soon as the river opens, his Majesty's 87th regiment proceeds by water to Dinapore, and having remained there till November, thence goes in progress to Ghazepore, where it will be permanently stationed.

On being relieved by the 87th, the Hon. Company's European Regt. will march to Nagpore to relieve his Majesty's 24th Foot, which will move towards embarkation for Europe. In the beginning of July his Majesty's 59th regt. will proceed by water from Dinapore to Cawnpore, where it will be stationed.—*Cal John Bull*.

We understand that an exchange of quarters between his Majesty's 17th and 38th regiments of Foot is to take place early in the ensuing month. The 17th regiment comes from Berhampore to Fort William, preparatory to its embarkation for Europe, and the 38th proceeds from the latter to the former station.—*Hurk*, July 16.

ACCIDENTS.

May 14, 1822.—On Sunday afternoon last four gentlemen, Mr. A. S. Davidson, Mr. A. Armstrong, Mr. P. Boyle, and Capt. Griffiths, went in a cutter on a sailing excursion up the river. On returning, about two o'clock on Monday morning, when nearly opposite Ishurah, they were overtaken by a sudden gust of wind, which instantly laid their vessel on her side, and before it was possible to make the least exertion she filled and went down.

The four gentlemen, the crew, and two bearers, had now to struggle for existence amid the violent contention of an opposing wind and tide. Mr. Davidson, the two bearers, and all the crew but one, by the most dreadful exertions, made their way to the shore: about half way between the boat and the land Mr. Davidson heard Mr. Boyle exclaim, "I am exhausted!" Neither he or the other two gentlemen were seen more.

Some hopes were entertained all yesterday that they might have reached the opposite side: but every search and inquiry have been made, and in vain.—*Cal. Jour*.

Explosion of Gunpowder.—We have been just now informed of a melancholy occurrence which took place at Pultah on the morning of Wednesday last, by the explosion of between 70 or 80 maunds of gunpowder. It is utterly impossible to ascertain the cause of this lamentable event, as every individual in or near the premises was blown to pieces. The concussion was strongly felt by those residing at Serampore, and several persons immediately repaired to the spot, where they witnessed one of the most distressing scenes that human nature can possibly

conceive. The total number that have perished is not yet accurately ascertained, but, as far as possibly can be known at present, it is said there are not less than 45 individuals, who were employed in the "preparing houses," when the accident took place.—*Calcutta Paper*, May 24.

DEPREDACTIONS

Goruckpore.—We hear that several robberies have been lately committed in the Goruckpore district. The police appears to take such accidents very coolly. On one occasion, on the 23d ultimo, a gang of villains broke into a gentleman's house at Maharajgunge, carrying away property to a considerable amount. They were not deterred by the circumstance of a military guard being stationed in the verandah, or a lady and gentleman being asleep in one of the rooms. Without noise they got into the latter, and removed several trunks and boxes, which they afterwards split open with their spears at a little distance. They rifled the trunks and boxes of what they deemed valuable, but carried away no papers. Some bank notes were also left. The Tannah and police paid no attention to the case whatever.—*Cal. Jour*, May 21.

Barrackpore.—A few evenings ago a most daring robbery was committed on the property of a Subadar, to the extent of nearly Sa.Rs. 6,000, in the immediate vicinity of Barrackpore, by an armed banditti, consisting of more than fifty powerful men. Having forced open the house, and secured their booty, they proceeded to treat the unfortunate sufferer and his wife in the most brutal manner, while one of the party, who had previously made himself acquainted with the ornaments worn by the Subadar's daughter, laid violent hold of her and carried her away. The shrieks which she uttered had, however, the effect of bringing to the spot a neighbouring Chokeedar, who ultimately succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate girl, after she had been plundered of every thing then in her possession.

The Chokeedar, previous to his attempt at securing this unfeeling ruffian, informed him in the most explicit manner, that every individual composing the party were personally known to him by name, and it would therefore be more prudent to submit himself quietly, than to urge him (the Chokeedar) to the necessity of using force; on this being said, a number of the party, which could not have been at any great distance, rushed forward, as if apprised by some private signal, and stabbed him in six or seven places of the body, by which he expired on the spot.

The inhabitants of a neighbouring village have been suspected as accomplices, if not the individual depredators; and our

informant further adds, he has since learned that the principal leader of this infamous gang has been apprehended. We sincerely wish that this may be the case, as it will no doubt put a stop to the further proceedings of a regularly organized band, who have fortunately been detected in their first campaign.—*Calcutta Paper*, May 24.

DEATH OF A TIGER.

An instance of bravery and presence of mind occurred not far from Bhaugundee, about the middle of last month, which is well worth notice. A party of woodcutters, under the protection of five armed Burgundauzes, were proceeding to their work, about six coss from the station, when, being in a very thick part of the jungle, they perceived a large tiger at a short distance, approaching them slowly in a crouching attitude. On the alarm being given, the whole gang immediately fled, excepting two brothers (slender up-countrymen), who were in advance of the others, and either saw the inutility of following their example, or judged it safer to oppose the savage; one of them accordingly, levelling his piece, fired at the moment when the tiger, raising his head, was in the act of springing. The ball took effect in the breast of the animal, and caused him to drop on his knees for a second, but instantly recovering, he rushed forward and threw himself upon the Burgundauz. At this critical period the tiger must have been in a dying state, for the man declared he retained his standing position, and instinctively grasping the fore-legs of the tiger, he was able, by exerting all his strength, to bend the head and shoulders towards the ground, and his brother, who was at hand, gave the *coup de grace* with his fixed bayonet. The brave fellow was brought afterwards in a dooly to the station, when the wounds he had received were found to be all on the left side, chiefly about the face, neck, and breast. None of these were very serious, and he recovered entirely in a fortnight.—*Ind. Gaz.*, May 27.

LIGHTING THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Though there is no public regulation or agreement for lighting the town of Calcutta, we are happy to observe that lights are springing slowly up here and there, which, by the power of example, may by and bye spread widely over the town. At the Government-house gate lamps have been suspended, which throw out a cheering light across the street, and relieve even the obscurity of Esplanade Row, and that angle where the road from the Town-Hall joins the course. In Chowringhee, too, we have observed lamps lighted at the gates of some two or three private mansions. We wish heartily that

others would join in such a laudable and enlightened plan.—*Ind. Gaz.*

THE BRIG CYCLOPS.

The brig *Cyclops* was driven on shore in the late gales about the 7th June, owing to the ship *Lady Flora* having parted from the Company's moorings, and run foul of her. When this accident happened the *Cyclops* was riding in perfect safety, with a full cargo of rice and sugar in, belonging to the ship *Harriet*. The *Lady Flora* by running foul of the *Cyclops* was checked, and had time to bring up with her own anchors; and the *Cyclops* was obliged to cut her cable to enable her to get clear, otherwise she must have gone down under the bows of that ship, the wind blowing a complete hurricane at the time. The brig endeavoured to bring up with her chain cable: but that also parted, and she was driven on the Saugor Sand with all her cargo, which was totally damaged. Her misfortune, therefore, proved the entire preservation of the *Lady Flora*.

A European shipwright, with workmen, afterwards going down to try and get the brig off, they found that her rudder, gripe, anchors, cables, and iron chain-cable and jib-boom were gone, and the vessel very much injured throughout. At high water she used to be completely overflowed. They however, with a great deal of difficulty and perseverance, got the cargo hove overboard. As she lightened, the swelling of the sea at high-water made her strike on the beach with such force, that they could not stand upon her decks, and had she not been a very strong vessel, she would have been knocked to pieces. After she had been aground nearly a month, they succeeded in stopping the leaks, and got her afloat, and we are happy to say she arrived in safety off Calcutta, on Sunday se'nnight, but in a very disabled state.—*Hurk*, July 17.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Earl Balcarras*, Cameron, sailed for China the 18th July, and on the 20th broke her rudder, lost anchors and cables, and returned to the new anchorage on the 24th, and lay with only a small anchor and cable; she was expected to sail again 4th August.

The ship *Duke of Lancaster*, for Liverpool *via* Madras, is expected to quit town on the 19th July; the ship *Mury*, for London *via* Cape, about the 27th or 28th; and the ship *Lady Kennaway*, for London *via* Madras, end of the month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 14. At Allahabad, Mrs. J. H. Love, of a daughter.

29. In the fort of Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Arch. Cameron, Dep. Assist. Com. of Ordnance, of a daughter.

June 8. The wife of Mr. James Black, of the H. C. Marine, of twins.

12. Mrs. Maclean, wife of Mr. John Maclean, of Hazeegange, Zillah Jessore, of a son.

23. Mrs. C. M. Hollingbury, of a son.

25. Mrs. J. Pinnah, of a son.

— Mrs. Peter Mack, of a daughter.

30. The lady of Capt. H. B. Pudham, of a daughter.

July 1. The lady of Lieut. Ware, H. M. 14th regt., of a daughter.

— At the residence of Major Gen. Sir W. Toone, K. C. B., commanding at Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Mulkern, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a son.

5. At Moorsheadabad, the lady of James Armstrong, Esq., H. C. Civil Service, of a son.

7. At the Presidency, the lady of Thos. Hewett, Esq., of a daughter.

11. The lady of Robert Alexander, Esq., of a still-born child.

13. Mrs. Edward de Cruz, of a son.

— Mrs. Hasleby, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. Jas. Middleton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 22. At Lucknow, by the Rev H. L. B. Williams, Lieut. John Jervis, of the 2d bat. 24th regt. N.I., to Miss Catherine Jane Fraser, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Col. C. Fraser, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

June 5. At Ghazee pore, by the Rev. W. Palmer, Mr. E. White, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Walker, of the Stud Department.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Edward S. Ellis, Esq., Marine Paymaster, to Margaret, daughter of the late James Inglis, Esq., of Jamaica.

10. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. John Harris, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Hen. Hall, Esq., of Carlisle.

16. At Bhowel, Mr. John Edrington, to Miss Lucy de Silva, daughter of Mr. Matthew de Silva, of Silhet.

29. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Lieut. T. Webster, 30th regt. N.I., to Miss Rice.

— By the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. P. J. Clementine, to Miss Peternelly Meyer, of Ceylon.

July 1. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Ensign Geo. Hacking Poole, H. M. 24th regt., to Miss Hannah Bird.

— By the Rev. J. Parson, Lieut. H. B. Henderson, 9th regt. N.I., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Col. Thos. Hawkins, of this Establishment.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Chas. Knowles Robison, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Carr.

8. By the Rev. Mr. Hastings, Mr. Conductor Sylvester, to Mrs. Mary Anne Towers, widow of the late Mr. Conductor Towers.

13. By the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. John Fenwick, to Miss Bella Marchand.

Latety. In the church at Meerut, H. G. Christian, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Fisher, niece of the Rev. H. Fisher, chaplain at that station.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22. At Sidney, New South Wales, Capt. Edward Craig, 16th regt. N.I.

April 24. At the New Cantonment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a bilious fever, Lieut. E. J. Richardson, 1st bat. 21st regt. of N.I., aged 20.

May 7. At Nagpore, John Gray, Esq., in the Medical Service on the Bengal Establishment, and attached to the 2d bat. 22d regt. of Native Infantry. The death of Dr. Gray is ascribable to a pulmonic affection, aggravated in consequence of military service during a long and fatiguing march from Cuttack to Hussingabad in the hot season of 1821.

— Mr. Domingo Gonsalves, aged 27 years.

23. At Diggah Farm, near Patna, Mr. Samuel Greenway, formerly proprietor of the Bengal Hurkaru Library and Press.

31. Miss Sophia Patchett, the youngest daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Patchett.

June 2. J. B. Smith, Esq., Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

— At Mhow, the infant daughter of Brigade Major Casement, aged two months and 14 days.

4. At the New Anchorage, Mr. Patrick Lindesay, second officer of the Hon. Company's ship Sir David Scott, aged 27 years.

5. At Culwar House, Shahabad, Ann Maria, the youngest daughter of Mr. Jas. Havell, aged 13 months.

— Mr. John Inlay, boot and shoe maker, aged 39 years and three months.

9. At Bankipore, Edward, the infant son of Mr. Boilard, jun.

11. At Plassey, Mr. Conductor Henry Tickell, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

— Miss Elizabeth Myers, aged 23 years and nine months.

12. Mr. J. Stam, aged 21 years two months and one day.

18. Mr. G. Herbert Hodgson, aged 42.

24. Mr. D. B. Dias, for many years an inhabitant of Calcutta.

28. At the house of G. M. Killop, Esq., David M. Kulloch, Esq. jun.

29. At Patna, Monsieur E. Stephen Reymond, aged 73 years; with one exception, the oldest European inhabitant at that place.

30. At the Presidency, Assistant Steward

Jas. Bulley, of the Subordinate Medical Department.

July 6. At the house of her grandfather, Mr. Wm. Bell, Mary Ann Lathrop, in her 15th year.

Alex. May Balfour, infant and only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Balfour, aged one year 10 months and 19 days.

— At his residence in Tank-square, after a lingering illness, John Angus, Esq., Second Commissioner of the Court of Requests at Calcutta, aged 44 years.

10. At the house of her father, Mr. Charles Cornelius, Mrs. Margaret Biale, relict of the late Capt. N. Biale, of the Country Service, at the early age of 27 years eight months and 10 days, leaving four young children to deplore her untimely loss.

13. Mrs. Varvar Hoosop, of Shernaz, aged 72 years.

15. At Baileokbaui, Baboo Colih-naut Mookerjee, a man of worth and respectability, head native writer in the Persian Department, which he entered in the year 1791-5, and always conducted himself with the strictest integrity and uprightness, by which, and a suavity of manners, he gained the favour and regard of his superiors, and the esteem and the love of his office mates, who will long deplore his sudden and untimely fate. He left the office in perfect health and spirits on Saturday evening the 18th instant, and was a corpse on the Monday following.

20. Mr. James Harvey D'Egville, of the Country Service; an excellent young man, and a true Christian. He had gone down to Saugor Island during the late stormy weather, and suffered much fatigue in an open boat, when endeavouring to save the John Elliot, stranded there. He succeeded in his attempt to save the sloop and cargo, but caught a severe fever, of which he died; leaving behind him a young widow far advanced in pregnancy.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the third paragraph, page 347, of the Code of Pay Regulations, and to resolve that pioneer allowance be granted to Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons actually posted to the Corps of Pioneers.

Fort St. George, May 28, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having received from his Exe. the Commander-in-Chief a report on the state of the corps of Artillery stationed at St. Thomas's Mount, which was lately inspected and reviewed by Major-General Sewell, has much satisfaction in notifying in General Orders, that the Major-General speaks of the discipline

and efficiency of that corps generally in terms of high commendation.

The character and services of Lieut. Col. Noble, C.B., are already well known and appreciated: but the manner in which he has formed and brought forward the native troops of Horse Artillery, entitles him and the officers of those troops upon this occasion to the acknowledgments of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

The zeal and ability displayed by Major Showers in the formation and organization of the 3d bat. of Artillery or Golumdauz (unaided by any other officers than the Staff of the battalion), which enabled him to produce his corps at the review in a highly disciplined state, has also entitled him and the Staff of the battalion to the thanks of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, May 31, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to discontinue the office of Paymaster of Extraordinaries, and to direct that the bills for contingent and extraordinary charges, hitherto transmitted to the Paymaster at the Presidency, shall in future be forwarded by the parties incurring the charges direct to the Military Board, in order to be submitted, with the opinion of that Board, for the consideration and sanction of Government.

The Military Board are, however, authorized to pass the charges for gram purchased for the horses of native commissioned officers of Cavalry, when on leave of absence, under the General Order of 7th May 1811, and the bills are accordingly to be considered by Paymasters as payable when passed by the Military Board.

Fort St. George, June 7, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize payment of a bounty of rupees fifty to such men of his Majesty's 34th regt., between 35 and 42 years of age, as shall engage for service in the Hon. Company's European Infantry, under this Presidency, for a period of five years, subject to the regulations for invaliding and pensioning, without reference to their former service in his Majesty's regiments.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

May 30. Mr. H. Etherston, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trinopoly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 3. Lieut. E. Doveton, 4th regt. Native Infantry, to be Aid de-camp to Major-General Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., commanding the Southern Division of the Army, vice Thorpe.

Ensign T. A. Cotton, of the Engineers, to be an Assistant under the Civil Engineer in the Southern Division.

Capt. John Baxter, 21st regt. N.I., is permitted again to place his services under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

24. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Major-General Lang on the Staff of the Army, and to appoint him to the command of the troops in the Ceded Districts, vice Major-General Rainsford, deceased.

Colonel Bruce, C. B., of his Majesty's 69th regiment, will assume the command of the troops in Malabar and Canara on his arrival at Cannanore.

31. Ensign Henry Russell, 13th regt. N.I., is permitted to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. May 9. Capt. J. Macdonald is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. W. Stone from 2d to 1st bat.

3d Regt. May 18. Ensign S. A. Grant, 1st bat. 7th regt., is removed from doing duty with the 1st bat. 3d regt., and has permission to join his corps at Mangalore.

4th Regt. June 7. Ensign J. H. Marshall is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

5th Regt. May 31. Ensign G. H. Harper, 2d bat., is removed from doing duty with 1st bat. 3d regt., and permitted to join his corps.

6th Regt. June 8. Ensign F. W. Todd is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

9th Regt. May 3. Lieut. C. M. Robertson to be Quar.mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Marklove.

9. Lieut. James Clemons is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. John Laurie from 2d to 1st bat.

June 7. Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. A. Milne from 1st to 2d bat.

11. Lieut. T. A. J. J. Longworth to be Adjutant to the 1st bat., vice Smart.

10th Regt. June 14. Sen. Ensign Wm. Teece to be Lieut., vice Bogle, deceased; date of commission, 1st June 1822.

12th Regt. May 4. Ensign Hill is posted to 1st bat.

13th Regt. May 9. Lieut. R. MacLeod is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. D. L. Arnott from 1st to 2d bat.

June 7. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Gwynne is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. T. R. Manners from 2d to 1st bat.

11. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Gwynne to be Quart.mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Blenkinsop.

16th Regt. May 14. Sen. Ensign G. R. Johnston to be Lieut., vice Ternan, deceased; date of commission, 7th May 1822.

25th Regt. June 4. Lieut. Henry Moberly is promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain, from 9th Aug. last.

Vet. Bats. May 9. Capt. J. Gwynne, 13th regt., is appointed to command the detachment of 4th N.V.B., stationed at Royacottah.

June 8. Capt. B. Baker, Non-Effective Establishment, is posted to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join the detachment of that corps of Ryacottah.

Major R. Davis, 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., will join the detachment of that corps at Vizagapatam.

Removal.

May 4. Ensign J. Hill is removed at his own request from 7th to 12th regt., in which he will rank next below Ensign Wallace.

Cadets admitted.

June 21. Messrs. Charles Frederick Liardet, William Henry Simpson, Thomas Sewell, Michael Davies, Edward Lyons, William John Manning; arrived June 14, 1822.

Messrs. Edward Willis, and Claude Adolphus Roberts; arrived June 15, 1822.

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

June 4. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Cursbam to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. Grubb to be Lieut., vice Baker, invalided; date of commission, May 29, 1822.

14. Sen. Ensign T. T. Robertson to be Lieut., vice Dale, deceased; date of commission, June 5, 1822.

OFFICERS RETURNED TO DUTY.

May 10. The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Major James Hackett, 24th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Brevet-Capt. R. Shawe, 1st Light Cav., and Capt. Henry Dowden, 19th regt. N.I.; arrived 5th May 1822.

14. Lieut. Col. A. Frith, 23d regt. N.I., and Capt. M. J. Harris, 6th regt. N.I.; arrived May 8, 1822.

June 21. Lieut. W. T. N. Greaves, 8th Light Cavalry; arrived May 31, 1822.

Capt. J. C. Street, 7th Light Cavalry; arrived June 14, 1822.

Capt. J. A. Say, 16th regt. N.I., and Lieut. R. H. Vivian, 10th regt. N.I.; arrived June 15, 1822.

CORNET AND ENSIGNS APPOINTED TO DO DUTY.

May 18. The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns recently promoted, are appointed to do duty with corps until further orders, as follows:

Cornet A. W. Gregory, with 6th regt. L.C.

Ens. W. C. MacLeod, 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I.

Ens. A. Dyce, 2d bat. 4th regt.

Ens. G. Gordon, 2d bat. 5th regt.

Ensigns R. Pretymann and W. Stokes, 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensigns A. Mackenzie, S. Peshall, T. Wakeman, L. E. Duval, O. F. Sturt, J. R. Graham, J. C. G. Stuart, C. Bennett, H. M. Edwards, A. R. Alexander, and J. C. Hawes, 2d bat. 9th regt.

Ens. T. Berry, 2d bat. 11th regt.

Ens. F. B. Doveton and M. Wall, 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ens. S. Prescott, 1st bat. 22d regt.

Ens. J. Symons, 1st bat. 25th regt.

ORDNANCE.

June 7. Conductor C. J. Brindly is removed from the Arsenal of Fort St. George, and appointed to Gooty.

Conductor H. A. Ulthoff is removed from the Arsenal of Fort St. George, and appointed to Trichinopoly.

Conductor H. Lyte is removed from Gooty, and posted to the Arsenal of Fort St. George.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

May 10. Mr. Surgeon James Kellie has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank; arrived at Madras 5th May 1822.

Mr. William Robinson Smyth is admitted on the establishment as an Assistant Surgeon from the 5th inst.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Smyth is appointed to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.

The Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that the Dispensary shall be removed from Fort St. George to Choultry Plain, is pleased to relieve the Superintendent of that institution from the duty of assistant to the Garrison Surgeon, and to direct that the Permanent Assistant to the Garrison Surgeon shall in future reside in the quarters at present occupied by the Dispensary.

The Invalid Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Dispensary, is removed from that institution, and appointed to do duty in Fort St. George.

17. Mr. Robert Scott is admitted on the establishment as an Assistant Surgeon from this date.

Mr. John Cochran is admitted on the establishment as an Assistant Surgeon from the 8th instant.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Cochran is appointed to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.

21. Mr. Assist. Surg. Robert Scott is permitted to place his services at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

21. Assist. Surgs. W. R. Smyth and

John Cochran, having been appointed in General Orders to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon at Fort St. George, the former will reside in the Fort in the quarters assigned to Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bannister, who is relieved from the duty of permanent Assistant to the Garrison Surgeon; and the latter is to occupy quarters at the Garrison Hospital, or in its immediate vicinity.

June 4. Assist. Surg. W. R. Selby is appointed to the medical charge of the Zillah of Rajamundry, vice Haines, deceased.

21. The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted on the establishment as Assistant Surgeons;—Mr. Benjamin Gihlan Maurice, Mr. Thomas Moore Lane, and Mr. William Frederick Reeks, arrived 11th June 1822.

Assist. Surgeons Maurice, Lane, and Reeks, are appointed to do duty under the Surgeon of the Madras European regt., the Surgeon of the 2d batt. of artillery and the garrison Surgeons of Fort St. George respectively.

Medical Pupil G. De Rozario is discharged from the service.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

May 28. Captain B. Baker, Madras European regt., is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, in compliance with his request.

FURLOUGHS

April 30. Lieut. S. O. Smith, 17th regt. N. I., is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate, via Calcutta.

May 3. Capt. John Bell, 9th regt. N. I., is permitted to return to Europe, for three years.

10. Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, 2d regt. Light Cavalry, is permitted to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. T. A. H. Rawstorne, 6th regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Bengal, for six months.

21. Capt. Henry Jones, 8th regt. Light Cavalry, is permitted to return to Europe, for three years.

31. Lieut. H. E. Smart, 9th regt. N. I., is permitted to return to Europe, for three years.

Lieut. Charles Luard, 5th regt. N. I., is permitted to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

June 4. Lieut. E. Shirreff, of artillery, is permitted to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Mr. Assist. Surg. William Niven is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on sick certificate.

7. Lieut. A. Munbee, 11th regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Bombay, for six months.

11. The undermentioned officers are

permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate :

Lieut. E. B. Blenkinsop, 13th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Agnew, 2d regt. N.I.

18. Lieut. T. A. Chauvel, 2d regt. N.I., and Ensign A. D. Cameron, 15th regt. N.I., are permitted to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. R. Francis, 23d regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Jagannauth, for six months.

Lieut. T. B. Forster, 6th regt. N.I., and Lieut. J. Cecil, Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., are permitted to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS NOW IN THE MADRAS GAOL.

John McGuire, a private in his Majesty's 34th regt., charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Fanny McGuire, on the 16th May 1822.

Ram Mohun Lalah, alias Ram Mohun Baboo, and Vydenadah Iyer, of Madras, labourers, charged with having combined and conspired together to impair the current silver coin of Madras, called Arcot rupees, by fraudulently uttering one of those rupees as true and current coin of Madras, with intent to defraud one Teeroomally Chetty.

Vengan, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one Meer Abdul Ally, and feloniously stealing thereout sundry articles, of the value of six pagodas, the property of the said Meer Abdul Ally.

Benjamin, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one John Moy, and feloniously stealing thereout sundry articles of the value of two pagodas, twelve fanams, and thirty cash, the property of the said John Moy.

Thomas Mackey, private in the Madras European Regiment, charged with having committed an unnatural crime.

Teroovadian, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of fifteen pagodas, thirty-five fanams and twenty cash, the property of one Edmond Crisp.

Edward McElleny, a private in his Majesty's 53d regt. of foot, charged with the wilful murder of William Smith, late a serjeant of the said regiment, committed at Bangalore on the 7th April 1822.

Assayah, a labourer, charged with the wilful murder of one Assunbee.

Permall, of Madras, labourer, charged with uttering a false and counterfeited coin, called a five rupee piece, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Hoomer Khan, of Madras, labourer.

charged with uttering a forged and counterfeited coin called a Company's rupee, and passing it upon one Calleditan, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Causy Raum, of Madras, labourer, charged with burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one Janackeraam, and feloniously stealing thereout five shawls, of the value of Rs. 1,545, the property of the said Janackeraam.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., July 11.*

SURVEY OF THE ARMAGON SHOAL.

The Hon. Company's cruiser Meriton sailed on Wednesday morning for the northward, to survey the Armagon shoal. Major de Havilland has proceeded on this important service, which is connected with other projects that may be expected to prove of the greatest benefit to the commercial interests of the ports on this coast. *Mad. Cour., May 28.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the William Fairlie to his father, dated Madras, July 4, 1822:—"The sickness has been so dire on board this ship, that when we retired for the night we took leave of each other as though we were sure of the next moment being our last. The regiment we took out lost one hundred and two men, and left sixty-five behind at the hospital ere it marched up the country, and one ship in the roads has lost every European on board except two. The disease is the cholera morbus; and the thermometer has been from 97 to 117°, very seldom under 105°; but, thank God, it is now leaving us; and we have only lost seven men, although in the short space of five days. In short, my dear father, the heat has been so intense as to render extremely hazardous the employment of the natives during the time the sun is at its zenith; and the oldest inhabitant of Port St. George does not remember a time like this."—*Land. Paper.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Wednesday, August 7, 1822.

On England—at	days' sight, 15. 10d. per	} nominal
	Madras rupee.	
At 90 days' sight, 15. 10½d per do		
At 6 months' sight 15. 11d. per do.		
On Bengal—At 30 days' sight 99 to 95 sicca rupees		
per 100 Madras rupees.		
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. premium		
Unremittable 12½ do. do.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 6. Ship Nancy, Thompson, from Grave-end 18th Feb.

— H. C. ship London, Sothely, from London 29th March. She brings H.M. 41st regt. of foot.

— Ship Henry Porcher, Studt, from Calcutta.

Departures.

July 4. Ship Golconda, Edwards, for Calcutta.

Aug. 4. Ship General Palmer, Truscott, for London.

The H.C. ship Asia will sail for Calcutta immediately. This ship takes to Bengal about two hundred men, who have volunteered from the regiments ordered to proceed to England. — *Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, Aug. 8.

The H.C. China ship London was dispatched on the 5th August.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Chisholme, Mrs. Mostyn, Misses M. and L. Ricketts; Lieut. Col. Caldwell, C. B., Engineers; Lieut. Col. Godwin, commanding headquarters 41st regt.; Major McCoy; Captains Hill, Hailes, Bortows, and Crawford; Mr. Surg. Cowen; Mr. Assist. Surg. Mostyn; Lieutenants Johnson, Simmons, Cochran, Hon. M. Horne, and Armstrong; Ensign Gos-sip, Tothwell, and Reid, 41st regt.; Lieut. Courtaigne, 60th regt.; Lieut. Marr, 3d N.I.; Lieut. Chisholme, Artillery; Lieut. Smyth, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Smith, Engineers; Ensign Courtaigne, 87th regt.; Messrs. Everest, McLeod, Elliott, Horne, Peppercorne, Willis, Clifford, and Cameron, Cadets; Mr. J. F. Hazlewood; Baroness de Kutzleben; Mr. and Mrs. Boddam; Lieut. Roston; H.M. 30th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Kingell, and child; Messrs. Barvell, Rumley, Geddes, Atherden, Anderson, Prior, and Bart.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 25. At Cuddapah, the lady of Brev. Capt. Poulton, 5th N.I., of a son.

26. The wife of Mr. Joseph Loapah, of a son.

30. At Secunderabad, the lady of the Rev. Henry Harper, of a daughter.

July 2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Ensign James McGregor, H.M. Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

— At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Wigan, of a son.

5. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. Abdy, Commissary of Stores at that station, of a son.

6. At the Presidency, Mrs. F. N. Balmaine, of a daughter.

7. At the Presidency, the lady of E. Lake, Esq., of the Engineers, of a daughter.

12. At Cannalore, the lady of Capt. G. Jackson, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., of a son.

14. The lady of Wm. Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

18. At Tranquebar, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a son.

19. At Cannanore, the lady of Edw. Mundell, Esq., Paymaster of H. M. 69th regt., of a son.

20. At Chittoor, the lady of Daniel Elliott, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. T. Taylor, of a daughter.

21. At the Presidency, the lady of Thos. Allsop, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. T. Blake, of the Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

— The lady of Capt. Matthews, 19th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

23. At the Presidency, the lady of Major Cadell, of a son.

— At Pondicherry, the lady of H. Atkinson, Esq., of a son.

25. The lady of C. H. Clay, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Quilon, the lady of Claud Currie, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

Aug. 2. The lady of J. D. White, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At Seringapatam, the lady of C. Searle, Esq., Garrison Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Vellore, B. Macleod, Esq., M. N. of the Bengal Establishment, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Hen. Taylor, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

5. By Henry Vansoten, Esq., the Netherlands Resident at Jaggernaikpooram, Mr. John Jas. Dutton, of Vizagapatam, to Anne Maria, second daughter of the late Capt. Marshall, Master Attendant at Coringa.

9. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Capt. Dan, Quarter Master of Brigade, to Adria, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Snow.

22. At Tanjore, by the Rev. J. Kohlhoff, the Rev. G. Sperschneider, to Miss E. Kohlhoff, second daughter of D. Kohlhoff, Esq.

23. At the house of E. Smalley, Esq., Poodoopatnam, by the Rev. W. Roy, Jas. Oliphant, Esq., Lieutenant of Madras Engineers, to Lucy, second daughter of the late George Maidman, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

29. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Thomas D'Sylva, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Peters.

31. At Cannanore, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, Martha, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Hawkins, of this Establishment, to Capt. Geo. Spinks, Military Paymaster in Malabar and Canara.

Aug. 7. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Anstruther Cheape, Esq., of the Madras

Civil Service, to Caroline Matilda, second daughter of Daniel Neale, Esq., of the Supreme Court.

DEATHS.

April 5. At sea, on board the brig *Diana*, on her passage from the Seychelles to the Isle of France, Mrs. M. A. Alexander, wife of Mr. Alexander, Master Attendant of Masulipatam.

15. At Negapatam, the lady of Chas. Harwood Higginson, Esq.

May 3. At Cochin, on board the bark *George*, when on his way to Madras, of the cholera morbus, after a few hours' illness, James Charles Sayer.

June 13. At Conjeveram, Collah Singahnah Chitty, an old and most respectable inhabitant of Madras.

22. At Bellary, Lieut. Jas. Allan, 2d bat. 24th regt.

July 3. At Royapooram, Mrs. Hosana S. Zorer, wife of Mr. Shamier Zorer.

5. At Madura, the infant son of Mr. W. Clarke, aged 13 months and 12 days.

9. In the Black Town, Mr. Charles Hancock, of the cholera morbus.

11. At the Presidency, Thomas, infant son of John De Ursilla, Esq., aged one year and eight months.

— At Kaludgee, Mary Anne, the wife of Lieut. and Quarter-Master King, 2d bat. 19th N.I., of the cholera morbus.

13. Mr. John Dalby, of the cholera morbus, aged 27.

19. At Royapooram, Robert, the infant son of the late Mr. John Dalby.

20. At Vellore, Capt. Geo. Lenox Nixon, 4th N.V. Bat., aged 44 years.

22. Of a decline, at Fort St. George, in the 21st year of his age, Lieut. the Hon. W. Home, H.M. 41st regt., second son of Earl Home.

— Near Vellore, on the route to Bangalore, to which place it had been recommended she should be sent for change of air, Arabella, fifth daughter of Lieut. O'Connel, of Fort St. George, aged one year and eight months.

— Louisa, wife of J. Smart, Esq., M.D., Garrison Surgeon, in child-birth, aged 24 years.

31. After the most painful and protracted sufferings, Eliza, the wife of A. Flower, Esq.

Aug. 2. The Rev. T. Nicholson, of the London Missionary Society, aged 27 years, of the spasmodic cholera.

Lately. On board the Morning Star, on his passage from Batavia to Madras, Mr. W. Thos. Rutter, aged 20 years.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCIDENT.

It is not without feelings of a painful nature, that we communicate the following melancholy catastrophe, by which a

worthy and meritorious officer (Capt. John Mack) and two boatmen met a watery grave.

The particulars of this accident, which have been kindly sent us by a friend, are as follow :

Capt. Mack, of the Hon. Company's Marine, having conducted the Hon. Company's ship *Buckinghamshire* well without all the reefs on her passage to sea, quitted that ship about 4 p. m. on the 20th inst. The sea running very high at the time, he got into the pilot-boat from the ship's larboard mizen chains, and immediately directed the tow rope to be let go, and the foremast to be stepped, which was done, and while the crew were in the act of hoisting the foresail, a very high following sea struck the boat, overwhelmed her, and drove her under water head foremost. The boat soon re-appeared, keel uppermost, and eight of the crew succeeded in getting hold of her, but nothing was seen of Capt. Mack. Three others of the crew fortunately got hold of the boat's yard, but the other two failed in the attempt and sunk.

The accident being seen at the moment from the *Buckinghamshire*, that ship was instantly wore, and succeeded in saving the eight men who were clinging to the boat's keel. The *Thetis* cruiser had accompanied the *Buckinghamshire* out of harbour, and with equal promptitude picked up the three men who were holding by the boat's yard; and but for the prompt and active exertion of those two vessels, most of the boat's crew would have inevitably perished.

Capt. Adams most kindly supplied the men he had picked up with a dry suit, returned to the sunken rock, and sent them on shore, as did the *Thetis* the other three, who had been equally taken care of by her commander. The body of Capt. Mack having been observed to be floating past the *Thetis* as she lay at the sunken rock, was picked up by that vessel and brought to Bombay at 2 p. m. of the 22d, and was interred, with all due attention and respect, the same evening.

On the morning of the 23d the body of one of the lascars (boat's crew) was found on the beach in Back Bay, near the hospital, and was interred also. — *Bom. Cour.*, July 24.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

May 4. The lady of Capt. E. A. Robinson, of the European Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 6. By the Rev. Mr. Wade, Capt. C. Jolliffe, to Miss Fanny Savage, daughter of the late Capt. Savage, of the Hon.

Company's Military Service on this establishment.

DEATHS.

July 21. Mr. Conductor Robert Johnston, of the Ordnance Department.

Aug. 1. Wm. Milburn, Esq., formerly partner in the firm of Stalker and Welch, Leadenhall Street.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph Price, Esq. to be Assistant in the office of the Commissioner of Revenue, from the 1st May 1822.

Samuel Johnston, Esq. to be Second Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, date 1st May 1822.

Joseph Price, Esq. to be Assistant to the Collector of Jaffnapatam, dated 1st July 1822.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The second Criminal Session for the year 1822, for the town, fort, and district of Colombo, was opened before the Hon. Sir Hardinge Giffard, Knight, LL D., Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir Richard Otley, Knight. Puisne Justice, on Saturday the 11th May last, and closed by adjournment on Saturday the 1st June; the following prisoners convicted, were sentenced—

1. Bryn McKelvey, for counterfeiting six rupees and fannins token, sentenced to be banished for seven years.

2. Jaanies, for robbery, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for two years.

3. Ouragha Kallua, for ditto, sentenced to ditto ditto.

4. Madooraweilegay Samuel Appoo, for assault and abduction, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for two years.—*Cy. Gov. Gaz.*

SHIP COLOMBO.

We are sorry to state that the ship Colombo, which sailed from this port on the 31st March for Galle, whence she was to pursue her voyage to the Mauritius and England, struck on the Rygam Rock off Gindurah on Saturday last, about seven in the morning, and was seriously injured. She was got into Galle harbour by the aid of boats and men from the shore, which aid was afforded as soon as the circumstances of the ship being in distress was ascertained. The Commandant having sent off a considerable detachment of Europeans from the garrison, whose assistance was of the greatest use in keeping under the water which rushed in through the leak in

the ship's bottom near her keel; when the ship got into harbour she had four feet water in her; none of the passengers or crew were sufferers, and their baggage and a great portion of the cargo has been unladen uninjured. By the last accounts it was resolved by the master to heave the ship down and repair her at Galle. The inconvenience occasioned by this accident to the passengers, who were proceeding to England by its opportunity, is easily to be conceived.—*Ceylon Gov. Gaz., April 13.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 21. At the Rock House, Lady Giffard, of a daughter.

May 27. At Colombo, the lady of J. J. Staples, Esq., of a daughter.

June 6. At Colombo, the Hon. Mrs. Rodney, of a daughter.

8. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. de Bussche, 1st Ceylon Regiment, of a daughter.

12. At Colombo, Mrs. De Saram, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 27. At Colombo, Mr. Philip Engelbert Vanderstraaten, to Miss Maria Charlotte Douwe.

March 18. At Trincomalee, Chas. Collier, Esq., Staff Surgeon, to Miss Johnstone, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Johnstone, of Cross Michael, Scotland.

DEATHS.

Jun. 8. At Galle, Ellen Maria, youngest daughter of Francis James Templer, Esq., of his Majesty's Civil Service, Ceylon.

16. At Colombo, Mrs. S. Freywer, wife of Mr. Freywer, Commander of his Majesty's colonial brig Wellington.

19. Of a deep decline, on board the ship Globe, on her passage to Ceylon, Johanna Magdalena Mudge, aged 26 years, and of Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, wife of Lieut. Mudge, Royal Engineers.

July 13. At Jaffna, J. G. Ketch, Esq., a Lieutenant in the Dutch East-India Company's service, aged 54 years, leaving behind him nine children to lament his loss.

We are sorry to state that the annual fever at Trincomalee has this year made Doctor Boyd one of its first victims. This gentleman was deservedly held in high estimation, and is deeply regretted by his associates. He was the Surgeon of the Dock-yards at that Station, and his name makes the third Surgeon of the yard that has been carried off by the epidemic since the establishment has been removed to Trincomalee.—*Mad. Cour.*

ASSAM.

STATE OF AFFAIRS.

(Letter.)

"Chattur Kaunt, the present Rajah of Assam, a weak and cruel prince, having rendered himself extremely odious to his people, the Boorah Gohain, or Prime Minister, formed the design of establishing himself upon the musnud, and accordingly disposed Chattur Kaunt, who fled into the British territories for protection. The Boorah Gohain judging it inexpedient to develop at once his ulterior views, placed Poorunder Sing, one of the royal stock, upon the musnud, retaining the sovereign power in his own hands. Having soon matured his design, the Boorah Gohain displaced Poorunder Sing and ascended the musnud himself. Poorunder Sing with his adherents sought refuge in the Company's territories, and are now residing at a place named Chilmany in this district (Rungpore).

"In the mean time Chattur Kaunt proceeded to Ava, and solicited assistance from the Birman Rajah. The support applied for was readily accorded to Chattur Kaunt, who thus returned to Assam at the head of a considerable body of Birman Auxiliaries, routed the forces of the Boorah Gohain, and regained possession of his throne. The latter was consequently necessitated, in his turn, to flee for protection into the British territories; and he has taken up his abode in the vicinity of Joghigopah.

"I now return to Poorunder Sing, who having tasted the pleasures of sovereignty, without experiencing any of its cares, from which he was relieved during his short reign, by the Boorah Gohain, felt a return to a private station insupportable. He, therefore, by means of secret emissaries, collected a body of men from the Company's provinces, formed them into an army, and appointed a British Merchant Generalissimo of his forces. With this rabble he re-entered Assam, a short time ago, with the view of re-establishing himself upon the throne. But Chattur Kaunt by the aid of the Birman auxiliaries easily routed this ill-constituted army, and compelled Poorunder Sing to seek safety by a precipitate flight; his Generalissimo and the greater part of his army remaining prisoners in the hands of the conqueror.

"Chattur Kaunt having thus disposed of his two competitors for the throne of Assam, became anxious to rid himself of his Birman Auxiliaries, whose assistance he no longer considered necessary, and with the view of effecting his purpose in the least expensive mode, devised a plan for cutting them off. He succeeded in murdering a great number of the very men, through whose aid he had been reinstated

upon the throne of Assam; but his treacherous and diabolical conduct so incensed his Birman Majesty, that he has sent a strong army (amounting, it is said, to 20,000 fighting men), into Assam, with orders to pursue Chattur Kaunt until they take him, dead or alive. The Birmanis have driven the murderer from his capital, and are now in pursuit of him, on the borders of the Company's territories, which they threaten to enter in the event of Chattur Kaunt being permitted to do so; stating as their reason, that they may as well die in battle against the British troops, as return to Ava, there to be put to death for failing to execute the orders of the king. It is not, however, apprehended that they will attempt to carry their threats into execution, even if Chattur Kaunt be allowed an asylum in the Company's territories; but it is supposed they will remain satisfied with having driven Chattur Kaunt from his throne, and gained possession of Assam, the natives of which they seem anxious to congregate, as if that country was destined to form, henceforward, an appendage of the Birman Empire."—*Herkules*, July 17.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

By letter from Rangoon, which had been for some day mislaid, we learn that the contest for an exclusive monopoly of teak-timber has not yet terminated.—*Herk*, May 16.

Our expected letters from Rangoon, per the East-Indian, have been received. They contain much less than we expected from the interior, respecting the expected rupture between the Burmahs and the Siamese. The government of Penang have, we understand, apprised the Burmahs, that numerous armed crafts were fitting out to intercept their coasting trade; the Burmahs had, however, felt the full effect of this before, and now are concerting measures which will hereafter settle every misunderstanding with the Siamese.—*Ibid*, May 22.

PENANG.

State of the Island.—Letters from Penang, dated 25th March 1822.

"We are here in a state of blockade with these paltry Siamese junks and prows cruising between the Ladders and Junkylone. They take all vessels they can master, coming from Pegou, and they do not respect the Chinese junks and vessels belonging to this island. We must however submit, for we have no vessel of force here; the Nautilus, Bombay cruiser, being at present employed in a survey on the coast of Acheen, which is already well known. We have now

500 men of the 20th, under a very gallant and able officer; and we have also a few Golandauz, Gun Lascars, and forty-five Europeans; also the local corps, now called the King's own force, they having the charge of the body of the King of Kedah. They amount to about 200 men of sorts: what was enlisted here are said to be Dhobies and Syces, &c. The Malay part of this corps walked off long ago. We have also 1,500 convicts that would be glad to see the Siamese or any one else that would allow them to do as they wish: property is therefore not safe till we get at least 300 more troops to reinforce our garrison. We all look up to your noble chief, to order them down, and allow no more chopping and changing of good troops. We hope at the same time our worthies may be informed that it makes no difference to the Hon. Company Bahaudor, whether they pay these troops at Penang or Calcutta. If we are strong we shall be respected, if we are weak we shall be insulted; and it would take four months for you to send us aid if we require it."—*Cal. Jour.*

King of Quedah.—All apprehension of the threatened invasion from the Quedahs had entirely ceased, and the King continued his residence at Penang, under the protection of the British Government.

Murder.—On Tuesday the 26th March an inquest was held at Soonghy Neebong, on the body of Choon Lye, the wife of Ahing, a Chinese wood-cutter, who was found murdered in her house in the aforesaid district, on the Sunday preceding; and the horrid crime is aggravated by the deceased having been gone eight months in pregnancy.

It appears that a Malay man named Abdullah, with another named Che Han, an inhabitant of Soonghy Neebong, went to the house of the deceased while her husband was absent, five days before the perpetration of the murder, for the avowed purpose of procuring the loan of four dollars upon the pledge of a pair of gold ear-rings which Abdullah carried with him, where they remained about half an hour; but the deceased said she had no money and that her husband was not at home.

On Sunday the 24th, at twelve o'clock at noon, Ahing returned from the hill, where he had been cutting wood, and beheld with horror his wife lying weltering in her blood, with her head nearly severed from her body, and several other severe wounds, from the appearance of which it was clear they were inflicted with a lading, a broad sharp Malayan weapon. On examination it was also found that the

deceased had been robbed of a pair of gold ear-rings and a pinchbeck hair pin which she had on that morning, and also a few dollars which were in a little bag deposited in a clothes-chest, the lock of which was

Asiatic Journ.—No. 83.

forced: it was evident, therefore, that the object was robbery, and the murder was committed to prevent detection.

On the evidence of Che Han, the associate of Abdullah, it appeared that about the hour the murder is supposed to have been committed, the latter was seen running in great haste and coming in a different direction from the house of the deceased, and apparently much agitated, and that on that very day he urged Che Han to accompany him to Quedah, stating that he had lost much by gaming and was quite distressed. Several other circumstances which came out in evidence appeared to form strong suspicions against Abdullah, and after an attentive and minute investigation, continued by adjournment for three successive days, Abdulla has been committed by the verdict of the coroner's jury for the wilful murder of Choon Lye, the wife of Ahing.—*Penang Gaz.* April 3.

NICOBAR ISLANDS.

PIRATES AT NONCOWRIE.

"If any of the H. C. ships or cruisers, or any country ship proceeds to the Noncowrie Islands, I doubt not but they would corroborate the following statement, and relieve the minds of many an anxious parent of the doubts that have so long been suffered to exist respecting the fate of a young and a very respected commander from this port (Calcutta).

In the latter end of 1821 the ship Futul Currem touched at the Noncowrie Isles for trade, and purchased from the crew of a native boat a rudder-pentle and gudgeons. The astonishment that such articles could be found there was done away with, when the natives related that on one island there was a large number of Europeans and Christians of different descriptions, living in the state of pirates; that they had a number of English ships' boats, which were generally hauled up under the trees near to their habitations; and that they were the terror of the rest of the islanders. The ship proceeded on her voyage to Rangoon, and there related these circumstances, when, to the astonishment of Mr. T. the respectable ship-builder, he recognized the pentle and gudgeon as that which had been made by him for the Fyze Allum. On referring to his foreman, all doubt was done away; he pointed out some other more particular marks by which he knew it, and for many other reasons, he had not forgotten one particular circumstance that had happened at the time of fitting it.

With these circumstances, and some former ones published I think in your Journal, setting forth the purchase of silk piece-goods by a ship that touched there for similar purposes of trade, I am in-

clined to think that the whole is too extraordinary to remain unnoticed, and that the efforts of the owners of that long-lost ship could never be better directed than in tracing this account to the fountain head."

—Letter to Editor of Cal. Jour.

SUMATRA.

PIRACY ON THE WEST COAST.

We have seen a letter from the west coast of Sumatra of the 25th of March, giving accounts from Tappanooly of the brig *Holy Letchmy* having been cut off at Polo Harang, off Batroose, by an Arab named Sheikh Ali, the Commander murdered, and the cargo plundered. The brig was brought into Tappanooly by the gunner; and Mr. Maidman had ordered the remainder of the cargo to be put into the hold, and the hatches to be sealed. Measures had been taken to have the murderers stopped. Sheikh Ali, we understand, is the same person who cut off the *Jupiter* at Reas, and murdered the Commander, and who was sent a prisoner to Calcutta by Mr. Siddons, then Resident of Bencoolen, from whence he returned to that part of the coast, acquitted. We understand there was a considerable sum of money in the brig, and it is suspected that the linguist, an Acheen man, was connected with Sheikh Ali in the murder.—*Cal. Jour.*, June 5.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 15. At Bencoolen, by the Rev. Christ. Wurter, Samuel Garling, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Caroline E. Hayes.

April 7. At Pulo Dua, on the west coast, of a fever, Capt Patrick Carnegie Foster, late Commander of the ship *Isabella*.

CHINA.

The cotton market in China continued in the same depressed state as when the *Harris* sailed. Opium was looking up when the *Camden* came away. The old Benares opium was selling on the west coast of Sumatra at 2,460 dollars, and a small parcel of Malwah realized 1,900 in the Straits.—*Cal. John Bull*, May 28.

The Hon. Company's Treasury at Canton had been opened for cash subscriptions, payable by bills on the Hon. the Court of Directors at 365 and 630 days' date; the former at the exchange of 4s. 8d., and the latter at 5s. the Spanish dollar. This measure originated in the defalcations in the realization of the proceeds on Bengal produce, and consequently the usual subscription into the Public Treasury for this on the Supreme Government.

The subscriptions for bills on London, limited (we understand) to six lacs of Spanish dollars, were immediately filled; but we apprehend that they will create a most unexpected demand on the Home Treasury, and that the disappointment arising from the partial failure of the tea crop will materially aggravate the inconvenience.—*Ibid*.

DEATH.

March 23. Gen. Cruttenden, Esq., of the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., of Calcutta.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WHALE FISHERY.

Extract of a letter from Port Dalrymple, dated June 30.

"It was thought, that during the two preceding whale seasons the whale fishery here was failing; and, in consequence, the vessels also began to decrease in number so much so, indeed, that this season there are comparatively few. It so happens that the present has turned out the most plentiful one we have had ever since the first fishery here; and the number of whales seen exceeds that remembered by the oldest colonist. Very few vessels have been employed; and, consequently, we regret to say, the greater part of the advantage has been lost. Those ships, however, which have been engaged in this business have been uncommonly successful, far exceeding even their most sanguine expectations. The ship *Vansittart* and the brig *Woodlark*, which arrived a few days ago at Port Jackson from the sperm whale fishery, had a large supply of oil on board; the former having 175 tons, and the latter 86 tons. They had put into Port Jackson to obtain refreshments. The *Seringapatam*, which is now engaged at the fishery, has caught no less than nine whales, some of them very prolific; and in consequence of this success, she is nearly filled with a most valuable cargo."

DISCOVERY OF A RIVER.

To His Excellency Major General Macquarie, &c. &c. &c.

SIR: In obedience to your Excellency's commands to proceed in the Government Colonial cutter *Snapper*, to examine the coast to the Southward of Jervis' Bay, to ascertain if a river fell into the sea near that place:—

I beg leave to report to your Excellency, that I arrived off Jervis' Bay on the 29th ult., and having closely examined the line of coast in the *Snapper's* boat, as far South as Bateman Bay, without succeeding in my object, I returned on board, and determined upon running into that bay to examine it, and accordingly anchored the *Snapper* on the 30th ult., under the

westernmost Island, in 3½ fathoms water, fine sandy bottom, (I called it after the name of the vessel "Snapper Island.") Shortly after, I perceived an inlet in the head of the bay, bearing per compass N. W. by W. ½ W. distant 2½ miles; and which I have the satisfaction to report to your Excellency, proved to be the entrance of a fine clear capacious river, having a bar, over which I carried nine feet water, and then deepened gradually in the space of half a mile to six fathoms, from whence I carried regular sounding from four to seven fathoms the distance of twenty-five miles, and then encamped for the night on the Western Bank. Considering this to be a discovery, I named it "River Clyde."

On my way up I saw several native fires near the banks. At one place I landed, taking with me the two natives who accompanied me from Sydney, upon which we were met by a tribe of them, who shewed no symptoms of hostility towards us, but entered freely into conversation; and, through my interpreters, I learnt the particulars of the melancholy loss of Mr. Stewart and his boat's crew; as also of a man by the name of Briggs, and his companions, who some time since deserted from the colony in a whale boat; viz. Stewart, losing his boat near Two-fold Bay, was endeavouring to make his way back by land, in which effort he was cut off by the natives of Two-fold Bay. Briggs and his companions were lost in Bateman Bay, by the boat having upset; and being so far from the land, were not able to reach the shore. This was the account received from them; but, from my own observations, seeing knives, tomahawks, and part of the boats' gear in their huts, I am induced to think they suffered the same fate as the unfortunate Stewart.

The next morning, following the course of the river, I proceeded about ten miles further, where the rapids commence, having from two to three feet water, over a stony ford, which, from the heaviness of the boat, I am sorry to say, put a termination to my proceeding any further, but I could perceive that the river again deepened, having a fine reach running to the N.W. as far as I could discern. From the entrance to the distance of fifteen miles, the banks of the river appear to be good forest land; from whence it assumes a different appearance, being much lower, and better adapted for cultivation. On the evening of the 2d inst. having returned on board, the examination of the river and bay occupied me until the 4th; and should it please the Government to establish a Settlement on the banks of this river, I have no hesitation in saying, that communication can at all times be had with such a Settlement, as boats can land on either side of the bay, should the sea make the bar impassable.

Leaving Bateman Bay on the afternoon of the 4th inst., I proceeded to the Northward for Port Macquarie, off which place I arrived on the night of the 7th inst., and the next morning ran close in along shore, agreeably to your Excellency's directions, to ascertain whether there was a bay that ships could ride in with safety, as had been reported to you; in pursuance of which, I explored as far North as Smokey Cape; and beg to report, that there is no bay or harbour, within that line of coast, that ships can lie in with safety. With this, I transmit for your Excellency's information a sketch of Bateman Bay, and the river Clyde, which perhaps, together with my report, your Excellency will do me the honour to communicate to His Excellency Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane. Trusting my exertions in this small expedition, and the fortunate result thereof, will meet with your approbation, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Your Excellency's obliged humble servant,

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Sydney, New South Wales, Dec. 10, 1821.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

FLOURISHING STATE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Extract of a letter from Hobart's Town, dated July 23.

"Our most sanguine expectations have been realized since our settlement here, and the produce of this island continues to increase. We carry on a considerable traffic with New South Wales, particularly from Port Dalrymple, whence eighteen vessels have sailed for Port Jackson, bearing the produce of that portion of our island since the 31st May last. Since January we have dispatched six vessels loaded with wheat, the growth of this place, five of which were for Port Jackson, and one for the Cape of Good Hope. The climate here is very salubrious, and entirely free from those stagnant and pestilential vapours too often found in this part of the world; and no venomous reptiles have yet been found of any consequence. This island affords every facility to the husbandman, as, from the total absence of woods of any great extent, there is but very little trouble in preparing the land for the plough, and the soil is naturally rich and fertile, occasioned by the rains which fall in due season, and constantly as well as gradually water the earth without occasioning any dread of inundation. Within the present year the population of these parts has much improved in respectability, and the order of the Colonial officers, prohibiting the permission to settle here of any individual not possessing upwards of £500, has made it at once select and creditable, and has tended to improve the wealth of the place, as almost all settlers prefer this

to any other part of New South Wales, both on account of its fertility and its general respectability. Port Dalrymple is becoming a place of considerable importance, and for this it is principally indebted to its fine harbour, which affords a secure retreat for the shipping. This of course is of great service to the inhabitants of George Town, who are rapidly rising into wealth, and that place, in course of time, will become a town of some magnitude. We have abundance of iron here, and recently large quantities of coal have been discovered near Launceston, which bid fair to be of great utility to us. We have found no difficulty since our arrival here of raising any description of English vegetables; all that we have tried always turned out successful, and cabbages and turnips we often imagine to have a better flavour than in England. Potatoes are very prolific here, and are raised with the greatest facility. We expect next season to carry on a considerable commerce with the Cape, as we understand their wheat crops have failed entirely for the last three seasons, in which case our market will be enabled to supply part, at least, of their wants.

"This town has improved most astonishingly in its architecture, and the houses are built as regular as in many parts of England, allowing, of course, for our want of some of the most useful tools requisite to finish off a building.

"It is imagined now that the population of this island is about seven or 8,000 persons, without numbering those connected with Government; and we have about 12 or 13,000 acres of land in a fine state of cultivation.

"One of the things most in request among the settlers is proper harness, for very few are adepts enough to make a set, although they contrive, from dried skins, to produce a substitute; and some of your saddlers, we think, might make a tolerable speculation by sending out a few sets, receiving in return some of the produce of this place, which they might turn to good account on the arrival of the vessel in England."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Governor's Court, July 8.

William Shoobridge v. John Foreman.

This action excited considerable interest, and we publish the substance of it for general information. The plaintiff in the present case was a steerage passenger, with his family, on board the *Denmark Hill*, bound to this colony, where he came to be a settler; the defendant was master of the ship. It appeared that the plaintiff had paid £200 for his passage and accommodations, and was to be supplied by the defendant with a weekly ration of salted

meat, biscuit, water, &c., according to a schedule produced; but the Captain did not fulfil his agreement, as the plaintiff was deficient in the weight and measure of his provisions and water; and one item, viz. vinegar, he never received at all, a most essential article to persons like the plaintiff and his family, who lived almost entirely on salt meat. The plaintiff frequently applied to the Captain to redress his grievances, but all was unavailing; the plaintiff was also not allowed to use the fire but at certain times, although pressed repeatedly, as it could have been done without interfering with any one; and, what made the matter, more distressing to the plaintiff's feelings, he had a sick wife and two children a part of the voyage, who required a little more than ordinary the use of the fire-place, to warm such things as the plaintiff thought necessary in their afflicted case. He ventured to remonstrate with the Captain on his conduct upon this, and upon his not complying generally with the terms of his agreement; but it had no other effect than to produce a positive refusal, accompanied by unpleasant altercation. His suffering wife and two of his children died at sea, about two months after they left England.—The plaintiff now came before the Court to seek some reparation for the injuries received.

The defendant's evidence, upon the whole, rather confirmed the plaintiff's statement.—The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff to the amount of his demand—Damages £50.—*Syd. Gaz. July 13.*

PERSIA.

By letters from Persia, dated Tabriz, 27th of August last, it appears that on the 1st of July the Persians, under the command of the Prince Royal, marched from that city and attacked the Turks on the 3d of August, who, in less than an hour, were completely defeated, with the loss of their tents and baggage, ten 4-pounders, two 12-pounders, one 14-pounder, one 16-pounder, and one mortar. The Persians pursued them to within two days' march of Azzaroom, which place would have fallen into their hands, but the cholera-morbus afflicting the victorious troops, and fatigue rendering the disease mortal, the Prince Royal and his army returned to Tabriz with the spoils they had taken.

SYRIA.

EARTHQUAKE.

The following are extracts from the official communication of Mr. Barker, the Consul at Aleppo, to the Levant Company, describing the late dreadful earth-

quakes in Syria. The loss of life, the number of maimed and wounded, the destruction of property, the length of time during which the shocks have been continued, the diseases to which the exposure of the people to the sun by day, and the cold dews by night, have given rise,—all give to this calamity a peculiarly awful character.

Extracts.

"Near the ruins of Antioch, Sept. 13, 1822.

"It has fallen to my lot to relate the particulars of an event that has thrown most of the families of this part of Syria into sorrow and mourning, and all into the greatest difficulties and distress.

"On the 13th August, at half-past nine in the evening, Aleppo, Antioch, Idlib, Riha, Gissa, Shohr, Darcoush, Arnenas, every village and every detached cottage in the Pashalic, and some towns in the adjoining ones, were in ten or twelve seconds entirely ruined by an earthquake, and are become heaps of stones and rubbish; in which, on the lowest computation, 20,000 human beings, about a tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded! The extreme points, where this terrible phenomenon was violent enough to destroy the edifices, seem to be Diabekir and Merkab (twelve leagues south of Latuchin), Aleppo, and Scanderoon, Killis, and Kahn Shekoon. All within these points have suffered so nearly equal, except Orfa and Latachia, which have not suffered much, that it is impossible to fix on a central point. The shock was sensibly felt at Damascus, Adeno, and Cyprus.

"To the east of Diabekir, and north of Killis, I am not well informed how far the effect extended in those radii of the circle. The shock was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place to my knowledge has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low grounds slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided.

"There was nothing remarkable in the weather or state of the atmosphere. Edifices, on the summit of the highest mountains, were not safer than buildings situated on the banks of rivers, or on the beach of the sea.

"It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the scenes of horror that were simultaneously passing on the dreadful night of the 13th August. The awful darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long

night, cannot be described. When at length the morning dawned, and the return of light permitted the people to quit the spot on which they had been providentially saved, a most affecting scene ensued.

"You might have seen many, unaccustomed to pray, some prostrate, some on their knees adoring their Maker. Others were running into one another's arms, rejoicing in their existence. An air of cheerfulness and brotherly love animated every countenance.

"In a public calamity, in which the Turk, the Jew, the Christian, the Idolater, were indiscriminate victims, or objects of the care of an impartial Providence, every one forgot for a time his religious animosities; and, what was a still more universal feeling in that joyful moment, every one looked upon the heaviest losses with the greatest indifference. But as the sun's rays increased, they were gradually reminded of the natural wants of shelter and of food, and became at length alive to the full extent of the dreary prospect before them; for a greater mass of human misery has not been often produced by any of the awful convulsions of nature. A month has now elapsed, and the shocks continue to be felt, and strike terror into every breast, night and day. The fear that they may not cease before the rainy season commences, has induced those whose business cannot allow of their quitting the ruins of their towns, instead of re-building their houses, to construct temporary hovels of wood without the walls, and many families who thought themselves before this calamity straitly lodged in a dozen of apartments, now exult in the prospect of passing the winter in a single room twenty feet square.

"The spacious mansion that has been the residence of the British Consul at Aleppo for 230 years, is completely ruined. The houses of all the other public agents, and private European individuals at Aleppo, have been likewise entirely ruined. At Aleppo, the Jews suffered the most on account of their quarter being badly built, with narrow lanes. Out of a population of less than 3,000 souls, 600 lives were lost. Of the Europeans, only one person of note, Signor Esdra di Picciotto, Austrian Consul-General, and ten or twelve women and children, perished; but the greater part are now suffering from ophthalmia and dysenteries, occasioned by their being exposed to the excessive heats of the day, and the cold dews of the night. When it is considered, that two-thirds of the families in Aleppo have neither the means of making a long journey, to remove to a town, out of the effect of the earthquake, nor of building a shed to keep off the rain, it is impossible to conceive all the misery to which they are doomed the ensuing winter, or ever to find more de-

serving objects of the compassion and charity of the opulent, whom it has pleased God to place in happier regions of the globe.

"Here planks and fuel are cheap, and the people have the resource of tiles, which they were taught to make by the Crusaders, in their long residence at Antioch; but in Aleppo, where wood is very dear, they have no contrivance to keep out rain but freestone walls and flat roofs, made of a very expensive cement."

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, Sept. 20, 1822.

"I am sorry to say, that shocks of the earthquake continue to be felt to this day,

the thirty-eighth after the principal shock, and no change has taken place in the state of desolation that that dreadful catastrophe has produced."

"Near the Ruins of Antioch, Oct. 18, 1822.

"Till the 9th inst. slight shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt; since that day they have entirely ceased, but confidence in a continuance of safety from that dreadful calamity is not restored; and although the rains and cold weather render our temporary sheds very inconvenient habitations, nobody is inclined to sleep under a roof supported by walls."

East-India College at Haileybury.

EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 5, 1822.

ON Thursday, the 5th December, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the General Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and all the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor; after which, having been joined by the Right Hon. C. W. Wynne, Dr. Phillimore, Sir John Malcolm, and several other distinguished visitors, they proceeded to the hall, the Students being previously assembled, where the following proceedings took place:

The list of Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read, also a list of the best Persian writers.

Mr. Francis Horsley Robinson read an English essay; the subject, "The circumstances under which the dominion of a Foreign Nation may be advantageous to a country."

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

Prizes were then distributed by the Chairman to the Students, according to the following list:

List of Students who obtained Prizes and other honourable distinctions, at the Examination, December 1822.

Students in their fourth term.

John Walker, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John I. Harvey, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished, &c.

Richard W. Barlow, medals in political economy and Persian, and prizes in Hindustani, Arabic and drawing.

George R. Paul, medal in classics, and highly distinguished, &c.

Alexander Grant, medal in mathematics, and highly distinguished, &c.

James Erskine, medal in law, and with great credit, &c.

Third term.

L. Wilkinson, prizes in mathematics, Hindustani, drawing, and highly distinguished, &c.

E. Currie, prize in classics, political economy, law, and with great credit, &c.

D. B. Morrieson, prize in Bengali, and highly distinguished, &c.

H. Morris, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished, &c.

J. S. Lushington, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished, &c.

Second term.

A. J. Cherry, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished, &c.

Rich. Hall, prize in law, and highly distinguished, &c.

Geo. A. Malcolm, prize in classics, Hindustani, and highly distinguished, &c.

W. Ogilvy, prize in mathematics, and highly distinguished.

F. H. Robinson, prize in Bengali, History, and for the best English essay, and with great credit, &c.

J. W. Alexander, prize in Persian, Arabic, and with great credit, &c.

First term.

H. Pidcock, prize in Bengalee, and with great credit, &c.

C. J. Brown, prize in Persian, Hindustani, and drawing.

J. Grant, prize in mathematics, and with great credit, &c.

C. G. Udny, prize in classics, and English composition.

W. H. Tyler, prize in Bengali writing, and with great credit, &c.

W. A. Edmonstone, prize in Persian writing, and highly distinguished, &c.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. De Lancey,
— Steven,

Mr. Hare,
— Campbell,
— Gordon,
— R. Walker,
— Truscott,
— Dumergue,
— Thomas.

And the following passed with great credit :

Mr Hathorn,
— Neave,
— Dunbar,
— Beale,
— Torrens,
— Pringle,
— G. Alexander.

Rev. Persian Writers.

Mr. Hathorn,
— Edmonstone,
— Steven,
— Hare,
— Pidcock,
— Truscott,
— G. Smith.

It was then announced to the Students that the certificates of the College Council were granted with reference, not only to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct ; and that this last consideration had had a decided effect in determining the rank in the present list.

The list was then read, being as follows :

Rank of Students finally leaving College, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Civil Service in India.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Barlow,
 A. Grant,
 3. Paul.
2d Class.—4. Mr Harvey,
3d Class.—5. De Lancey,
 6. Hathorn.

MADRAS.

1st Class.—1. Mr. Walker.
2d Class.—2. — Timbrell.

BOMBAY.

2d Class.—1. Mr. Steven,
 2. — Eiskine.

Notice was then given that the rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months from the date of their being so ranked ; that should any Student delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the Examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

The Chairman, as usual, then addressed the Students.

He observed, that it afforded the Deputation of the Court of Directors considerable satisfaction to find that the Re-

port laid before them by the College Council, of the result of the Examinations, had proved that the exertions of the Students in the various branches of literature had been particularly zealous and successful. Reflecting, however, upon the excesses which had occurred during the term, he feared the word satisfaction must be changed into consolation.

Tumults and excesses had taken place during the late term, reflecting discredit, not only upon themselves, but also, very unjustly, upon the excellent Institution, to the benefits of which they had been admitted ; disorders which called for the most unqualified reprobation.

That a prominent feature in the late irregularities was, that there existed no cause of complaint ; that there was neither grievance, nor the shadow of grievance ; that one pretended cause, viz. that the Professor, who was temporarily discharging the office of Dean, had exercised his functions with unnecessary severity, was not true ; for it clearly appeared, that he had been pursuing the course marked out by the instructions of his predecessor.

But the real cause, and one which must prove the bane of every institution for purposes of education, whether scholastic or collegiate, was idleness, and wanton indulgence and dissipation ; evils which had stalked abroad in the late term, fearlessly and openly, beyond all former precedent.

The result of such conduct was exhibited in the expulsion of four students, and the removal of others, over some of whom that sentence still remained suspended.

That with respect to the Statute of Selection under which they had been sent from College, he must observe, that its justice had been severely arraigned, but that the principle of it was not well understood, it not being distinctly known that it was inflicted on those only whose general conduct would have justified their removal at earlier periods, but who had been spared on merciful considerations. They were not sent away on suspicion but by selection, and the just discrimination which governed the College Council was made manifest by the extraordinary facts, that of the number selected, nearly every one was proved, on his own confession, or by undoubted evidence, to have been a party, more or less, in the late disgraceful transactions, and very few had been able to justify their conduct to such an extent as to warrant their re-admission.

With a view to point out to them the advantages of truth and candour, he might observe, that one Student, whose conduct would otherwise certainly have been visited with expulsion, had been allowed to save his appointment, by an early and ingenuous confession of his error.

They would learn, when they entered into life, that a manly and fearless can-

dour formed the basis of gentlemanly feeling, and that he who descended to the pitifulness of subterfuge and evasion, would soon lose his rank and station in honourable society. Indeed, when he reflected on the proofs of guilt, exhibited as they were from the most noisome receptacles, he could not but observe that the blush of ingenuous shame was to be found on the cheeks of all present at so disgraceful an exposure.

In regard to any interference on the part of the Court of Directors with the cases of those who had already incurred the sentence of expulsion, or over whom the sentence was still pending, he wished them distinctly to understand, that the superintendence of the discipline of the college had been formally and entirely delegated to the Principal and Professors, who would always receive the support of the superior Authorities. Any appeal therefore to the Court, or to any individual member of it, he would assure them would be wholly fruitless; the Court were only spectators, although he must add, sorrowful spectators of the late proceedings.

He observed that the rule laid down by the statutes for determining the rank of those finally leaving College, and which had reference, not only to industry and proficiency in literature, but also to general conduct, had had a decided effect in forming the present list, to the prejudice of some Students whose attainments, if considered alone, would have entitled them to a higher station; and he trusted that this degradation, arising from misconduct, would not fail of its effect as an example for the future.

He reminded them, that as they had assumed what might be called the *Toga Virilis*, and were anxious to be called and thought men, a manly conduct was of course expected from them; and he trusted that they would in future feel themselves above those childish, ungentlemanly, and unmanly proceedings, and that experience having shewn them the debasing effects of idleness, they would endeavour to efface, by their amended conduct, the discredit which they had brought upon this admirable Institution.

He reminded those who were about to proceed to India that the period of assuming the important and responsible functions which would devolve upon them, would mainly depend on the progress they had made here, and should hereafter exhibit at the Colleges in India. He trusted that the principles of humanity and kindness would ever guide their conduct towards the natives, who had prejudices which ought to be indulged, and weaknesses which should be tolerated, and he hoped they would on all occasions bear in mind that they were their fellow men; and although he had long been estranged from classical pursuits, he would venture upon a Latin quotation as expressive of the hope he entertained that their conduct through life would prove, that "*Ingenuas dedicesse fideliter artes emollit mores nec sinet esse ferus.*"

He would again repeat to those who remained, that the College Council would always receive the support of the superior Authorities in the administration of its discipline, which he was persuaded would be governed both by justice and mercy; and, finally, he assured those who were about to quit the College, that the Court of Directors, as their patrons and friends, would always feel the deepest anxiety for their future welfare and reputation; and in their name he bade them affectionately farewell.

Mr. Wynne then addressed some observations to the Students on the irregularities which had occurred during the last term; after which, the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 8th, and Wednesday the 15th of January, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House from Candidates for admission into the College for the Term, which commences on Monday the 20th January

N.B. *The first four days of the Term are set apart for the Examination at the College of the Candidates for admission, and which will take place in the order in which they shall have been nominated at the East-India House. Not more than ten can be examined in one day.*

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Dec. 18.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the capital Stock of the Company, for the half year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next.

On the motion of the Chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.), the Proprietors confirmed the resolution of the Court of Directors, recommending a dividend of 5½ per cent.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

The Chairman laid before the Court a Report from the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, which had been drawn

up in consequence of the resolution of the General Court of the 26th of July last, at which it was "resolved unanimously, that the Hon. Court of Directors be requested to investigate the circumstance of the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the grounds and effects of the regulations which obstruct its consumption in the United Kingdom; and that they do, at their earliest convenience, submit the result thereof to this Court." The Chairman observed, that the report itself was short, but that the appendix was extremely voluminous.

The report was then read. It set out with a reference to the steps taken by the Board of Trade at Calcutta, and a former Committee appointed to investigate the subject in the year 1792; and then adverted to the great increase of the cultivation of East-India sugar within the 30 years which had since intervened. In the year 1821, 11,000 tons had been imported into England, in 1822, 13,500 tons had arrived. To show the extent of the revenue upon East-India sugar, it was stated that in the year 1820, £191,000 duty had been paid upon its importation; and in 1821, £151,000. The report added, that the less gratifying part of the duty of the Committee was to state, that since the year 1799, East-India sugar had been charged a larger comparative proportion of duty than other sugars, and a still further burden was imposed by the acts of the 1st and 2d of the present reign, from these causes, the Committee inferred that there was a manifest danger of East-India sugars being excluded from home-consumption.

Mr. *Forbes* briefly adverted to the great importance of this question, both with reference to the interests of India and of this country. It was evidently most desirable that the most discussion should be given to the question before the meeting of Parliament, when, he doubted not, his Majesty's Ministers would redeem the pledge they had given last session, to investigate this subject thoroughly, and do justice to the interests of the various parties connected with it. The Proprietors would also, he hoped, take the most advisable measures for procuring the administration of impartial justice towards all who were interested. That alone, he presumed, was required by the gentlemen present, and others connected with this branch of commerce. In order that the Proprietors should thoroughly understand the question, he would move, "that the report now read, with the documents therein referred to, be printed."

The motion having been seconded

The *Chairman* stated, that the *Gentleman's Journal*,—No. 85,

men behind the bar had not the least objection to the proposition.

An *Hon. Proprietor* expressed his satisfaction at learning that a farther opportunity would be afforded for the discussion of this question, which he confessed, when brought before the Court in June last, took him by surprise. When the subject was again brought forward, he, perhaps, would be able to shew, that this country and India were not so much interested in this question as some gentlemen seemed to suppose. Indeed it appeared to him to be a question between East and West-India agents; in the consideration of which they were called on to support a party, and not the true interests of either country.

Mr. *R. Jackson* pointed out the necessity of having those papers printed with all possible expedition. Parliament was summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 4th of February; and would, perhaps, amongst its earliest proceedings, take this important question into consideration. The learned gentleman then strenuously contended, that this was not a partial question between East and West-India agents, but one which deeply interested the public of India and of England; and he protested against its being treated in the light manner which the *Hon. Proprietor* had adopted.

Mr. *Trant* said, he had paid particular attention to this subject, and had read numerous works connected with it, and he had come decidedly to this conclusion, that this was not a partial, but a national question.

The motion was then agreed to

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman* was about to put the motion of adjournment, when

Mr. *D. Edmund* rose to ask a question relative to the recent transactions at the East-India College, which were, he believed, the subject of general observation. He would take the liberty of asking, whether the Court of Directors had found it necessary to adopt any measures which were likely to obviate the convulsions of that establishment, and which held out a prospect, that it would finally be made a useful institution.

The *Chairman* demanded whether it was fitting to enter into a discussion on this subject, when an opportunity was not given to hear both sides? Was it not advisable, that no *ex parte* statements should be suffered to go forth? He had to state, distinctly, on the part of the Court of Directors, that they were fully alive on the subject of this question—they saw the importance of it—they gave it their best consideration—but it was of such a nature, that they

had not yet arrived at any definite view which they could state to the proprietors.

Mr. D. Kinnaird dwelt on the awful responsibility of those who undertook to be the authors of an establishment for the education of youth, but disclaimed all hostility to the institution in question. He gave the Directors credit for that good sense and good feeling, which would induce them, if an error were pointed out in the formation of the establishment, manfully and fairly to confess it. If he could collect the public opinion on this subject, there appeared to be a growing conviction that great errors were connected with the foundation of this establishment.

Mr. Hume said, if his Hon. Friend had not asked the question, he meant to have called on the Directors to state the nature of the late disturbance, and to lay before the Court a clear detail of facts. He could not believe that the facts already before the public were entirely true, although perhaps many of them might be so. Therefore, the proprietors owed it to themselves, and to the public, to ask whether the Directors meant to bring the facts plainly before the Court?

The Chairman said, all the declaration he could make was, that the Court of Directors would give their best and most undivided attention to the subject. What report they meant to make must be matter of future consideration; it must depend on the result of their inquiry.

Mr. D. Kinnaird, after expressing his full confidence in the gentlemen behind the bar, observed that, at the present moment, twelve young gentlemen had their prospects in life altogether ruined. Now, he was sure, if it should turn out that their conduct originated in folly—in folly of the most childish nature—the proprietors would hail with pleasure any exercise of power which the Court of Directors might resort to, after due inquiry, to rescue them from so perilous a situation.

The Chairman answered, that any appeal from the sentence of the College Council, when it extended to expulsion, must go to the Bishop, as Visitor of the institution. He had heard that such an appeal was intended to be made in the cases alluded to, and certainly the tribunal he had mentioned was the only one before which that appeal could properly come.

Mr. R. Jackson was of opinion that the resolution of the Court of Proprietors in 1809, which called on the Directors to report, from time to time, on the progress of the College, was not meant to be narrowed to the mere statement of the proficiency of the young men in

Greek, Latin, the Oriental languages, and mathematics, while it was left at the pleasure of the Directors to conceal and suppress, at their pleasure, such important transactions as those, which must by and bye, form the subject of discussion in that Court. If the Directors were of the same opinion, it would point out to them the necessity of laying a full statement of facts before the proprietors. The learned gentleman then proceeded to state that, by the law as it now stood, the appeal from expulsion was certainly, to the Bishop, as Visitor. But let not the power of the Bishop be mistaken. Unless the law were altered, the Bishop could no more remit the penalty than the Court of Directors. He stood in a judicial situation; and all he had to decide was, whether the College Council had acted correctly, according to the laws relating to the College. One of those laws rendered a young man liable to expulsion if he did not criminate himself; a second inflicted the same penalty if he refused to betray his friend; and, by a third law, if the College Council cannot procure sufficient evidence to convict the offenders, they are authorized to select those whom they think most likely to be guilty, and these they may expel. (*Inter! hear!*)

Capt. Farmer said he intended, if it were not irregular, to move, that there be laid before this Court a copy of all the correspondence and proceedings since the beginning of September last of the Council of the Company's College, in respect of the following gentlemen to wit. Here followed the names of Messrs. Roland, Watts, Ellis, J. Taylor, and several others.

The Chairman deprecated such a motion, as exceedingly inconvenient.

After a desultory conversation, in which Mr. Impey, Mr. Hume, and Mr. D. Kinnaird took part; Capt. Farmer stated that he would not press his resolution, and the subject was dropped.

MR. J. H. PELLY.

Mr. Hume said, he wished to do an act of justice, to a public servant of the Company, resident at Bombay. He had, in the course of a speech which he had delivered in December last on Mr. Pelly's claim, made an observation, which Mr. Morgan (Solicitor, he believed, to the Company at Bombay) conceived to reflect on his conduct. That gentleman had, therefore, addressed an exculpatory letter to the Government, a copy of which he had sent to him. It would be remembered, that one of Mr. Pelly's strongest grounds of claim for compensation from the Company rested on the fact, that no penalty had been inserted in his contract, and therefore, if he had

so pleased, he could not be compelled to perform it. He (Mr. Hume) had stated, that if the Company's Solicitor had not got a security bond, regularly signed by Mr. Pelly, for the fulfilment of his contract, he ought to be made to pay the loss, which Mr. Pelly had sustained, if the Company meant to grant compensation to that gentleman. It now appeared, however, that Mr. Morgan had taken such a bond (a notarial copy of which, he, Mr. Hume, held in his hand), and had, therefore, faithfully performed this duty to the Company. He believed the practice in India was, not to insert the penalty in the contract, but to specify it in a separate bond, executed at the same time.

IMPRESSMENT BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Chalmers, after some preparatory observations, gave notice of a motion for the next Court in the following terms:

"That the Court of Proprietors observe with regret, the measures lately resorted to by some of the commanders of his Majesty's ships in India, by which the Honourable Company's ships are deprived

of the most effective and valuable part of their crews; occasioning great excess of labour to the remaining parts of the crews, and subjecting the property of the Honourable Company to extreme and constant danger.

"That in a time of profound peace, like the present, when the navy is so much reduced, and consequently when the complements of the men of war may be so easily kept up by ordinary means, the proprietors think that the crews of the ships of that Honourable Company should be protected against every species of impressment.

"The proprietors therefore recommend the Court of Directors to adopt such measures with the Admiralty, as may tend to prevent the recurrence of acts so injurious to commerce in general, and to the service of this Company in particular."

Adjourned.

* * The above is a mere sketch of the debate, a detailed report of which shall appear in our next number.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Wid. Officer.

Brevet. Dec. 20. Lieut. Col. Alex. Walker, Governor of St. Helena, to have the rank of Brigadier General in that island only, dated 5th Dec. 1822. He will proceed to St. Helena in the *Repulse*, Capt. Paterson.

1st Captain Regt. Dec. 6. Lieut. and Quarter-Master Thos. Lisle Fenwick, from 6th foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Fox, who exchanges; dated 28th Nov. 1822.

2d. Edward M'Vicar, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hay, appointed to 5th foot; dated 26th Dec. 1822.

HONOURS CONTFERRED BY HIS MAJESTY.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:

Major Gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keith.

Major Gen. Sir James Campbell.

Major Gen. Sir Lionel Smith.

Major Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler.

LORD AMHERST.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company gave a grand dinner on Wednesday, the 4th Dec., to Lord Amherst, in consequence of his appointment to the important station of Governor General of our Asiatic possessions. This honorary banquet took place at the Albion

Tavern, Aldersgate Street, and was in every respect such as it should be on an occasion connected with the interest and honour of the British empire.

PERSIAN ENVOY.

When the Persian Envoy was introduced to the King at the last Court, he presented to his Majesty a mirror, as a compliment of the highest order. It is the production of an artist particularly patronised by the Prince Abbas Mirza, and is the first specimen of modern sculpture which has been brought to any degree of perfection in that country. It is of an oblong shape, with a kind of circular top indented, and is about fourteen or fifteen inches wide, and about twenty-one inches in height, including the top. The apparent frame, top and back, are formed out of a solid slab of pure white marble, nearly an inch thick. The glass is sunk in the centre, the marble surrounding it being sculptured in what the Persians call a gothic style, but to a European it has the appearance of a running pattern, or sprig richly gilt. The back is sunk in the middle to correspond with the obverse or front; and in the centre, in bas-relief, is a whole-length portrait of the Prince Royal of Persia (an admirable likeness), with a lion couchant at his feet on the dexter side; but in the border, or apparent frame, two panels are introduced on each side, with one at the top and another at

the bottom, in each of which is a Persian couplet, in bas-relief, painted black on the surface; these form the theme of congratulation from his Royal Highness to the King of Great Britain on his accession to the throne of these realms. As the Persians abound in metaphor, there is no doubt but the material from which the mirror is principally wrought is intended to signify the stability of the Prince Abbas Mirza's sentiments.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company gave a grand entertainment on the 18th Dec. to his Excellency Mirza Sahib, at which Sir John Malcolm, and several other distinguished visitors were present.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO COLONEL NUGENT.

The following compliment was lately paid by the Stratford Club, chiefly composed of East-Indians, to Colonel Edward Nugent, a gentleman formerly well known and much respected, on the Bombay establishment, where he commanded a battalion of sepoy for several years, and was Secretary to Generals Goddard and Hartley.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stratford Club, held on the 12th Dec.

1822, it was resolved, and unanimously agreed to,

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Col. Edward Nugent, for his unremitting attention to the interests and welfare of the Stratford Club, and that he be requested to sit for his picture, to be placed in the drawing-room of the Society as a testimony of the universal respect and esteem of its members.

"Resolved, that a sum not exceeding one hundred guineas be expended for procuring a half length picture, exclusive of the frame."

EMBARKATION OF COMPANY'S RECRUITS FOR INDIA.

On the 2d of Dec., four hundred fine young men marched from the Hon East-India Company's depot, under the command of Colonel Hay, to Gravesend, for the purpose of embarking on board the Royal George, destined for Bengal. Two hundred and fifty are belonging to the Artillery, and the remainder to the Infantry.

SHIPS TAKEN UP BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Tuesday, Dec. 17th. a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the following ships were taken up and thus stationed, *viz.* Charles Grant, Bombay; Warren Hastings and Lowther Castle, for China direct.—Princess Char-

lotte of Wales and Marquis of Wellington, Madras and Bengal.—Minerva and Thomas Grenville, Bengal direct.

Dec. 18, a Court of Directors was held, when the following ships were thus fixed, *viz.* For Madras and Bengal, Princess Charlotte of Wales and Marquis of Wellington, to be aloft 12th March 1823; sail to Gravesend 26th March, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 1st May.—For Bengal, Minerva and Thomas Grenville, to be aloft 24th April 1823; sail to Gravesend 10th May, stay there thirty days, and be in the Downs 15th June.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's ship *Leander*, 60 guns, Capt. Job Hammer (acting), bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, the 11th Dec. from the East Indies, the Rear-Admiral having been relieved in the command of his Majesty's ships and vessels on that station, by Commodore Charles Grant, C.B. in his Majesty's ship *Lifley*. The *Leander* sailed from Trincomalee on the 21st of Aug., touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and left it on the 20th of October, and sailed for the 1st of November. The *Glasgow*, 43 guns, Capt. Doyle, sailed from Trincomalee on the 9th of August, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of embarking the Governor General and suite, for a passage to England. The naval establishment at the dock-yard at Trincomalee had been broken up. The officers and some of the artificers came home in the *Leander*; as did also Capt. Robert Gore, late of the *Satellite*, and Lieut. Albert Croker, of the same ship, invalided. Lieut. Dunlop, late of the *Glasgow*, had been promoted, and appointed to the command of the *Ternagant*, a new twenty-eight gun ship, which was fitting out to proceed to England, and was expected to sail about October. Lieut. M. J. Currie had been promoted, and appointed to the *Satellite*, vice Capt. Gore. Mr. Grant, Midshipman of the *Lifley*, had been appointed Lieutenant of the *Satellite*, in the room of Lieut. Croker. The *Heron*, eighteen gun sloop, was at the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Hamilton, of the *Leander*, was appointed commander of her, by Sir Henry Blackwood, Capt. Job Hammer having been removed to the *Leander*, in the room of Capt. Charles Richardson, C.B., who was left behind in an ill state of health at the Cape of Good Hope. The *Leander* having boarded a vessel from Marseilles, bound to the West Indies she was placed under quarantine off her arrival, but is now released, and ordered into harbour to be paid off, and laid up in ordinary.

Arrivals.

Dec. 2. Gravesend. Ship Henry Porcher, Studd, from Bengal 5th June, and Madras 17th July.

-- Ditto. Ship John Barry, Dobson, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

11. Portsmouth. H.M. Ship Leander, from the East Indies.

Departures.

Nov. 27. Ships Borneo, Ross, for Batavia, and Melpomene, Mowbray, for Bombay.

Dec. 6. Ditto. Ship Royal George, Biden, for Bengal and China.

8. Ditto. Ship Hannah, Lamb, for Bombay.

10. Ditto. Ship Pigott, Tomlin, for Bombay.

16. Ditto. Ship Stentor, Harris, for Bengal direct.

-- Ditto. Ship Timandra, Wray, for Bengal direct.

Vessels spoken with.

Adamant, Easterby, Bengal and Cape to London, 1st Dec. lat. 51. long. 34.

Marchioness of Ely, Kay, London to Bengal, 23d Aug., lat. 32 S. long. 8 S.

Larkins, Wilkinson, London and Madras to Madras, 21st Aug. lat. 3 S. long. 80 E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. Mrs. Aitkin, Doughty Street, of a son.

13. At Coldstream Lodge, near Reigate, Surrey, the lady of Lieut. Col. John sale of good quality has been effected Nuthall, of the Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

-- The lady of Capt. J. B. Seely, of the Nagpore Brigade, of a daughter.

21 In Doughty Street, the lady of Lieut.-General Bell, of Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 7. In Dublin, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. John Fen, Captain John Braddon, 23d regt. Bengal N.I., to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late Francis John Jones, Esq., formerly of Seapoint in County Dublin.

12. Thomas Baker, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Maria, eldest daughter of Henry Edmeades, Esq., Cobham Kent.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. At Brompton, aged seventy, Mrs. Mary Ann Catts, widow of the late

Robert Catts, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Commissariat Department.

30. In Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, after an illness of only a few days, aged nineteen years, Jane Kelyle, youngest daughter of Major General Clarke, of the East India Company's Service, most deservedly and deeply lamented by her relatives and friends.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, December 27,

There is little doing in the markets, on account of the holidays.

COTTON.—The extensive speculation in Cotton has been continued. the quantity purchased by one house is now estimated to exceed 9,000 bags, about 7,000 bags, Bengals from 4½d. a 5½d, the remainder Surats 5d. a 5½d. about 1,500 of the Bengals were taken on Monday last. The only effect produced by these sales is that it is difficult to purchase at the previous rates, but no actual advance has been realized. The prompt day at the India House it is now anticipated will go off without producing the effect generally looked for. Large parcels forced on the market, to meet the prompt day, at lower prices. Letters from Liverpool, received yesterday, state the Cotton market rather improving.

COFFEE.—A favourable opinion is entertained of it as an article of speculation, and there have been considerable inquiries for St. Domingo Coffee this forenoon.

SUGAR.—Pepper continues heavy, and parcels for shipment may be purchased on low terms; ordinary and light Pepper offers at 5d. a 5½d.—Pimento is scarce, and much enquired after a considerable at 10d.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

On the 18th July last, the value of the Company's securities was as under. —

At Calcutta, remittable, 6 per cent. paper, 17 to 18 per cent. premium; non-remittable, 7 to 8 ditto. Madras, remittable, 14 ditto; non-remittable, 12 ditto.

The exchange for Bills at Bengal on London, at 30 days' sight, was at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d., and at 60 days' sight Bills had been granted at 2s. 2½d. per sicca rupee.

Very little has been done in exchange for Bills in London on Calcutta, but the rate may be quoted at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per sicca rupee and 30 days' sight.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be the Donors.
Dec. 10 ..	1 Royal George ..	1553 J. Pam Timins ..	Christoph. Biden ..	J. H. Buttivant ..	E. H. Treherne ..	A. C. Watling ..	Wm. Carr	Thomas Hog ..	John Ward	Bengal & China.	1892.	1893.
5	General Kyd ..	1500 James Walker ..	Alex. Nairne ..	Richard Apin ..	John Pearson ..	John M. Ralph ..	H. Thompson ..	Fred. P. Allen ..	James Cannon ..	Bengal & China.	14 Oct.	4 Dec.
6	Arct ..	1553 S. Majorbanks ..	James Cobb ..	James Sexton ..	John Daniell ..	Wm. Mac Nair ..	William Muir ..	James Doi ..	John Allan ..	Bengal & China.		
5	Herfordshire ..	1800 John Locke ..	William Hopc ..	Robert Card ..	Wm. Robson ..	T. G. Atkins ..	Edw. Crawford ..	Richard Boyce ..	Edw. Crawford ..	Bombay & China.	1893.	1893.
6	Isle ..	1200 B. Borradaile ..	Samuel Serle ..	Jos. Dudman ..	Fred. Orlebar ..	C. Pennington ..	Henry Harris ..	John Scott ..	Wash. Smith ..	Bombay & China.	15 Nov	5 Jan.
9	Parakuzon ..	1896 J. Chr. Lochner ..	W. Cruckshank ..	Henry Cowan ..	W. Whitehead ..	H. Colombrine ..	George Lloyd ..	John Scott ..	George Adam ..	St. Helena, Ben- cool, & China ..		
9	Reprise ..	1554 J. Pam Timins ..	John Paterson ..	Edward Ford ..	Edward Jacob ..	W. H. Walker ..	Chas. Clarkson ..	Samuel Symes ..	G. B. Griffiths ..	Bengal & China ..		
9	Hythe ..	1533 S. Majorbanks ..	J. Petre Wilson ..	Alex. W. La ..	Rob. Lumsday ..	A. C. Prior ..	Rob. Jobling ..	Rt. Alexander ..	John Ranney ..	Bengal & China ..	13 Dec.	9 Feb.
3	H'ndson ..	1559 George Clay ..	Wm. Havaside ..	A. F. Procter ..	Mark Clavson ..	Felix Boulbee ..	James Walker ..	Edw. Edwards ..	Jas. Thomson ..	St. Helena, Bom- bay, & China ..		
6	Brudenator ..	1800 James Sims ..	Wm. Mitchell ..	Henry Bristol ..	T. Buttenshaw ..	H. T. Tarbut ..	James Walker ..	James Annot ..	Joseph Cragg ..	Bombay & China.		
13	Company's Ship ..	1555 James Sims ..	Richard Alager ..	Charles Siva ..	John Brown ..	G. T. Calvey ..	Robert Robson ..	Jas. Halliday ..	George Homer ..	Bombay & China.	17 Dec.	16 Feb.
9	Society Castle ..	1542 Company's Ship ..	Edw. L. Adams ..	W. H. Laid ..	John Hiltman ..	Robert P. Dello ..	T. Shearman ..	Robt. Elliot ..	William Bruce ..	Madras and China ..	17 Dec.	16 Feb.
5	Kellie Castle ..	1552 Stewart Brakine ..	C. Way Mayne ..	Jos. Stanton ..	G. Whartwate ..	P. C. Sin well ..	B. J. Thompson ..	John Dill ..	Joseph Cragg ..	Madras and China ..		
6	Atlas ..	1900 J. Pam Vaux ..	W. H. Dairlymple ..	William Allen ..	George Fenny ..	Joseph Coats ..	Cor. J. W. Wilson ..	Rich. Rawes ..	Rich. Rawes ..	China ..	1893.	1893.
7	Charles Grant ..	1546 Wm. Moffatt ..	John Money ..	George Fenny ..	Joseph Coats ..	Cor. J. W. Wilson ..	Thos. Ingram ..	Robt. Strange ..	Robt. Munday ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
7	Bombay ..	1542 Henry Templer ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
7	Warren Hastings ..	1497 William Sims ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	Richard Rawes ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
7	Leather Castle ..	1276 J. Crosthwaite ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
6	Marq. of Wellington ..	961 Henry Bonham ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
6	Prs. Char. of Wales ..	978 C. Beady Gribble ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
5	Minerva ..	976 George Palmer ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	John Blansh: rd ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
8	Thomas Grenville ..	860 Company's Ship ..	Wm. Manning ..	Wm. Manning ..	Wm. Manning ..	Wm. Manning ..	Wm. Manning ..	Wm. Manning ..	Wm. Manning ..	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be the Donors.
Dec. 10 ..	1 Royal George ..	1553 J. Pam Timins ..	Christoph. Biden ..	J. H. Buttivant ..	E. H. Treherne ..	A. C. Watling ..	Wm. Carr	Thomas Hog ..	John Ward	Bengal & China.	1892.	1893.
5	General Kyd ..	1500 James Walker ..	Alex. Nairne ..	Richard Apin ..	John Pearson ..	John M. Ralph ..	H. Thompson ..	Fred. P. Allen ..	James Cannon ..	Bengal & China.	14 Oct.	4 Dec.
6	Arct ..	1553 S. Majorbanks ..	James Cobb ..	James Sexton ..	John Daniell ..	Wm. Mac Nair ..	William Muir ..	James Doi ..	John Allan ..	Bengal & China.		
5	Herfordshire ..	1800 John Locke ..	William Hopc ..	Robert Card ..	Wm. Robson ..	T. G. Atkins ..	R. G. Atkins ..	Richard Boyce ..	Edw. Crofoot ..	Bombay & China.	1893.	1893.
6	Isle ..	1200 B. Borradaile ..	Samuel Serle ..	Jos. Dudman ..	Fred. Orlebar ..	C. Pennington ..	Henry Harris ..	John Scott ..	Wash. Smith ..	Bombay & China.	15 Nov	5 Jan.
9	Parakuzon ..	1896 J. Chr. Lochner ..	W. Cruckshank ..	Henry Cowan ..	W. Whitehead ..	H. Colombine ..	George Lloyd ..	John Scott ..	George Adam ..	St. Helena, Ben- cool, & China ..		
9	Reprise ..	1554 J. Pam Timins ..	John Paterson ..	Edward Ford ..	Edward Jacob ..	W. H. Walker ..	Chas. Clarkson ..	Samuel Symes ..	G. B. Griffiths ..	Bengal & China ..		
9	Hythe ..	1533 S. Majorbanks ..	J. Petre Wilson ..	Alex. W. La ..	Rob. Lumsday ..	A. C. Prior ..	Rob. Jobling ..	Rt. Alexander ..	John Ranney ..	Bengal & China ..	13 Dec.	9 Feb.
3	H'ndson ..	1559 George Clay ..	Wm. Havside ..	A. F. Procter ..	Mark Clavson ..	Felix Boulbee ..	James Walker ..	Edw. Edwards ..	Jas. Thomson ..	St. Helena, Bom- bay, & China ..		
6	Brudenator ..	1800 James Sims ..	Wm. Mitchell ..	Henry Bristol ..	T. Buttenshaw ..	H. T. Tarbut ..	James Walker ..	James Annot ..	Joseph Cragg ..	Bombay & China.		
13	Company's Ship ..	1555 James Sims ..	Richard Alagier ..	Charles Siva ..	John Brown ..	G. T. Calvey ..	Robert Robson ..	Jas. Halliday ..	George Homer ..	Bombay & China.	17 Dec.	16 Feb.
9	Society Castle ..	1542 Company's Ship ..	Edw. Rae Newall ..	W. R. Bickley ..	John Hiltman ..	M. P. Dello ..	R. Shearman ..	Robt. Elliot ..	William Bruce ..	Madras and China ..	17 Dec.	16 Feb.
5	Kellie Castle ..	1552 Stewart Brakine ..	Edw. L. Adams ..	W. Hen. Laid ..	John Hay ..	Robert Pindell ..	B. J. Thompson ..	John Dill ..	Joseph Cragg ..	Madras and China ..		
6	Atlas ..	1500 Jayne Vaux ..	C. Way Mayne ..	Jos. Stanton ..	G. Whartwate ..	P. C. Sin well ..	B. J. Thompson ..	John Dill ..	Rich. Rawes ..	Madras and China ..		
5	Pennant ..	1900 John Carstairs ..	W. H. Dairymple ..	William Allen ..	William Allen ..	G. T. Calvey ..	Robt. Robson ..	John Dill ..	J. W. Wilson ..	Madras and China ..		
7	Charles Grant ..	1546 Wm. Moffatt ..	William Hay ..	George Penny ..	Joseph Coats ..	Geor. T. mere ..	Thos. Ingram ..	Robt. Strange ..	—	China ..	1893.	24 Feb.
7	Bombay ..	1542 Henry Templer ..	John Money ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	China ..	24 Feb.	17 April
7	Warren Hastings ..	1497 William Sims ..	Richard Rawes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	China ..		
7	Leather Castle ..	1576 J. Crosthwaite ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	China ..		
6	Marq. of Wellington ..	961 Henry Bonham ..	John Blansh: rd ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras & Bengal ..	12 Mar.	1 May
6	Prs. Char. of Wales ..	978 C. Bealy Gribble ..	John Blansh: rd ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras & Bengal ..	12 Mar.	1 May
5	Minerva ..	976 George Palmer ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal ..	24 April	15 June
8	Thomas Grenville ..	980 Company's Ship ..	Wm. Manning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal ..	24 April	15 June

Price Current of East-India Produce for December 1822.

103

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	9	10	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac ....cwt.	0	0	6	to	0	2	6
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	18	0
— Cheribon.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	3	18	0	— Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	8	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	4	8	0	—	4	18	0	— China.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	3	0	0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Zedoary.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Mocha.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	10	0	0	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	9	0	0
Cutto, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Blue.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
— Madras.....cwt.	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	11	6	—	0	12	0
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	11	4	—	0	11	3
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	11	1	—	0	11	5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	10	—	0	11	0
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	5	5	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	10	6	—	0	10	10
— Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	2	—	0	10	3
— Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	10	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	6	3	—	0	6	8
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	5	0	— Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	9	9	—	0	10	9
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	9	0	0	—	11	0	0	— Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	12	0
Cardamoms, Malabar. lb.	0	2	3	—	0	3	0	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	12	0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	3	—	0	1	6	Safflower.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	16	0	0
Cassia Buda.....cwt.	17	5	0	—	18	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	6	14	0	—	1	3	0
— Lignea.....cwt.	7	9	0	—	8	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	14	5	—	0	17	6
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	15	0	— Novi.....cwt.	0	17	2	—	1	8	9
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	12	0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	3	3
Colombo Root.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— China.....cwt.	0	17	1	—	1	2	4
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	36	0	0	— Organzine.....cwt.	1	14	0	—	2	4	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	9	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	7	—	0	7	1
— Atabic.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	0	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	4	1	—	0	3	3
— Asafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	4	3	—	0	3	3
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	30	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	3	3
— Anum.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	—	—	—
— Galbanum.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	—	—	—	—
— Gambogium.....cwt.	11	0	0	—	15	0	0	— White.....cwt.	0	1	4	—	—	—	—
— Myrrh.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	15	0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	12	0
— Onbanum.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	3	5	0	— White.....cwt.	1	14	0	—	2	1	0
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	— Brown.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	1	0
— Dye.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	4	0	— Manila and Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	4	—	0	2	5
— Shivered.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	5	—	0	3	10
— Stick.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	5	0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0	4	0	—	0	4	9
Musk, China.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	15	0	— Campot.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	6	0	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	4	—	0	3	7
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	7	0	— Pekoi.....cwt.	0	4	4	—	0	5	9
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	5	2	—	0	3	7
— Cloves.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	7	—	0	4	8
— Mace.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	4	10	—	0	5	4
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	2	1	0
Opium.....lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wood, Saunders Red ton	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	5	0								

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 15 January—Prompt 25 April.
Company's—Sugar.

For Sale 20 January 1823—Prompt 18 April.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 21 January—Prompt 4 April.
Company's and Licensed—Indigo.

For Sale 1 February—Prompt 2 May.
Private Trade. — Longcloths — Nankeens —
Cape Gowns — Cape Scarfs — Cape Shawls —
Handkerchiefs.

For Sale 10 February—Prompt 9 May.
Company's.—Cinnamon — Mace — Nutmegs —
Saltpetre

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Lady Campbell	700	Betham	Madras and Bengal.
Palmyra	600	Lamb	Ditto.
Madras	600	Clark	Ditto.
William Miles	600	Buddle	Ditto.
Sopite	600	Sutton	Ditto.
Mexborough	480	Shipton	Ditto.
Ganges	500	Cumberlege	Ditto.
Albion	500	Weller	Ditto.
Orient	700	Wallace	Ditto.
Swallow	490	Ross	Bengal direct.
Lord Suffield	450		Ditto.
Grenada	450	Donald	Ditto.
Koms	450	Cunningham	Madras.
Britannia	500	Lake	Ditto.
Pyramus	500	Brodie	Ditto.
Euphrates	550	Meade	Bombay.
England	450	Reay	Ditto.
Royal George	500	Ellerby	Ditto.
Brailsford	460	Spring	Ditto.
Mulgrave Castle	500	Ralph	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Jemima	500	Watt	Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore.
Ocean	400	Mac Nelege	Batavia.
Speke	474	Macpherson	Colombo and Trincomalee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1822.

1822.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	New	4 p. Cent.	Long	3 p. Cent.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	Bonds.	3 p. per Dy.	Consols for	Lottery	1822.
Nov. 26	247 1/2	80 1/8	79 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	255 1/2	—	—	—	42 1/2	43 p	5 8 p	80 1/8	24 15 0	Nov. 26
27	247 1/2	80 1/8	79 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	256 1/2	—	—	—	41 1/2	43 p	4 8 p	81 1/8	25 11 0	27
28	248 1/2	80 1/8	79 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	257 1/2	—	—	81 1/2	42 1/2	43 p	4 8 p	81 1/8	28	28
29	246 1/2	80 1/8	79 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2	20 1/2	92 1/2	—	—	80	—	42 1/2	43 p	4 8 p	81 1/8	29	29
Dec. 2	246 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/8	80 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	100 1/2	100 1/2	20 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	37 1/2	41 p	4 8 p	80 1/8	Dec. 2	Dec. 2
3	244 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	99 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 3/8	254	—	—	—	25 3/4	35 1/2	6 p	79 1/8	3	3
4	243 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	Shut.	Shut.	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	26 3/4	30 p	1 1/2 p	78 1/2	4	4
5	242 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	26 3/4	30 p	2 p	79 1/2	5	5
6	242 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	28 3/4	32 p	1 1/2 p	79 1/2	6	6
7	243 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	30 3/4	32 p	2 1/2 p	79 1/8	7	7
8	243 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	34 1/2	34 p	3 6 p	80 1/8	8	8
9	244 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	31 3/4	34 p	2 1/2 p	80 1/8	9	9
10	244 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	2 1/2 p	80 1/8	10	10
11	244 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	1 1/2 p	80 1/8	11	11
12	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	3 1/2 p	80 1/8	12	12
13	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	13	13
14	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	14	14
15	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	15	15
16	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	16	16
17	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	17	17
18	246 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	18	18
19	246 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	19	19
20	245 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	20	20
21	245 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	21	21
22	245 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	22	22
23	244 1/2	78 7/8	78 7/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	23	23
24	245 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	96 1/8	96 1/8	—	—	10 1/2	90 3/8	—	—	—	—	33 1/2	33 p	4 6 p	80 1/8	24	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

FEBRUARY, 1823.

Original Communications,

§c. §c. §c.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

From the earliest periods of history, India has been a tempting bait to the various conquerors who have subjugated the world; and it has followed, as a natural consequence, that this ill-fated country has ever been devoted to plunder, if not to massacre. To say nothing of its warlike neighbours continually issuing from the mountain fastnesses of Afghanistan, it has been frequently its unhappy lot to be overrun by hordes of merciless Tartars from the wilds of Central Asia: and it may be added, likewise, in general terms, that the ambition and cupidity of Europeans, as directed towards this interesting portion of the world, have scarcely been dormant from the age of Alexander down to the present period.

The designs of the late Emperor of France to dispossess us of our Indian Empire are sufficiently known. His armies were on their way to India when repulsed from the plains of Egypt. At the instigation of the Emperor Paul, he had also digested a plan for marching an army of French and Russians across the continent of Asia,—an expedition which, when first projected, excited considerable alarm in England, and became a subject of general conversation and of discussion in the pub-

Asiatic Journ.—No. 83.

lic prints. The arrangement, as stated by himself, on the authority of a late publication, was as follows:—Napoleon was to supply a body of thirty thousand French troops, to be united to an equal number of the best Russian soldiers, and forty thousand Cos-

He was also to furnish money “for the purchase of camels and other requisites for crossing the desert.” Moreover, a joint requisition had been actually made to the Persian Monarch to obtain his alliance, and a passage for the combined army through his dominions. The scheme, however, appears to have been relinquished before the acquiescence of the latter was obtained.

The late prediction of Buonaparte, communicated also on the authority above referred to, *that Russia will deprive us of India, at no very distant period*, has tended in some measure to revive our former anxieties, so far at least as regards our northern neighbour. But our attention has been more immediately directed to the subject, on the present occasion, by the weight that appears to be attached to certain unauthorized rumours, as well as other considerations and facts which, in our apprehension, involve

VOL. XV.

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neither secret machination nor threaten us with real danger.

In the first place, we are warned by our alarmists to regard with a jealous eye the ambitious character of the present Emperor of Russia, and the late increase of his territories on the Persian frontier: the good understanding, also, which Russia is, at the present juncture, so studiously cultivating with the Persian Court, and the considerable force she is known to have collected in Georgia, are strongly urged as indicative of her hostile intentions, and as materially threatening the safety of British India. It is suggested, moreover, that the probable object of the Russian Embassy of 1820 to the Court of Bucharia was to solicit the alliance of the Tartars in the projected invasion of India, or at least to secure their neutrality. Such are the grounds of apprehension here, and, more or less, they have extended to India. In the latter quarter, however, rumour has lent additional aid to the encouragement of these alarms. In our Number for November we inserted amongst our Asiatic Intelligence an extract from an Indian newspaper (the Bengal Hurkaru), communicating the alarming information that two Russian officers had been detected in disguise in the neighbourhood of Delhi: and we have now to assist in giving currency to additional reports which will be found in the following paragraphs:—

“ May 13, 1822.

“ From pretty good authority we learn, that within a few weeks past, a number of military officers, belonging to the Russian service, had made their appearance in Lahore, and excited no small portion of apprehension in the mind of the Sikh Chief-tain Runjeet Singh, with reference to the probability of a visit, at some subsequent period, from a Russian force. The Russian gentlemen in question are said to represent themselves as mere travellers, totally unconnected with any political object,

“ and without any authority from the Court of St. Petersburg. They are reported as taking minute observations upon every circumstance that falls under their notice, and making careful surveys of the country where they sojourn.”—*India Gazette*.

Delhi.—Extract of a letter from Delhi, dated April 30, 1822.—“ The Russian war is a mere talk. Two Frenchmen have arrived at Lahore, as adventurers, and have offered their services to Runjeet Sing, upon a gold mohur a day each. They are detained by Runjeet Sing for the present, and I believe he waits for instructions from Calcutta about them; they must be persons who have come out to look for a livelihood, but afford great speculation of talk.”—*Calcutta Journal*.

Now admitting, for the benefit of our opponents, the ambitious character of the Emperor Alexander, we have only to inquire whether his dominion is already so vast and powerful, that, like the mighty potentate whose name he bears, he must seek the banks of the Hyphasis for additional worlds to conquer? With the Turkish Empire on his immediate frontier, surely his ambitious spirit is furnished with employment which is nearer home, employment indeed which has already proved sufficiently embarrassing, from negotiations which have been long in progress, and appear to be almost interminable.—Such, then, being the objects before him, and which doubtless in his view possess an immediate interest, where, we may also ask, can be the necessity of looking farther off, to account for his intimacy with the Persian Court, and the collection of a military force in the frontier province of Georgia?—The late acquisition on the part of Russia of provinces on the Persian frontier, and the simple fact of an embassy to Bucharia, which have been gravely urged as indications of the Emperor's hostile designs upon our possessions in India, are arguments

which, considered independently of other matters, are rather calculated to provoke a smile than to call for serious refutation.—Lastly, in regard to the Russian spies, whatever may have been the origin of the reports which have been circulated in India, and which certainly appear to have occasioned, in the first instance, some slight sensation, we have reason to believe that by this time they have been laughed out of India, and have as little intention of resuming their surveys of the country as their master has of invading it.

Let us suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that there is every reason to apprehend that the Emperor Alexander is seriously meditating an attack upon our Indian Empire: the question is then before us as to the means he may have at his disposal for an undertaking of such gigantic magnitude; as to the obstacles he will have to encounter; and the probability of a successful issue.

No one can dispute the internal strength of Russia, as opposed to foreign enemies: blessed with a hardy and a loyal peasantry, she has proved herself invulnerable. But the weapons she employs on such occasions are not available for foreign conquest. It is true that the amount of her military force, when stated in round numbers, may at first appal us. But though she can boast an army of 700,000 men, including her irregular cavalry of Cossacs and Calmoucks, the picture becomes far less imposing when certain material points are quietly considered.

In the first place, the protection that is necessarily required for her vast extent of territory is not to be overlooked. Garrisons must be permanently established along her mighty frontier, as a defence against any sudden or unforeseen incursion from Europe, Persia, Tartary, or China. Troops also are required in all parts of her dominions, not only for the preservation of internal peace, but for all

the duties of police, which, in other countries, are discharged by civil officers. How greatly must this reduce the disposable force of the empire! It is also to be considered, that it is comparatively easy to the Russian Government to maintain a standing army within its own territories, where the wants of the troops are few and the common necessities cheap: but equip them for a foreign campaign,—supply them with army stores,—provide the essential machinery of carriage, relays, magazines, &c., and how speedily will the truth appear, that physical strength is not the only requisite for the maintenance of offensive warfare.

What, then, are the effective means which Russia is able to command to support an expedition of no common magnitude? Her population is *364 millions*. To political economists, acquainted with the general condition of the Russian people, this statement will be a sufficient answer. They will perceive at once that the revenue of the Empire, although it may be amply sufficient for the purposes of internal government and national security, must be utterly inadequate to support the expense of foreign operations conducted on an extensive scale. The poverty of the general mass of the people forbids the expectation of large surplus funds for any extraneous object; and whatever revenue may arise from maritime commerce will be entirely at the mercy of England. One fleet in the Borne, and another in the Tigris &c., will be amply sufficient to blockade all the ports of Russia, and thus, by shutting in her export produce, most seriously to distress the empire.

But, from general reasoning let us proceed to actual facts. We all know that the resources of the Russian Empire have latterly been tried to the uttermost. We have witnessed with admiration her internal strength—her national patriotism: we have likewise had occasion to remark her foreign achievement: supported by every feel-

ing that could stimulate an injured nation, and assisted with the gold of England, what was the amount of force she assembled on the plains of Dresden, including a *gratuitous* army of eager and vindictive Cossacs? *One hundred and forty thousand.* This, let it also be remembered, was an effort of unexampled magnitude, under the effects of which her finances are still suffering.

Now we are willing to suppose a case that is barely possible. We grant, then, that Russia, by dint of extraordinary exertion, *without* the gold of England, *without* the stimulus of national vengeance, *deprived* of nearly all her foreign commerce, and obliged to watch on her western frontier three powerful and jealous states, may possibly, for the invasion of India, assemble in the province of Georgia an army of 150,000 men, inclusive of artillery establishments and every thing essential to a well-appointed army. What are the obstacles she must now surmount, and what are her prospects of success?

There is a distance to be passed of upwards of *two thousand miles* before she can reach the British frontier: and how is she to traverse it? As a peaceful caravan, or as a hostile and marauding army? Her march will be through the territories of several powerful nations, similar as to their warlike character, but distinct in national interests, habits, and religion. The first eight or nine hundred miles (taking of course the most direct, and, as we think, the only practicable route, unless Persia is first to be subdued), will be through provinces inhabited by tribes so restless and independent, that they scarcely acknowledge the supremacy of the Persian Government. From Herat to the banks of the Indus (about a thousand miles) the dominion of the king of Cabul is tacitly acknowledged, but always with the reservation of feudal independence. The various tribes of Afghanistan are at continual war

amongst themselves, but uniformly combine against a foreign enemy. In common with the Persians their religion is Muhammedan, but the one nation is of the Shea and the other of the Sunnee sect. From this cause, joined to the animosities induced by ancient and more recent feuds, they have always professed towards each other the most deeply-rooted and rancorous hostility. Moreover, the various tribes of Afghans are so strictly independent of each other, that in any undertaking that does not affect the interests of the whole community, an alliance with any individual tribe will necessarily call forth the enmity of a neighbouring one. But if we can bring ourselves to suppose that the king of Cabul should engage his alliance previously to the advance of the Russian troops, what would be the feeling amongst his restless and independent subjects, when a powerful foreign army should be found in the heart of their country,—an army, let it also be observed, professing a faith which they abhor, and of so rude and marauding a character, that it is always with difficulty it can be taught to distinguish between a hostile and a friendly power. We think that the experience of all history affirms, that, whatever may be the friendly disposition of warlike tribes, who glory in the independent possession of their native districts, they would never, on any pretence, admit on peaceable terms the entry of a foreign army.—In a word, then, the Afghans may be principals, but they will never submit to act a secondary part in any contest or for any object.

The Sikh nation is next to be considered. We have noticed, in a former number, the peculiar distinctness of this remarkable people from their neighbours on every side. No axiom can be more self-evident than the impossibility of their cordially uniting with either Hindoos or Afghans. They glory in this distinctness. Whatever may be the contests of neighbouring

states, the Sikhs are indifferent as to the causes: they will fight their own battles and those only. It is possible, as we have formerly observed, that the death of Runjeet Singh, their present chieftain, whenever such an event may happen, may disorganize the present system of government; this, however, in all probability, will not be very material. They will still be a separate people. Whatever may have been their internal anarchy, in former periods of their history, they have invariably united, with the utmost energy, whenever there was a prospect of success, to prevent the passage of a foreign army, although the principal, and possibly the only object of the invaders was the conquest of the countries beyond, in whose welfare the nation of the Sikhs had neither part nor interest.

Such are the powers whose territories must be necessarily passed before India can be invaded. To suppose, for a single instant, that the alliance, or even the neutrality of *all* can be secured, by any possible persuasion or exhibition of interest, is utterly chimerical. The only prospect of alliance to which Russia can look forward, with any probable degree of hope, is manifestly on the side of Persia: and if such alliance cannot be obtained, she must fight for every inch of ground. Indeed, we are disposed to think that, through the poverty of her national resources, she must necessarily act like the majority of foreign conquerors, and absolutely subsist her army on the spoils of the countries through which she is obliged to pass. The services of the Cossacs, also, are gratuitously yielded whenever they are allowed to plunder, but under such

circumstances only; is it likely therefore that they will withhold their hands until they reach even the country of the Afghans?

If then, as it appears to us, the Russians must conduct their march as an army in an enemy's country, what course must they pursue, and what difficulties will they meet with?

They must either proceed by sea to the port of Balfroush or Astrabad; or by land through Tabriz and Teheran. The first, from the want of shipping, must be utterly impracticable for the passage of an army of the extent we are here supposing. It is true, that the artillery, stores, and a small military escort may be thus conveyed, but this will be the utmost; and the forests of Mazanderan will prove in themselves a sufficient enemy to all who venture within them. The extreme unhealthiness of this district is so proverbial, that the Persians describe one of its principal towns as "too bad for the Angel of Death to delight in." Tabriz and Teheran present therefore the most advantageous route. But what is the character of the natives of the northern provinces of Persia? We have already hinted at it. Teheran, it is well known, has latterly become the capital of the Persian Empire; but it may not be equally notorious that the metropolis was there established for the sole and paramount object of enabling the Government to restrain, with greater facility, the turbulent and independent spirit of the natives of its northern provinces. The character of these and of the neighbouring tribes is thus beautifully delineated by Sir John Malcolm, in his interesting poem on "Persia."

Yet still his Persia boasts her Nadir's name,
Whose genius roused her fallen sons to fame;
Still dear his memory to wild sons of war,
The Zund, the Shamloo, and his own Affshar.
Such, northern Media, are thy swarthy swains
Who roam, in scattered bands thy rugged plains
A hardy race, that like their sires of old,
Still brave the summer's heat, the winter's cold.

To them no joy the festive city brings,
 They ask a verdant plain and healthful springs ;
 Such haply found, the encampment rude they raise,
 And countless flocks around their dark tents graze ;
 These they commit to women and to age,
 While other cares the martial youth engage.
 In peace to train the steed, to urge the race,
 Or ride the foremost in some glorious chace ;
 In war to deal with rapid force the blow,
 T'enrich the tribe with plunder of the foe :
 Or, when internal faction shakes the land,
 To sweep the country in a desperate band.
 These are the deeds that fill their restless life,
 And mark them sons of rapine and of strife.

Such is the character of the natives of the northern provinces of Persia. The government, however, would not be reduced to the necessity of leaving the Russian army simply to the desultory vengeance of so irregular, though formidable an enemy. Persia can speedily muster, in the neighbourhood of her metropolis, on any sudden emergency, a numerous and respectable force. She has now a standing army amounting probably to 20,000 men (a higher estimate has been given), disciplined in the European manner. It is calculated, also, that within the space of five days, a body of 25,000 irregular horse can be collected at Teheran. Moreover, the registered militia of the empire has been rated at 80,000 horse and 150,000 foot : and, as we have already noticed, the population of the northern provinces is wholly military.

If Persia should risk a battle with the Russian army, she might, and probably would, be defeated ; but the victors would necessarily suffer greatly ; and, under any circumstances, must be harassed, in every march, by troops of flying cavalry. The Cossacs, we are well aware, are admirably calculated for the style of Asiatic warfare ; but in the Tartar and *Parthian* horse they will have to encounter that formidable and daring foe, which clipped the pinions of the Roman eagle in the prime of her strength and glory.

We now come to the desert, which extends, with trifling intervals, from

Khanahoody to the borders of Herat, a distance, at the lowest estimate, of 350 miles. Such is the general drought of this extensive tract, that many of the wells are so very scanty, that they will scarcely supply the exigencies of even a small company of travellers. The villages, which exist in the most favourable spots, were first induced to rise, from the profits accruing from the accommodation of pilgrims and merchants, or they would never have been found in districts so sterile and uninhabiting, where they are frequently almost devoid of the most common necessities of life. We admit that *Asiatic* armies, as usually constituted, are capable of crossing tracts of this inhospitable character ; and we are also aware that they have actually traversed, on various occasions, the very desert of which we are now speaking. But they consisted entirely of horse. Both man and beast were inured to fatigue and privation ; and there was nothing to encumber the march excepting a small provision of food and provender, which it was the business of every soldier to carry with him to supply his positive wants. An army thus composed, could move with vast celerity. — But history records that even *Asiatic* armies have been lost in this very desert !

Surely, then, it will be no light concern to conduct a European army, encumbered with artillery, and the necessary *materiel* of modern warfare, across a desert tract of 350 miles. We do

not say it is impracticable, we believe it to be otherwise : but we do say that this undertaking alone (and it is but a single item in the general account) will necessarily induce expense which the present finances of Russia are ill-qualified to sustain. Camels must be provided to no trifling extent ; every article of provision must be collected beforehand, and every necessary means of conveyance. Baggage establishments, so cumbrous and embarrassing, must greatly retard the march, and continually furnish, to the watchful tribes of the desert, opportunities for night-surprise, for bloody retaliation, and valuable plunder.

Harassed by every evil which can combine to distress an army, the Russians reach Herat. Emancipated from their late privations, they plunge at once into every excess of riot and debauchery ; and the casualties of the desert are probably greatly exceeded amidst the luxurious excitements of ancient *Aria*. We will suppose, however, that the prudence of the Russian generals allows but a short space for the effects of intemperate joy.—The army proceeds towards Candahar. The country is again desert, though partially cultivated, and occasionally fertile. With the supplies procured in the fertile district of Herat, the army, with the assistance of its Cossack foragers, may be enabled to subsist. But the country is up in arms. The mountainous skirts of Paropamisus, and the more southerly districts of the Dooranies, are swarming with a daring foe, and every opportunity is seized for sudden and desperate encounter. The plunder of the army stores will alone be a sufficient inducement to the activity of an enemy delighting in rough adventures. In advancing from Candahar, the army proceeds through fertile though narrow valleys, inhabited by a hardy race, accustomed to incessant war. It is scarcely probable that the Afghans will yield a passage without a general engagement, where the choice of the ground will be entirely at their own option : but

even should they content themselves with a harassing mode of warfare, the losses sustained by the Russian army during a march of a thousand miles, chiefly through mountainous districts, fighting at every step with a restless and powerful foe, exposed to sudden and extreme alternations of heat and cold, must necessarily be very considerable. —We will suppose them, however, on the banks of the Indus : here they must cross a rapid river in the face of a powerful army. The Sikhs have always been brave, but they are now a more formidable nation than history has ever recorded them. Our interest will probably induce us to propose an alliance of force to resist the passage across the rivers of the Punjab, and thus to engage the enemy previously to his entering the British territories. It is possible, however, that the jealous independence of the Sikh nation may reject the proposition, and induce them to engage the Russian army single-handed. In crossing the rivers of the Punjab, the Russians must sustain considerable loss, but will probably force their way. On the opposite banks, however, of the river Sutledge, they will observe an enemy, amply provided with every weapon for defensive warfare, with an army numerically greater than their own, and fully equal in military tactics.

They have now to commence the campaign projected on the banks of the Neva. What then are their present means ? Is it possible that a march of 2,000 miles, through hostile, desert, and mountainous districts, can have left any thing but a shattered army ? We know not how to estimate its number, but surely it can little exceed the half of its original amount. But where are the sinews of war ? Where is the artillery ? What portion has been abandoned in the deserts of Media ; lost or captured in the mountains of Afghanistan, or in crossing the rivers of the Punjab ? It is impossible it should be otherwise. And not artillery only, but every bulky article essential to a formidable army, and

almost every other requisite for an arduous campaign. Moreover, the army is left entirely to collect its own resources. It has become, in short, an army of adventurers; for if it has established behind it a cordon of military posts, to maintain a connection with the country from which it first set out, it is impossible that the force upon the Sutledge can exceed the number of twenty or thirty thousand. It is, therefore, completely insulated.

The amount of our disciplined force in India is 230,000 men; and we have now to engage the Russians under every advantage of situation, climate, numerical superiority, fortified stations, and national resource; every thing, in fact, that can inspire with confidence our own troops, and that can tend to depress the enemy. If, even with such advantages, we should find it prudent to retreat, we leave the enemy with a yet more shattered army, and fall back upon our forts and multiplied resources. It is true, that retreat will probably be attended by the revolt of several provinces; but considering the present *harmless* condition of those provinces, they will prove but a powerless weapon in the hand of the enemy, beyond furnishing the needful supplies of food and shelter. In the mean while we are collecting supplies of every description for a fresh and more vigorous effort, and wherever the enemy may be, he must, in all human appearances, be quickly at our mercy. If he has pursued us rapidly, he meets the sooner with a powerful advancing force, while an army is assembling in his rear, from the northern and southern provinces, and surrounding him on every side. If he has stationed himself at Delhi, or at some more advanced position, his annihilation is only protracted. His numbers are gradually diminishing, and retreat, under existing circumstances, is utterly out of the question.

Let us now retrace our steps, and consider whether the prospects of success would be materially improved

by a confederacy with the Persian monarch.

By such an arrangement the Russians would certainly be exempted from many of the calamities they would otherwise have to sustain previously to their arrival at Herat. But the desert must always continue; and the Russians could not safely rely upon any material aid from their Persian friends in traversing so barren a region. If the latter should be able to ensure them against the predatory violence of numerous independent tribes, and would likewise assist them with a military force, this is all that could be reasonably looked for.

But we are by no means clear that an alliance with the Persian monarch would not be the most impolitic measure that Russia could adopt. The very rumour of such alliance would rouse, like the sound of the tocsin,* the determined energy of every Afghan tribe. Concluding, on the first surmise, that the price of the Persian alliance must necessarily be a portion of their own territory, they would at once forget their intestine feuds, and combine for national defence. This would undoubtedly be an evil of no trifling magnitude. But even the Khan of Bucharia might become alarmed; and following the rear of the army, after rounding the western extremity of Paropamisus, might strike a sudden and tremendous blow against an enemy, whose growing strength, as well as vicinity of territory, may already have excited jealousy in the Tartar breast.

We have supposed, however, in a former page, that the alliance of Bucharia has been secured to Russia by previous negotiation, and persuasion of common interest. We readily admit that such alliance would be powerful, if vigorously exerted. But the Usbees, if they act at all, will act as principals: and Russia herself would be jealous of them if they should follow the example of Timour by invad-

* The Hazarehs have actually a tocsin,—an alarm bell on a mountain height.

ing India across the Hindoo Coosh.—They might be useful however in keeping in check the Afghans.—This also, to a certain extent, we are willing to allow: but those who are acquainted with the tremendous barrier which nature has interposed between the Tartars and Afghans,—who are aware that the mountains of Hindoo Coosh are amongst the highest in the world, with few and difficult passes, and that the continuing range of Paropamisus, though inferior in elevation, consists of a mass of lofty and rugged mountains, *two hundred miles in breadth*; those, we repeat, who give proper weight to these considerations, will not encourage the Russian army with the certain prospect of effectual aid from a power whom, under any circumstances, it would be doubtful if not dangerous to trust.

If such then are the gigantic obstacles which Russia must surmount, how are we to explain events which have probably occurred to many,* who may have honoured the foregoing pages with their perusal, as at variance with the conclusions at which we have arrived? We know that former conquerors have frequently invaded India, and reduced it to their yoke. We know also that several remarkable expeditions are minutely and faithfully recorded. Why then are the prospects of Russia so gloomy in comparison? We will endeavour briefly to point out.

The armies of former conquerors, with one remarkable exception which we shall shortly proceed to notice, consisted almost entirely of irregular horse, of the finest description for martial courage and rapidity of movement. They were commanded by

princes who were either the acknowledged and hereditary sovereigns of extensive countries immediately bordering upon India, or else they had subdued them by previous conquest. Some of them indeed were justly the terror of Asia, and even Europe. With the greatest advantages, therefore, arising from immediate neighbourhood, and the character of the troops they led, they had only to pass the frontier, and to ravage a champaign country, where there was comparatively little energy to resist a *coup de main*, and nothing of the discipline and *matériel* of European warfare which England has subsequently and extensively introduced. The Sikhs, it is true, within the last three centuries, have contended against every inroad with astonishing pertinacity; but they have seldom been sufficiently powerful to resist the overwhelming force usually brought against them; and previously to the period we have named they scarcely existed as a nation. By a sudden and impetuous incursion the Ghorian dynasty was established in India. The invasion of Timour, with the strength and energy of Tartary, was also of the same character; but even Timour was greatly distressed in crossing the gigantic range of Hindoo Coosh, and by the hostility of the martial tribes inhabiting its base. The establishment at Delhi of the Mogul Empire, in the person of his successor Baber, was accomplished by a similar effort; and such we believe to have been the character of all subsequent invasions, including the more noted expedition of Nadir Shah. This latter chieftain had just emancipated Persia from the oppressive domination of the Afghans:

“ The Afghans regain their mountains in despair,
But, close pursued, they find no refuge there
On their fair fields th’ avenger’s fury falls,
And Nadir’s standard floats on Cabul’s walls.
Thence forward borne on rapine’s vulture wing,
He rends the imperial wreath from India’s king;
Smiles prostrate Delhi with relentless sword,
And grants the ruin to its humbled lord.”

But Nadir, it must be observed, although he had subdued the Afghans, greatly reduced in strength by the war they had just been waging, and although he was invited to Delhi by several of the leading officers in the Mogul Court, had many difficulties to encounter, and lost nearly the whole of his plunder in returning through the Punjab.

But it is time we should consider the most remarkable expedition which history has ever recorded,—the *Expedition of Alexander*.

The conquest of Asia was undertaken by Alexander at a period when its vast area, from the Hellespont to the Indus, and from the borders of Scythia to the Euxine Sea, acknowledged the dominion of Persia. The assassination of Darius, after the celebrated battle of Arbela, and the consequent usurpation of the regicide Bessus, disorganized this mighty empire. It was natural that several of the more warlike and independent tribes should prefer a generous foe to a base and murderous traitor: and such we find to have been the fact. When Alexander crossed the desert of Media,* he was assisted by Persian satraps, who wereasperated against the usurper, and therefore willing to support the cause of the Macedonian conqueror, who now, as a brother monarch, assumed the prescriptive right of avenging the death of their sovereign.† But Bessus also commanded tribes equal in martial character, which, even after the death of their chieftain, kept up a protracted series of subjection and revolt. Thus a period elapsed of upwards of three years from Alexander's leaving Ecbatana to his arrival on the banks of the Hyphasis. It is true that a con-

siderable portion of this period was occupied by his campaigns in Bactria, Sogdiana, and the neighbouring provinces; but this rather strengthens than weakens our argument, insofar as it shows the necessity of previously subduing those warlike nations who inhabit the recesses of Central Asia, or more immediately command the frontiers of India. And here we are called to notice a circumstance, which in itself speaks volumes. During our hero's stay at Alexandria (Iskandahar, or as still farther corrupted, Candahar) in Afghanistan, such was his admiration of the martial spirit and corporeal frame of the natives of those mountainous regions, that he enrolled a body of thirty thousand youths to be trained in the Macedonian discipline.

But the vigour of his martial genius, the excellence of his Grecian troops, and the strength of his native alliances, were not the only means which enabled Alexander to assume, without a rival, the sovereignty of the East. He employed every mode of conciliation consistent with his dignity. He committed the government of various provinces to Persian Satraps. He adopted, in his own person, the Persian dress. He even risked the displeasure of his Macedonian legions by employing Persian troops. And, that farther proof might not be wanting to establish his character as an Asiatic prince, he actually married, in the depths of Tartary, the daughter of a barbarian Chief.

We trust that we have said enough to disprove the probability of a successful issue to an expedition which we seriously believe the Government of Russia has not the remotest intention of undertaking. And we have only to add in conclusion, that when Russia has *conquered Persia*, and perhaps *Bacharia*; when she has advanced her victorious banners into the mountainous defiles of Afghanistan; when this her extended empire has remained to her for several years; then, but not till then, shall we tremble at the Russian power, and despair for British India.

* It is by no means improbable that the dimensions of this desert have greatly extended since the age of Alexander. Such we know to have been the case with others. The ancient and powerful city of Thebes is now buried in the sands which, during the lapse of centuries, have been gradually accumulated. The Persian Province of Seistan was formerly an extensive district. And, in the time of the celebrated Zenobia, her capital city Palmyra must have been erected on an oasis of respectable dimensions.

† The disgust which Alexander manifested on the assassination of Darius was not altogether generous.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

*To the Translator of Chinese Novels.**

SIR: Allow an old admirer of Chinese literature to congratulate you (through the medium of the Asiatic Journal) upon your complete success in entering the lists as a champion for its merits. Your learned strictures on Dr. MARSHMAN'S works are an evident proof (independently of your elegant translations) of your possessing a most profound philological knowledge of the language of China. And, pray, where were your types engraved? In China or in London? Who would have thought, that after the beautiful typographies of Macao, Malacca and Serampore, we should live to see them all surpassed by your most beautiful specimens of such a diminutive size, and yet of such rare and exquisite perfection! Their being, besides, of the *manuscript style* recommends them still more, in my opinion, to the European student, as the most symmetrical, and the only one calculated to instruct the tyro in the double indispensable art of *writing* and *counting* the strokes of each character; without which no progress can be expected in the written language of China. It were to be wished, that the *minuscule* of Dr. Morrison were like these; and you would greatly contribute to the advancement of Chinese literature in Europe, Sir, by publishing the text of some Chinese book translated by you, with such beautiful manuscript types.

One single attack against Dr. MARSHMAN'S literary labours does not agree with my notions. I readily acknowledge that the system of *primitive* and *compound* characters is unknown to the Chinese; but one cannot deny its existence. Were we to take the above two words in their precise logical sig-

nifications, we might find Dr. MARSHMAN inaccurate in point of Nomenclature. For, strictly speaking, each Chinese character is compound and liable to be resolved into its simplest radicals, and these into some of their thirteen primitive strokes † (see my *Parallel*, at p. 99): but by assigning to the two words *Primitive* and *Compound* the following definitions, Dr. MARSHMAN'S system will prove highly useful to the European student.

Primitive should be considered any character, however complicated or simple, to which additional radicals or primitive characters are affixed, to obtain *compound* characters of the same pronunciation, but of different meanings; and from which, if its integral radical be taken away, it either becomes a character of different pronunciation, or ceases altogether to be a character.—N.B. The pronunciation of the *primitive* is often different from that of its compound: other *primitives* have no compound characters; but they are *primitive*, either because their radicals are *internal* and not *lateral*, or because if their radicals be taken away, they cease to be character..

Compound.—Every character composed of a *primitive* character and an additional *lateral* radical or primitive character; from which these additional parts, being taken away, there still remains a Chinese character.

I wish to be understood. In many instances a primitive character receives the simultaneous superstructure of many radicals, and forms such a character, that even by taking one or two of them out of it, there still remains a Chinese character; therefore the attributes of *primitive* and *compound* ought sometimes to be relatively understood. To explain my meaning,

* The title of this work is the *Chinese Novels*, translated from the *Shi Kung Wen*, which are added Proverbs and Moral Maxims, collected from then Classical Books and other Sources. The whole prefaced by *Observations on the Language and Literature of China*. By John Francis Davis, Esq. London (Murray) 1822. In two,

† The Chinese have selected six out of these, and made radicals of them, but I consider this as the only absurdity in their system of Lexicography, I shall several errors detected by Dr. Morrison and other learned Sir's give.

let us analyze some very complicated characters, and some simple ones.

This character 癱 for instance,

is a very intricate one. As it is, it must be called *compound*, for its radical

才 being taken away, there re-

mains its *primitive* 癰; but this is

in itself a *compound* too, for its ra-

dical 广 being removed, there re-

mains its *primitive* 離 still; from

which the radical 隹 being taken

away, the remaining part 邕 is a

primitive too; and this is no less a *compound* in itself, for without its

radical 水, there is left another

radical 邑 which is used as a cha-

acter, and which may be looked upon as a *compound* character, because by

removing 口, we then find that

the other part 巴 is a genuine *pri-*

mitive, for it admits of no other de-

duction of *lateral* radicals. Again,

this very complicated one 爵 is

the simplest *primitive* possible, for no *lateral* radical or *primitive* character may be taken away, without destroying its existence as a Chinese character. On the other hand, this

very simple one 宛 is yet a com-

pound; for we may take its radical

宀 away, and what is left will be

still a Chinese character 宛

yet a *compound* one, for if we take

巳 away, the other part 夕

is a radical used as a character. Like-

wise, this character 𨾏 is a *com-*

pound one, for by taking either of its two *primitive* characters away, what remains is always a *primitive* character.

The above definitions and analysis once admitted and found correct, one cannot join you, Sir, in asking Dr. Marshman (p. 32), "where is the resemblance between the sound of *gae*

愛 and the sound of its *primitive*?"

It is surely impossible to find such a resemblance, for *gae* is not a *relative primitive*, as those above given, but the simplest and most genuine *primitive*, whose *internal* and not *lateral*

radical 心 being taken away, the

remaining strokes form no Chinese character at all, and may be only resolved into three *primitive* radicals. As a *primitive*, it associates with no less than six radicals, and this *pri-*

mitive character 雲, and constitutes

seven characters pronounced *gae*, but each having a different meaning; therefore, under the syllable *gae* of a Chi-

nese dictionary, after finding 愛

with all its various forms, which ac-

according to my engravings, are *not three*, as in Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary, but *eleven*, namely:

愛, 恣, 慤, 愛, 愛,
 愛, 忠, 愛, 忠,
 愛, 愛.

All its compound characters ought to follow in progressive order, as they actually do in Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary, II. PART.

I am in possession of the autographical Sinico-Latin Dictionary, in which one character, as Dr. MARSHMAN says, is sometimes *the root or the primitive* of ten or twelve others, each of which is formed by the addition of a single *element*. And surely this element is the *radical*, and Dr. MARSHMAN never meant any thing else. He said, that *generally*, and not *always*, those compound characters took the name of their primitive, but not the signification. Why then, Sir, did you

produce the character *tuh* 讀 to

prove that Dr. MARSHMAN's rule failed? He never gave it for infallible; but its help is very great.

When the primitive has a different pronunciation from its compound characters, Dr. Morrison most judiciously first exhibits the primitive in a smaller size with its pronunciation and general signification, and then the compounds from it follow each other.*

I maintain, that this method of arranging the characters in an Alphabetical Dictionary, does materially facilitate the art of guessing at the pronunciation of a character, gives the student a perspicuous and adequate idea of the admirable mechanism of this language, and very often

* It is only to be regretted that the hurry with which this ponderous volume was issued from the press has occasioned some omissions and irregularities, particularly with respect to this system of primitive and compound.

assists him in tracing the capricious or vulgar form of a character to its genuine and classical.

For, if what you say, Sir, at *Note** p. 31, were true, viz. that the Chinese in writing the same character never alter the root, but frequently the other parts; one could get at the regular form of every odd diversification, with patience: but you must allow me to observe, that in the assertion advanced in that *Note*, there is no truth. Open Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary, Part II, and you will very often meet with various forms of the same character, in which the *root* or *radical* is altered.

Even that classical book *Shing-yu*, quoted by you at p. 8, contains some forms of character, in which the radical is quite different from that of their classical ones. Not long ago I was amusing myself with attempting a verbal Latin translation of the VIth Instruction or *commandment*, aided by the excellent translations of Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, and the Rev. M. MILNE, I met with this character

碗

In vain did I look for it in the classical dictionaries of China, or in Dr. MORRISON's *Index according to the Radicals*; I consulted one of my TWINS (see my *Parallel*, p. 22 to 27),

and found that its primitive 宛

was pronounced either *iuen*, *iun*, *ven*, or *von*: I then consulted my Chinese and Portuguese pronouncing dictionary, and under the syllable *von*, I found all these variations by the side

of its classical form, 盃 viz.

(a) (b), (c), (d). Dr. MORRISON's Dictionary, under the syllable *wün*, exhibits the classical form of this character, and only one of its variations, viz. (c), but, unluckily,

id., where this curious volume, printed in China, is described.— See *Asiatic Journal* for April 1822, p. 231, col. i.

in an inverted order, so that the latter may be supposed classical, and the other (*f*) a diversification of form, while the fact is quite the reverse.

You see, therefore, Sir, that in this single instance, we have five various forms of the same character, which vary both as to the radical and the primitive character. All the dictionaries assure us, that their pronunciation and signification is the same, and that they identically form but one character. Only this (*g*) might be called, according to my *Parallel*, p. 57, *forma adoptiva*, since it is liable to other uses and significations peculiar to itself; that is to say, according to the Imperial Dictionary, for all others give it as perfectly synonymous with (*h*), which they acknowledge as classical.

Wishing you perseverance and success in propagating the knowledge of

the most admirable language in the known world,

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Topfitz, Sept. 14, 1822.

* * * Through the unexpectedly early departure from Dresden of the gentleman who brought the Chinese characters for Dr. Montucci's letter, the engraver had not time to finish cutting the characters, and the deficiency of seven was not discovered until it was too late to have them engraved in London; they can, however, be found in the 2d part of Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, except (*b*) which is in De Guigne's Chinese and French Dictionary No. 6092.

(*a*) 11568. (*b*) De Guignes, 6092.
(*c*) 12515. (*d*) 11569. (*e*) 11568.
(*f*) 11568, second form. (*g*) 11569.
(*h*) 11568, second form.

PORTS OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I observe in the Declaration issued by the Court of Directors of goods for sale on the 21st January, that out of 161 chests indigo, 87 are sent from Liverpool to the port of London, by inland navigation. How are we to explain this roundabout sort of traffic?

I am aware that some descriptions of indigo are not adapted for home consumption, and London may probably afford a better market for the sale of articles for exportation than a country port. But is this the real state of the case? And is it to be understood that the advantage so gained is equivalent to the charges of conveyance to London, and all the expenses attending the entry and warehousing of the goods at this port?

The fact will probably prove to be this; namely, that from the extravagant charges attendant upon commodities imported into London, compared with what the same would incur upon

importation into the outports, especially Liverpool, the indigo is scarcely if at all advanced in price by this circuitous route to its place of sale, than if it had been brought directly from India into the port of London. Nor would the saving of time have been considerable in the latter case.

The mode of conducting business at Liverpool has long been a subject of encomium to those persons who have transactions with the Customs, and consequently a kind of opprobrium to the establishment in London. The moderation of the charges incidental to the importation of goods, is not more a matter of favourable comment, than the expedition with which the cargoes are loaded and discharged.

For some time past, officers from the establishment in London have been deputed to visit Liverpool, and perform duty there. At first sight it would appear that the object of this measure was to familiarize the former

with that prompt mode of performing the official duties which is so much desired by the merchants in the metropolis. But, on the contrary, it seems that the designs of the Customs' Board is to introduce the hair-splitting and gnat-straining practice of the port of London, as a substitute for the Liverpool expeditious system.

I gather this chiefly from a letter in the Liverpool Mercury of 22d November last, which contains heavy complaints of the effects produced by these London practitioners. As the grievances of the writer, who signs himself "A Friend to Despatch," are stated with considerable point and humour, I beg leave to quote a passage, which is in capital keeping with many cases here.

"As Jack Falstaff said of 'security,' when Master Dombledon, the silk-mercator, would not trust him the slashed doublet, 'I would as lief they put ratsbane in my mouth, as stuff it with the practice of the port of London.'

"Sir, my clerk informs me that the entry of hides is incorrect."—"Yes, Sir, he had worded it *cow and ox hides*, whereas it should have been *ox and cow*."—"Why so?"—"Sir, it is the practice of the port of London."—"But, Sir, in Liverpool we think it is of no consequence, and the officers here allow us to say *cow and ox*, or *ox and cow*, just as we please."—"I do not at all doubt it, Sir; but I am glad you have made this admission; I shall immediately transmit it to the Honourable Board, and it will be one of the strongest proofs ever yet brought before the Commissioners of the incompetency of the Liverpool officers, and

of the absolute necessity there is for men of London-talent being continually amongst you."—"Well, Sir, but will you give me a reason for your pertinacity in describing them as *ox and cow hides*?"—"Reason, Sir! it is the practice of the port of London."—"Is it on account of the Latin rule we learn at school, viz. that the masculine is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine than the neuter?"—"Neuter, Sir! I tell you, it is the practice of the port of London."—"But some people would argue that the *cow* should take the lead; for if, in the first instance, there had not been *cows*, there could have been no *oxen*."—"Oxen, Sir! I repeat again, that it is the practice of the port of London."—"Well, Sir, but by the Ramdolloiday, arrived this morning, I have received a consignment of bull hides, as well as *ox and cow*. How is my entry to be drawn out? I presume the bull must lead the way."—"This is a very nice affair indeed. I really cannot take upon me to advise; but if you will make a case of it to the Board, I shall report upon it as favourably as I possibly dare."—"Then am I to understand that the vessel is not to commence her discharge until an answer is received?"—"Certainly not, Sir. The case will be considered by the nine Commissioners of Customs, who with their secretary and numerous clerks, are nearly wholly occupied with deciding on petitions of equal intricacy and importance."—*Risum tenealis, amici?*

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Z.

THE TEA-PLANT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The article on the geography of the Tea-plant, inserted in the Number of your Journal for December being expressly limited to a notice of

the places in which tea is indigenous, and an inquiry which of the British colonies or possessions are probably adapted to its production, I could not

with strict propriety introduce an account of its culture in Brazil, that country not being a British colony or possession, and the tea which grows there not being indigenous.

The following extract from Dr. Clarke Abel's *Journey in the interior of China*, page 18, will, I think, convince your correspondent "An Enquirer," of the existence of the Tea-plant in South America. "Senhor

Gomez has contrived, through the aid of a few Chinese gardeners, to cultivate the Tea-plant at Rio Janeiro with great success. It was in seed at the time of my visit, and its leaves had been repeatedly and effectually manufactured."

I remain, Sir, &c.

WM. HUTTMANN.

Stepney, Jan. 11, 1823.

WORKING AND POLISHING GRANITE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I beg to point out an error, which has crept into your Notice of the Working and Polishing of Granite, published in your Number for the current month.

The Coumdum stone with which the polish is given, is said by you to be mixed up with melted bees' wax.—Now, the material employed for this purpose, as stated in the Edinburgh

Philosophical Journal, is not bees wax, but lac; and, as the durability of the polish probably depends in a great measure upon the hardness of the material, I should think the error ought to be corrected.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. KENNEDY.

Edinburgh, 6th Jan. 1823.

DR. MARSHMAN'S CONTROVERSY WITH RAM MOHUN ROY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The late admirable publication by Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, on the "Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ," cannot be consistently noticed in your pages as a theological work. In two respects, however, it certainly claims the attention of Asiatic readers: first, as correcting a very current error; and secondly, as giving us one side of a controversy between an English Christian and a Brahmun who has renounced the Hindoo faith, and adopted Socinian principles.

It has been alleged and reiterated, times without number, that no Brahmun, or native of high cast, has hitherto been converted to Christianity. The following declaration, therefore, of Dr. Marshman is important:—"The Missionaries of Serampore have now in their employ *thirteen* of the Brahmun

and Writer casts, men correct in their morals and upright in their conduct."

In regard to the second point, it may possibly be new to many of your readers that Ram Mohun Roy, a very able and intelligent Brahmun of Calcutta, published a short time ago a work entitled, "The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Happiness and Peace." As the respectable, and we trust the candid author went no farther than to recommend, or rather to inculcate, the "Precepts" of our Saviour, a controversy with the Missionaries of Serampore was the immediate consequence of his publication.

This is certainly a new era in the literary and religious history of India.

I am, &c. &c.

INDICUS.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S REPORT ON CENTRAL INDIA.

(Concluded from page 20.)

~~We conclude this interesting subject with the ensuing article, which, contrary to our former practice, and for the sake of a fuller illustration of the Reporter's object, we have blended some information collected from other contemporaneous sources.~~

13. *Contrasted View of Malwa in 1817 and 1820.*

This part contains a brief summary of the great benefits which have been gained by the province of Malwa, through the interference of the British Government. This point the writer completely establishes by comparing the state of the country at the commencement of the Mahratta war in 1817, and at the period when the triumph of the British arms had exterminated or overthrown those Powers, to whose usurpation, tyranny, oppression, and devastating system of warfare, are to be attributed the woes which the unhappy inhabitants have been doomed to suffer through a long course of years.

These advantages, solid and substantial as they are, have not been obtruded upon the country in an arbitrary manner, which in the case of nations, as of individuals, frequently mars the object of the donor. The war of 1817 was authorized by a necessity as strong as any which can be pleaded since we first became lords of territory in Hindostan; and the splendid results of that contest not merely placed us in an attitude to give law to the various states and tribes of Central India, but imperiously forced us to become the arbitrators of rights and property. This office, involving a trust of the greatest delicacy and magnitude, has been discharged with such observance of the maxims of justice and impartiality, and at the same time without offering any shock to the prejudices and peculiarities which distinguish the natives of this

Asiatic Journ.—No. 26.

part of the globe, that their affections and attachment towards the English character, instead of being weakened and alienated by the extension of power we have acquired, have probably become still more strengthened and cemented. In collecting and adjusting the scattered fragments of government, which this desolated country exhibited on all sides, ancient institutions have been respected, and British authority supplied only the moving principle; the mechanism consisting entirely of native ministers, acting upon maxims derived from their own laws and customs.

The causes, as well as the occurrences, of the Mahratta war, are pretty well known. On the latter head, the public documents have been full and satisfactory. Previous, however, to entering upon the last part of Sir John Malcolm's Report, we think it will be desirable to give a rapid sketch of the relations of the several Powers in this part of India; and we shall, on this occasion, borrow what we have to say from the introductory part of the valuable work of Lieut. Col. Blacker, to which we have before alluded.

The Mahratta war of 1803, though it crippled the power of the Native States, did not destroy the seeds of future hostility; and the alliance with the Peishwah, Bajeerow, in particular, was considered hollow and insecure, and by no person more so than one who has subsequently reached a high rank in the world, the present Duke of Wellington, whose situation at that time gave him the best opportunities of forming a judgment.

The Raja of Nagpore (the Bhoolah), though acting through the secret agency of others, and under the mask of friendship, demonstrated by his behaviour that he was no cordial well-wisher; and his intrigues with Scindiah and Holkar led to the belief that

Vol. XV. R

a confederacy existed between them for a renewal of the war.

Holkar, however, struck the first blow; he was subdued in 1805, but while our troops were occupied with this Chief, Scindiah, who the year before had concluded a defensive alliance with the British Government, could not resist the temptation of trying his fortune against us. When Lord Lake was released from Holkar, he hastened by speedy marches to attack Scindiah, who fled, and submitted to a new treaty, November 1805.

A general peace, so far as regards the British dominions, was now re-established; but the marauding system still continued to desolate most of the country now denominated Central India. In this state of things sprung up the community of the Pindarries (which has already been spoken of in the eighth part of Sir John's Report), who spared no territories but those of Scindiah, whose name and authority they affected to respect.

Previous to the arrival of the Marquess of Hastings, the only interference necessary on the part of the British was in the disputes between the Peishwah and the Southern Jaghiredars, in 1812; and we were afterwards constantly called upon to interpose between these parties, in order to prevent exaction on one side, and enforce respect and subordination on the other.

For some time previous to 1815, Poonah was the scene of court intrigues, in which the British Government found it necessary at length to interfere; and a new treaty was entered into with the Peishwah, June 1817, and the forts of Ryeghur, Singhur, and Poorunder were occupied by British garrisons.

A similar cause, at the Nizam's darbar, rendered military interference necessary; in consequence of which the Nizam's son, who was at the head of the malcontents, was sent to reside in the fort of Golconda.

In 1816 and 1817, the irruption of

the Pindarries into the British territory took place; and although their chastisement was severe, it was deemed necessary to adopt measures to prevent a recurrence of the evil, and ~~con~~ ~~illegally~~ subject to the several Mahratta powers through whose tolerance, if not encouragement, the Pindarries on so formidable a footing.

"All the Native Powers concurred in deploring the evil of the predatory system which prevailed in the midst of them, and testified every possible alacrity to contribute to its suppression. These professions, which were probably intended to diminish the ardour of the British Government, were not sufficient to lull it into a confidence in their sincerity. Less suspicion might have been entertained of the Nagpore State, with which the greatest cordiality prevailed; and the conclusion of the treaty of the 13th June with the Peishwah seemed to promise at least that no counteraction would arise from that quarter. On Scindiah, Holkar, and Amcer Khan, there was less reason to depend. The former was long known to participate in the plunder of the Pindarries, in return for the protection of his authority. Of Holkar's Government no better opinion could be formed, although any intercourse with it had for a considerable time ceased, and its dispositions remained, in some degree, to be surmised. Amcer Khan, whose dominion existed only with the presence of his army, was notoriously acknowledged to be the supporter of plunder and rapine against regular government. In contemplating, therefore, the plan of a campaign for the extermination of the Pindarries, it behoved the Governor-General to provide at the same time against a combination of the substantive powers. He thus would frustrate a measure which tended to establish an active foreign controul in the heart of India."*

* Col. Blacker's Memoir, page 8.

This was the original object of the war: in the prosecution of it, as might be expected, the great Powers, in spite of the obligations imposed by treaties and alliances, and in opposition to repeated professions, treacherously took advantage of the opportunities afforded them, and commenced hostilities. A larger theatre was consequently opened to the operations of the British army; and its success has given us a character and influence in the immense countries in the East, which, if rightly managed, will establish our empire upon a footing too firm for affording any ground to apprehend danger from any rival whatsoever.

The principles which should regulate our intercourse with the inhabitants are admirably laid down in the conclusion of the Report. After detailing the treaties and engagements we have entered into with the different chiefs of Malwa, the writer continues :

“ The relations that we have contracted with the rulers and chiefs of Malwa may be easily defined and strictly observed; but there are other duties connected generally with them and their subjects, which are of a more delicate nature, and more difficult to fulfil. To shape and temper our intercourse so as to preserve and improve those limits of society that were essential to preserve good order, and to conciliate the lower classes, at the same time we supported the authority of their superiors, were early viewed as objects of great magnitude, but of no easy attainment. The line adopted, however, has hitherto proved successful. Accustomed to military violence, the inhabitants of Malwa shewed, on our first entering that province, a feeling of doubt and alarm, that was by some mistaken for dislike, if not aversion to our supremacy; but it was only fear of insult or outrage, and the strict orders under which our troops, both stationed and march-

ing, have acted.* The prohibitions latterly enforced against pressing men or cattle, and the absence of all that assumption and arrogance which they expected to meet in their conquerors, have given a complete turn to their feelings; and whenever either corps or individuals move, they are received with cordiality, as the friends and protectors of the country. To preserve this impression it will be necessary for a long period, to regulate our conduct, on all points connected with the inhabitants of Malwa, with great care. The preservation of its peace, as well as its advancement to prosperity, depends upon our admitting nothing into the manner or substance of our general control, that can revive that jealousy or fear which is now at repose. The natives of Malwa will long be very tremulously alive to apprehension regarding our ultimate views. It is for this reason essential that all communication with its rulers and chiefs should be limited to specific persons. Any acts of public officers, or of individuals permitted to come into or settle in the province, which conveyed a different opinion of our disinterestedness and high honour, or that made them fear for cherished civil and religious usages, would change their whole sentiments, and suspicion and hatred would take the place of confidence and attachment. We must be most careful, therefore, in regulating by the strictest rules, our intercourse with the different states and their subjects; and we must, above all, guard, in the most vigilant manner, against the presumption and malpractices of the natives in our own employ. This can be only done by the public officer placed in the high station of power in Central India being active and vigilant, and admitting all ranks and classes of the natives to constant and familiar intercourse with

* There seems to be some omission in this passage of the Report. The sense does not appear very clear.

him. The sacrifices of time, and the inroad upon comfort, may be great : but the experience of the last three years in Malwa might be adduced as a convincing proof of the vital importance of this practice to our reputation and success. By it alone we can hope to keep in order that spirit of insolence and abuse, to which our lowest native servants are prone, and which, if not checked, would soon destroy our influence and popularity in a country in such a condition as this. It has been hitherto judged better to forego advantages, both as to information and power of direction, rather than employ men who could not be trusted beyond direct check, and of whom there was found to exist a dread that exceeded all belief.

"The necessity of diffusing the principles upon which we act, and making ourselves understood by all ranks, was from the first felt ; and the detachment and employment of honourable and intelligent European officers in every part of the country was resorted to, as the only expedient that could meet the object. The result has been fortunate beyond anticipation. These agents, within their respective circles, have not only, by their direct intercourse with all classes, established great influence, but spread a knowledge of our character and intentions, that has increased respect and confidence ; and they have, almost in all cases, succeeded, by the arbitration of differences, and the settlement of local disputes, to preserve the peace of the country without troops. The most exact observance of certain principles have been required from these officers, and their line has been very carefully and distinctly prescribed. The object has been to escape from every interference with the internal administration of the country, beyond what the preservation of the public peace demanded. This course was at first difficult, even to the agents employed. The success of

our arms had made all prostrate. The change from danger to security was so great, that obedience to our lowest menials was proffered, as a return for the blessings we had brought. The temptation to do obvious and great good was almost irresistible ; but it was necessary to commence a system that could be steadily pursued : for to have given the inhabitants of Malwa the benefit of one minute interference for a few months or years, and then to have withdrawn it, was at variance with both principles of faith and policy, and likely in its results to create much and serious embarrassment. The different princes of the higher officers of this province were therefore, from the first, left to the free and full exercise of their power, in all that concerned the internal administration of their respective countries. Every effort was made to elevate and support them, that they might become, what we desired, high and respectable instruments of rule. The great difficulty was to impart to persons who were, in fact, so really dependent, sufficient confidence in the controlling and protecting power, to make them equal to their high functions."

"The character of the government of controul," the Report continues, "which we have established over Central India, is not more remote from that species of influence and direction which we have on most occasions exercised over Native Princes who are our dependent allies, than it is from the forms and usages observed in those countries under our direct government. But that decided and open assumption of paramount sovereignty, which was forced upon us by our late successes, has in itself made comparatively easy the task of complicated rule. Our supremacy is recognized by all ranks, and there is, from that being undisputed and unchallenged, a pride in submission. Rulers and Chiefs are alone anxious for their rank on the scale of our de-

pendents; and whilst we can preserve such feelings, we shall succeed in maintaining on its present basis the peace of this country; and whatever defects may belong to the system, no person who understands the whole subject can desire any alteration, that is not very progressive, and which does not include the maintenance of that order and good feeling which we have established, but which will not be more enforced to hazard from neglect and ignorance, than from over-eager efforts at improvement, either in the habits of the people, or the condition of the province. Such changes, to be safe, must work themselves; and the slower our march, the more certain we shall be of attaining our object: the peace and prosperity of the country, and the happiness of all classes of its inhabitants."

In these sound and judicious views we heartily concur; and should have commended their adoption in preference to the system heretofore employed in districts subjected by us, had they even wanted the authority they acquire as being the result of an experience so extensive as that of Sir John Malcolm.

We shall now proceed briefly to shew the contrasted condition of the province in 1817 and 1820.

Scindiah's army consisted, in 1817, of 39,000 regular troops, besides Pindarries, and 396 guns. He possessed the fortresses of Asscerghur and Gwalior, two strong places, besides other hill-forts and places of inferior strength. His territories, though not so desolate as those of Holkar, were in a disturbed and deteriorated condition.

The army of Holkar, at the same period, consisted of about 25,000 troops, exclusive of Pindarries, Scbundies, and garrisons. His strongest forts were Galna and Chandore in Candeish; Hinglajghur, in Malwa; and Scindwa, in Nemaar. His territories presented a uniform scene of anarchy and desolation, not one district excepted.

Ameer Khan's army was fully equal to Holkar's, and his lands were in a better state. The army of Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah, consisted of 16,000 men, well paid and equipped, and exclusive of 2,000 Rajpoots. The territories of this principality were, from causes already mentioned in the Report, in a very prosperous state. The Prince of Bhopal was almost limited to his fortified capital (comprehending the fortress of Futtyghur, and the forts of Ambapaunee, Rahseen, Gunnooghur, and Chokeyghur; and his force consisted of about 27,000 men.

The Jaghiers of the Peishwah, and some of those in the south, were unprotected, having only a few scbundies, who could scarcely oppose common plunderers, and consequently presented an aspect of the greatest desolation. The Dhar State could hardly be said to exist; and the Dewass Rajahs possessed little territory, the small revenue of which had been for years collected by Pindarries and other freebooters.

Banswarrah, Dongerpore, Purtaubghur, Rutlam, Seeta Mow, Jabooah, Amjerah, and the other petty states, were nearly in the same condition; and their distress was aggravated by the means they took to avert it, namely, the employment of foreign mercenaries. In some of the principalities, it was difficult to understand how the inhabitants could subsist. The tract of country near the Vindhya range and the Nerbuddah, where the Pindarries, Goands, and Bheels dwelt, was almost depopulated, and usurped by wild beasts, who literally fought afterwards with the returning inhabitants for their fields.* Hundreds of villages were to be seen deserted and roofless, for no contributions could redeem the defenceless from violence, nor was any pledge of faith from those

* A return officially made by Capt. Ambrose to Sir John Malcolm, makes the number of persons killed and mortally wounded by tigers in this tract, during the year 1818, eighty-six.

barbarians to be trusted. Exile or association with the oppressors constituted the only choice left the inhabitants of the southern districts of Malwa, many of whom chose the latter alternative, and became active instruments of spreading desolation.

After the imagination has been satiated with the images of misery and anarchy which the foregoing picture presents, it is delightful to contemplate that which follows, and to reflect that the change has been wholly owing to British influence and authority. The recuscitating effects produced in the moral world by our interference in this part of India, may be compared to those which vegetation feels from the great luminary; agriculture was restored, industry invigorated, and institutions which the storms of preceding years had checked and destroyed, sprouted afresh into health and luxuriance. Nor was this beneficial change confined to those districts more peculiarly dependant upon British authority: an impulse was given to improvement in the adjoining states, and a kind of emulation seems to be stirred up amongst them in the cause of good government and civilization.

Dowlut Row Scindiah has already derived a double benefit from the political change in Malwa, in the reduction of his army, and the increase of his revenue. His force does not now exceed 22,000 regular troops. The saving in expenditure through reductions alone, are not less than twenty lacs per annum, besides the money as well as tranquillity gained by the extinction of sundry insubordinate chiefs. The rent in the city and districts of Oujein has risen from 125,000 rupees, in 1817, to nearly three lacs. The revenue of Bhilsa has still more improved. It rented in 1817 for 40,000 rupces, and yielded, in 1820, two lacs and a-half.

"On the whole of Scindiah's territories in Malwa," says Sir John, "we may safely compute a rise of

about twenty-five per cent. on the revenue, and a deduction of at least fifteen in the expenses of its collection; that does not now exceed twenty-five per cent., but still the system of forestalling the revenue exists in full force, producing as much loss to the ruler as oppression to the subject. The whole of Scindiah's possessions in Malwa are in a state of repose. Many ryuts who had been induced to take shelter in his territories, from their affording comparatively more safety than those of other rulers, have gone to their native districts; but their places have been more than supplied by distressed and disbanded soldiers, who have returned to their former occupation as cultivators, or adopted from necessity habits of industry."

The military establishment of Holkar consists of two hundred infantry to guard the palace, three thousand horse, and thirteen pieces of artillery, eleven of which were presented by the English Government from those taken at Mahidpore.

The revenues of the Holkar possessions in Malwa and Nemaar were, in 1817, 4,41,679 rupees; in 1819-20, they are 16,96,183 rupees. The expenses of collection were from thirty-five to forty per cent.; they do not now exceed fifteen per cent. An official document published in the Report, in shape of a table, exhibiting the progress of restoration of villages in Holkar's actual possession from 1817 to 1820, conveys a very complete idea of the rapidity of improvement. From thence it appears that, of 3,701 Khalsa villages, there were, in 1817, only 2,038 inhabited; 1,663 being deserted, or, as the natives express it, *without lamp*. In 1818, two hundred and sixty-nine villages were restored; in 1819, three hundred and forty-three; in 1820, five hundred and eight: leaving only five hundred and forty-three deserted; and there can be no doubt, Sir John says, that these will, within three years, be re-peopled. In many

of the 1,120 villages restored, there are houses without inhabitants; but in almost all, the native hereditary officers (Putteils and Putwarrees) have returned, and cultivation has recommenced.

The contrast in the Puar States of Dhar and Dewass, which had been equally depopulated with those of Holkar, presents an equally pleasing picture. The revenues of the Dhar State were in 1820, 2,67,000 rupees; in 1817, only 20,000. A table shewing the progress of restoration of villages in this state, exhibits an increase as great, and even greater, in proportion to the extent, than that in Holkar's territories. The possessions of the two Rajas of Dewass, in 1817, were reduced to a revenue of 10,000 rupees. In 1820, they collected 1,09,375 rupees. Dewass, which was almost deserted, is again a populous town; and within the small territories of these Chiefs, no less than a hundred and forty-one villages had been re-peopled (according to an official table) since 1817. "The same spirit of improvement grounded on the pleasing contrast of their past and present condition, and their confidence of continued support from the British Go-

vernment, pervades the governments of Holkar and the two States of the Puars."

The principality of Kotah has less changed, because its comparative condition was formerly flourishing, through the talent and prudence of its ruler, Zalim Singh, and because the improved state of Malwa has tempted emigration from his territories.

The revenues of Bhopal, in 1820, may be computed at nine lacs of rupees, and the country is in a state of rapid improvement.

The districts belonging to Ameer Khan in Malwa, and the Jaghire of Ghuffoor Khan, have considerably improved. The revenue of the latter, in 1820, was 3,76,387 rupees, being an increase of 50,000 since 1817.

We now take leave of Sir John Malcolm, whose Report has much increased our respect for his character. It is needless for us to contribute our meed of applause, which must make a small addition to the reward derived from the high eulogium bestowed by the Chief Authority in India, and that which must be even still more grateful to him, earned from the gratitude of those formerly placed under his authority.

MEMORANDUM OF A JOURNEY TO THE SUMMIT OF GUNONG BENKO, OR THE SUGAR-LOAF MOUNTAIN, IN THE INTERIOR OF BENCOOLEN.

(From the Malayan Miscellanies, vol. II.)

THIS mountain, which stands detached from the regular range of hills, forms, by its peculiar and remarkable shape, an excellent landmark on this part of the coast. It lies about eighteen miles N.E. of Bencoolen, but its exact position and distance had never been correctly ascertained. Two attempts had been made by Europeans to ascend the mountain, but without success, and a general impression prevailed, that it was utterly impracticable to gain the summit. Remarkable mountains of this description are generally believed by the natives to be the residence of spirits, and their summits are considered as Kramats, or places of peculiar sanctity. A Kramat

of this nature was said to exist on the top of the Sugar-Loaf, and it was reported that the natives sometimes adventured to visit it from motives of superstition. It was therefore resolved to make another trial, in the expectation that it might afford the means of correcting and extending the observations already commenced on the coast, with a view to a more accurate survey of this part of the country.

A party of gentlemen accordingly proceeded from Bencoolen, on the 10th of June 1821, for the purpose of effecting this object. They crossed the Bencoolen river a little above Tanjung Agung, and proceeding through the Lumba Selapan

district, halted the first night at Lubu Pooar, a small Rejang village on the banks of a stream, which falls into the Sungey Lamow. Thus far the journey was accomplished on horseback, but it was found impracticable to carry the horses any farther, and the party proceeded on foot to Punjong, a respectable village situated on the banks of the Simpang-ayer, and the residence of the Pasirah of the tribe of Marigi, the chief of the four into which the Rejangs are divided: the others are called Bermani, Saloopu, and Joru Kallang. On the third day they reached Rejak Bessi, the last village in the direction of the mountain, where they rested for the night. It is situated on the Ayer Kiti, a stream which falls into the Simpang-ayer below Punjong. The journey from Lubu Pooar to this might with ease have been accomplished in one day instead of two, had the weather permitted.

The mountain was now to be attempted, and in order to ensure success, it was arranged to pitch a small tent in the forest, in case the ascent could not be accomplished in one day. From Rejak Bessi they proceeded over hilly ground gradually rising for about five miles, when they found their progress impeded by the increasing steepness of the ascent, and then halted under an overhanging rock, where the tent was pitched, as it was impossible to carry it any further, even if space could have been found to erect it on. The course from Rejak Bessi was through deep forests, which precluded them from seeing the mountain. The last view they had of it was at Rejak Bessi, which it appeared to overhang, and whence they were able to form some idea of the difficulties they were likely to encounter from the steepness of the ascent, and the precipitousness of the declivities. Soon after quitting Rejak Bessi they crossed a small river, on a temporary bamboo bridge thrown across a deep chasm between two rocks, which confined the stream within a narrow channel, after being precipitated over a fall of considerable height. A fine view of this fall was commanded from the bridge, which was itself suspended about a hundred feet above the stream, and the whole formed, with the surrounding forests, a beautiful and romantic scene. About ten o'clock they commenced the ascent of the cone along the rocky bed of a mountain torrent

until they arrived in front of a perpendicular face of bare rock stretching completely across the ravine, which had hitherto afforded a passage, and seeming to bar all further progress. This difficulty was surmounted by placing two of the longest bamboos against the rock underneath where the bare root of a tree projected from above; by the aid of these held fast at the bottom, and afterwards secured by a rattan at the top, they succeeded in clambering up to the tree which overhung the precipice. The next acclivity terminated at the head of another ravine, where their progress was again checked by a jutting rock rendered moist by the trickling of a small spring of water from among its crevices. Here the guides declared that further ascent was impracticable, and that from thence the party might return as soon as they pleased. The fact is, they were extremely averse to their proceeding, fearing the vengeance of the evil spirits if they conducted strangers to the summit; they were therefore advising to return at every difficulty, and the ascent was ultimately accomplished without their aid, or rather in spite of them. The appearances around were calculated to confirm this assertion: but before determining to return, they examined the extent of the precipice, and crossing the ravine, perceived that the opposite side, though almost perpendicular, had a thin coating of soil and moss, with numerous roots of trees half laid bare, by laying hold of which with the hands, and placing the toes in the niches, they at length reached the ridge which formed the right hand shoulder of the hill. Along this a path was found sometimes along the base, sometimes over the face of a succession of bare masses of rock, which it was necessary to clamber over by the aid of such twigs and roots as occasionally fastened themselves in their fissures. The last of these precipices was perhaps the most dizzy and dangerous, as it was necessary to make a step or two on a narrow ledge on the face of a cliff of such height that the eye could not discern the bottom, and thence catch at a dry stump barely within reach, by swinging from which it was possible with a considerable effort to clear the rock. The denseness of the moss, and the stunted appearance of the trees, now indicated their approach towards the top; and at length, about two o'clock, they

found themselves on the summit. This was a bare spot of not more than four or five yards in breadth, with a precipice on each side partly concealed by brushwood. Of those who set out together from the foot of the hill, a few only reached this point, by far the majority giving up in despair at different parts of the ascent; but the labour of those who persevered, was amply recompensed by the view which opened from the summit. The line of the coast from Laye, on the north, to a considerable distance beyond Buffaloe-point, on the south, was distinctly marked; the vessels in the basin of Rat Island were distinguishable with the aid of a glass, and the white ramparts of Fort Marlbro' were easily discerned. To the south, they looked down on the hills of Bukit Kandeas, or the Lion's Rump, and Bukit Kabut (the hill of mist), which formed a straight line with the Sugar-Loaf. Inland, the view was obscured by a cloud which was evidently directing its course towards the hill, and it was necessary therefore to take the desired observations and bearings with all possible dispatch. This was done with a small compass, none of the larger instruments having got up. The character of the vegetation was decidedly alpine, the rocks and trunks of the trees being covered with dense moss, and many of the shrubs belonging to genera of higher latitudes, such as *Vaccinium*, *Rhododendron*, &c. There is also found here a shrub which the natives consider a substitute for tea, remarkable by its thick glossy leaves: it will form a new genus in the family of the *Myrtaceæ*. Having finished their observations, they made haste to descend as the cloud was now rapidly approaching the hill, and threatened a deluge of rain. They found the descent fully as difficult as the ascent had been, but it was occasionally facilitated by fastening a long rattan to a tree above, and then sliding along it down the steepest places. It was necessary however to be cautious not to slide with too much velocity, in order to be able to keep a footing when the rattan slipped from the hand. When they had got about half-way down, the clouds, which had now enveloped the hill, burst in a flood of rain, and rendered the footing still more insecure. The steepest parts however were then past, and the trees for a short while afforded some pro-

tection, but by the time they reached the lower ravines, the waters began to swell, and the latter part of the descent was in the very bed of the torrent. They arrived at the tent about an hour before sunset, and found the spot completely flooded; the rain had in no degree abated, and it was impossible to find shelter for the whole party of natives, &c., which was very numerous; it was therefore determined to make a push forward to Rejak Bessi, rather than pass the night in so uncomfortable a situation. A sharp walk brought them to the village soon after dark, and a good night's rest repaired the fatigues of the day. The next day was spent at the same place both for the purpose of resting the people, and of bringing up the tent which had been left in the forest. On the 16th they travelled to Punjong, and the following day they commenced their return by another route, striking across the country in the direction of Bukit Kandeas to the Bencoolen river. Samrans had been previously ordered to be in readiness at Tanjong Sauei, and they arrived there about eleven o'clock, having in the latter part of the journey forded the main stream of the Bencoolen river no less than eleven times. About twelve they embarked on the Samrans, and placed the baggage and some of the followers on bamboo rafts; the first part of the course was a constant succession of rapids, in shooting down which, some management was necessary to avoid being upset upon the trunks of trees and other obstacles that lay in the way. Twice by being driven against these, the boat was filled with water, and with difficulty saved from being swamped. Below the junction of the Rindowati, the depth of the river increased and the current became more regular; and at length they landed near Bencoolen about nine at night, having thus accomplished, aided by the rapidity of the stream, in one day, what would have occupied several in ascending.

Gunong Bunko is now estimated to exceed three thousand feet in height, but its shape, and its standing boldly out from the general range of hills, renders it the most remarkable visible from Bencoolen. It is almost entirely composed of masses of basalt or trap, which is the most prevalent rock along this part of Sumatra. The whole of the country traversed on this occasion is exceedingly broken and irre-

gular, and but thinly inhabited. In the neighboured of the hill it is a complete forest and very wild, presenting an infinite number of romantic and beautiful views. The soil near the rivers is remarkably rich, and that of the forest tracts is little inferior, particularly in the bamboo groves, which indeed are generally found to prevail on the finest lands. The greater part of the rice is cultivated in ladangs, but there are a few sawahs. At Tello Anon is a small nutmeg-plantation, where the trees have never been manured, yet seem as thriving as any about town. The forests abound with noble timber trees; few animals were seen; of monkeys the Kra (*S. fascicularis*) and Chingkau (*S. cristata*) were the most common, and the loud cry of the Siamang (*S. syndactyla*) was frequently heard, though they did not come in sight. It is very singular to observe the young of the Chingkau and Simpai (*S. melalophos*) embracing their mothers, that of the former being fawn coloured while the adult is nearly black, and the latter having the young black while the mother is fawn coloured, appearing exactly as if they had exchanged young ones.

At about half the height of the mountain the temperature of a small shallow spring was tried where it oozed from a cleft in a rock, and found to be 68° Fah. The temperature might however have been lowered by evaporation, therefore it can scarcely be assumed as a true mean temperature, or employed in calculating the height; it may however be remarked that the mean temperatures given by Mr. Leslie for the level of the sea in the different latitudes will certainly not apply to the low latitudes in the eastern islands: 83°, which is given as the mean temperature in lat. 3, is far too high for Bencoolen, where the range of the thermometer throughout the year is usually from 74 to 85, rarely falling below 70, or rising above 87 or 88.

The people who inhabit the interior are Rejangs, and speak a different language from the Malays: they extend northward as far as Laye. From the Sillebar river southward, the Serawi tribe prevails, and the space between that river and the Bencoolen is occupied by the tribe of Dualblas. Similar customs, with slight shades of difference in each, prevail among all these tribes. At every village where the party staid for the night, the gadises or

virgins paid a visit of ceremony in the evening, making a present of betel or siri, and receiving some trifling articles in return. This custom is general, and it is necessary to be provided with a sufficiency of fans, looking-glasses, or such-like articles in consequence, as the number of the young ladies is often very considerable. Sometimes an entertainment is given in honour of the visitors, and then all the beauty of the surrounding villages is also called in.

These entertainments, which take place also on occasions of marriages, &c. are not unamusing, and to a European have the additional interest of novelty and originality. They are given in the Balei or public-hall, a large building generally in the middle of the village, appropriated to such purposes, and to the accommodation of strangers, &c. When European visitors are present, the ceremonial is generally as follows: the gentlemen being seated near the upper end of the room, the gadises, dressed out in their best attire, make their appearance about nine o'clock, and seat themselves on the floor previously spread with mats, in a semicircle, with their attendant matrons behind them; each brings her siri box of various material and elegance, according to the rank or wealth of the parties. The chief of the village, or one of the elders, then makes an harangue in the name of the ladies, welcoming the strangers to their village, and concluding with the presentation of the betel. An appropriate answer is then to be made, and after taking out the sirileaves a small present is put into each box, proportioned in some degree to the rank of the parties: this however may be put off at pleasure till the conclusion. The amusements of the evening then commence, which consist, on the part of the young people, of dancing and singing; and of the old, in smoking opium in a circle apart to themselves. The musical instruments are commonly kalintangs, which are a species of harmonicon formed of a series of small gongs arranged on a frame. A space is cleared on one side for the dance which is performed by five or six of the young gadises; the step is slow and sailing, the salindang or scarf is adjusted in a particular manner over the shoulders, so that the ends may be taken in the hand, and the motions of the arms

and management of the flowing scarf are not the least graceful part of the performance.

The singing of pantuns in alternate contest is an amusement which seems to be peculiar to the Sumatrans, and of which they are very fond. It may either be formally commenced by two parties, who seat themselves opposite to each other, after having danced together, or it may be begun by one of the ladies from the place where she happens to sit. She begins a series of pantuns in a kind of recitative or irregular song; a bujang, or young man, answers her in the same manner, and the contest is kept up indefinitely, or until one of the parties is unable to give the proper answer. The girls and young men relieve each other occasionally, as one or other happens to get tired.

The Malay pantuns, strictly so called, are quatrains, of which the first two lines contain a figure or image, and the latter give its point or moral. Sometimes the figure or comparison is accurately suited to the subject, and then the application may be omitted in recitation, the more to try the ingenuity of the respondent; sometimes the whole is couched under one or more figures; while in many the beginning seems only intended as a rhyme, or at least has not obvious connection with the subject. Among the Rejang and Serawi people a greater latitude is allowed to the seramba or pantun, the figure is pursued to greater length, and a kind of measured prose is often employed in place of confining themselves to the trammels of verse. The pantun is frequently framed into a kind of riddle, whose meaning it requires some ingenuity to discover, and a blundering answer to which excites much mirth. These pantuns frequently contain words derived from the language of Sunda, which has been partially introduced into the poetry of all the tribes to the southward of Kataun, while to the northward the Menangkabau dialect prevails. The origin of this distinction is referred to the period of the wars between Imbang Jaya, a Javanese prince, and Tuanku Orang Muda of Menangkabau, the traces of the Sunda dialect marking the limit of the possessions of the former.

In these contests the pantuns are supposed to be extemporaneous effusions, and

perhaps sometimes are so in reality, but in general their memories are so stored with established verses, that they are not often put to the task of invention. Of their force and meaning it is extremely difficult to convey a just idea by any translation: whoever has attempted to transfuse the spirit of an oriental composition into a European language must have felt the difficulty of doing so satisfactorily, where the whole structure of the language is so different, and the whole current of ideas seems to flow in another channel. This is particularly the case with the pantun, whose chief merit consists in conciseness and point, and in conveying a deeper meaning than is contained in the literal words and expressions. The figures and allusions are often quaint, but occasionally evince a considerable degree of poetic feeling and force of imagination.

It is not only on these set occasions that pantuns are employed; they enter largely into their more common intercourse, and are essential accomplishments to all who aspire to a character of gallantry, or who hope to woo and win their lady's love. Skill and readiness in this kind of poetry is with them a passport to female favour, much in the same way that a readiness at compliment and flattery in conversation, and the art of saying soft nothings serves the European candidate for the smiles of the fair: much of this kind of flirtation goes on independently of the open and public display of skill, and is often accompanied with the interchange of flowers and other mute symbols, which have all a mystic meaning, intelligible to those who have been initiated into this secret mode of communication. Making due allowance for difference of customs, of wealth, and of progress in civilization, there seems to be much in the conduct of these entertainments, and in the general deportment of the Sumatrans towards women, to indicate that they possess somewhat of that character of romantic gallantry which marked our own earlier ancestors; and there might be found as much delicacy of feeling, and perhaps more of the poetry of the passion in their courtships, than in the over-refinement of modern English society. It must also be remembered that no people can be more jealous of female honour than the Sumatrans, and that all

this is conducted with a strictness of decorum far greater than is observed in the free intercourse permitted by European custom.

A few examples of the different kinds of pantuns may not be unamusing, though it would be as difficult to convey an idea of the effect with which they are applied at the moment and on particular occasions, as to record the sallies and evanescent sparkles of wit that sometimes enliven our own tables, and which like the champagne that inspires them, would seem flat and dull if repeated next morning. Of the Malay pantun of four lines, several examples have been already given by Mr. Marsden; the strictness of their form and limits perhaps render them better suited to translation, but they are considered by the people of the interior as too stiff and prosaic, and as deficient in that boldness of allegory and recondite allusion which they consider the perfection of their own longer ones. The following are specimens of the Malay pantun, applicable to different occasions, such as the opening of a courtship, complaints of inconstancy, coyness, &c.; expressions of compliment, of affection, of doubt, of ridicule or displeasure, and others which the reader may much better imagine to himself than they can be explained by words. In some the connection of the figure and the sentiment will readily be perceived, in others it is obscure, particularly where the allusions are idiomatic, or have reference to popular fables or belief, and in others there is none at all.

Memuti umbak di rantau kataun

Patang dan pagi tiada berkala

Memuti bunga de dalam kabun

Sa tangkei saja iang menggila.

"The waves are white on the shore of Kataun, night and day they do not cease to roll; many are the white flowers of the garden, but one alone hath made me distracted with love."

Guruh ber buni sayup sayup

Orang di bumi samoa bembang;

Jika adu angin ber tiup

Ada kah bunga mau kambang.

"The thunder rolls loud and deep, and the inhabitants of the earth are dismayed; if the zephyr should now breathe upon it, will the flower expand its blossoms?"

Ayer dalam ber tambah dalam,

Ujan di ulu bulum lagi tedoh;

Hati dendam ber tambah dendam,

Dendam dauu bulum lagi sumboh.

"The deep waters have increased in depth, and the rain hath not ceased on the hills; the longing desire of my heart hath increased, and its former hopes have not yet been accomplished."

Parang bumban di sabrang.

Polon di hela tiada karaun;

Bulan pernama niatlah bindrang,

Sayang nia lagi di sapur awan.

"The reed is cut down on the other bank, it is now at the mercy of the stream, draw it towards you; the moon is at the full and shining, a cloud as yet intercepts her light (literally affection)."

Ulak ber ulak batu mandi.

Kian ber ulak tenang jua;

Hindak ber tunah tunah ati,

Dewa membawa bembang jua.

"The stream becomes still behind the sunken rocks, and the waters are smooth and calm amid the eddies; I try to quiet the uneasiness of my heart, but there is a fairy that still disturbs its peace."

Permata jatu di rumput,

Jatu di rumput ber gelang gelang;

Kasih umpama ambun di ujong rumput,

Datang matahari nischava ilang.

"The jewel fallen on the ground, though fallen among the grass, is glittering still, but thy love is like the dew on the flower, quickly disappearing when the sun comes forth."

Telah lama tiada ka rimbo,

Bumban ber bua garangan kini;

Telah lama tiada ber suo,

Dendam berubah garangan kini.

"It is long since we have been to the forest, perhaps the bumban (a species of flowering reed) is now gone to fruit; it is long since we have met, perhaps thy affections are now estranged."

Jeka sungguh bulan pernama,

Mengapa tiada di pagar bintang;

Jeka sungguh tuan bijaksana,

Mengapa tiada dapat di tintang.

"If indeed the moon is at the full, why does she not appear in the midst of her stars? if indeed thou art true and faithful, why is it denied me to behold thee?"

Unggas bukan, chintayu bukan,

Kira-nia daun selara tubbu;

Aches bukan, Malayu bukan,

Pandai nia amat ber main semu.

" 'Twas not a bird, neither was it the *Chintayu*,* 'twas only a withered leaf of the sugar-cane; she is not of Achinese, neither of Malayan race, yet is she deeply skilled in the arts of deceit."

Bagimana menangkap landak,
Di hasop pinto nia dengan api;
Bagimana mula ber kahindak,
Deri mata turun ka hati.

" How is the porcupine to be caught? smoke his hole with fire; how is desire first kindled? from the eyes it descends to the heart."

A few specimens of the longer and more irregular Seramba of the people of the interior will be sufficient, and the Serawi dialect is selected as differing least from the Malay. The following may be supposed the opening of the contest.

Pandak panjang rantau di Musi,
Maso memamo rantau Tenang,
Rantau Aman pandak sakali;
Hendak Anggan wong ku puji
Mimpin bulan sanak bintang
Anak penakan mata hari.

" Long and short are the reaches of the Musi (river), think you they are the same with the reaches of the Tenang, the shortest of all the reaches of the Aman? willing or unwilling, I will address my opponent; I will take the moon by the hand, though she is of the family of the stars, and a daughter of the sun."

It may be answered as follows:
Burong terbang mengulindang
Sangkan terbang pagi pagi,
Hindakkan bunga jeruju;
Amun wong sintano bulan,
Rinchang sintano matalari
Timbang betating ber teraju.

" The bird flies swift and straight, it flies early in the morning in search of the Jeruju flower; if a person resembles the moon, and is also compared to the sun, take them up and try them in scales."

Titiran pikat nibang hari, Ingunan si Jiwo Jiwo, Jadi kampong burung tiong, jadi koum punei siulan, Bringin di mana garangan masak, merangei meruntuh daun, sanalah dio maridawan, Amun sakali kali lagi, Taulah aku di idar'o, Hindak niabong ayam tangkap, Hindak siri rai peliman, Hundak bunga, karang ko tuboh,

* The *chintayu* is a fabulous bird said to delight particularly in rain.

kundang wong di rindu jangan, amun asso rindu kan dio, tangisi kian dalam hati.

" The turtle dove kept by Si Jiwo Jiwo calls day by day, the minas are collected together and the tribes of pigeons; where the warringin-tree is with ripe fruit, bare and stript of leaves, there they are all chattering; since once more it has come to my turn, if you wish to fight cocks, take up your bird; if you wish to game, bring money in your purse; if you wish to eat siri, draw the siri-box towards you; if you wish for flowers, string thyself (*i.e.* thou art thyself a flower); if you desire a lover, do not pine for him; if you do feel longing towards him, conceal your feelings within your breast."

As an example of the puzzling questions or figures with which they sometimes try each others ingenuity, the following may be taken:

Ada kayu indan sabatang, Tumbuh di padang maha leber, Beringin bukan Beringin, Kruya bukan Kruya, Bodahan ganio ampat dahan, bedaun ganio ampat daun, sadahan chondong ka langit, niat ka mana bulan bintang, sa dahan chondong ka laut, niat ka mana raja ikan, sa dahan chondong ka gunong, niat ka mana gaja indan, sa dahan chondong ka bumi niat ka mana anak Adam, Amun teritti sili warang, wong ku angkan dio guru, Amun de teritti sili-warang, wong ku angkan anak murid.

" There is a great tree, growing on an extensive plain; it is not a beringin, neither is it a kruya; of branches it has only four, of leaves too it has only four; one branch points to heaven, what will become of the moon and stars? one branch points to the sea, what will become of the king of the fishes? one branch points to the mountains, what will become of the great elephant? and one branch points to the ground, what will become of the children of Adam? If you understand my riddle, I will take you for my instructor; if you do not understand my riddle, I will take you for my disciple."

In these examples, several words occur which are foreign to the Malay language; some of these, as wong (orang) indan, sih, &c. belong to the Sunda dialect, and others, as amun (if), peliman, asso, angkan, &c. are Serawi.

To conclude this paper, the following

are the result of a series of trigonometrical observations made by the late Capt. H. Auber, for determining the distances and height of some of the more remarkable hills in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen.

Distance of the Sugar-loaf from Mount Felix, 1,784 miles.

Perpendicular height of the Sugar-loaf, 2,601 feet.

Distance of the Laye or Sungey Laman hills, 2,837 miles.

Perpendicular height of their highest points, 7,797 feet.

LORD AMHERST'S INDIAN CARRIAGE—STATE OF THE ARTS IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Passing, the other day, through Long Acre, my eye was caught by a specimen of cost, material and workmanship, unusual even in that *bazar* of splendour and fine taste in land conveyances; and, on approaching the very superb, though modestly ornamented carriage which had thus fixed my attention, the armorial bearings emblazoned on its sides presently told me that it had been built for Lord Amherst, the new Governor General of India.

Many of your readers are doubtless already aware, that the supporters of his Lordship's shield (won by the valour of his illustrious ancestor, in Canada, in the French war of 1756) consist in the figures of two North American Indians, clothed and armed according to the fashion of their country; and directed, I must conclude, by the College of Arms, to be set forth *proper*, that is, with all the natural colours of skin, apparel, and weapons, and with their natural features and proportions. Now, Sir, it is because the barbarian coach-painter has done any thing but paint Lord Amherst's supporters *proper*; because I cannot but feel annoyed that the descendant of the Canadian conqueror should consent to forego, in a manner, his Canadian honours, by receiving as his family supporters two figures which have nothing Canadian about them; and lastly, because I am mortified that a Governor General of India should carry with him to the *East-Indies* two pretended represen-

tations of *West Indians*, neither faithful nor flattering to their originals, that I venture this appeal in your pages. If my remarks should have the good fortune to reach the view of the Noble bearer of these armorial honours, and should have the still greater good fortune to appear to his Lordship deserving of that attention which, in the present state of the arts in England, a matter of this kind, if considered simply as a matter of taste, may justly claim; in that case, it will be my happiness to have rescued my country from the barbarian reputation of sending to India so vile a production of what, in the present instance, I may venture to call the *historic* pencil, and of having rescued Lord Amherst from the mortification of being found the tolerator and patron of so great an abuse of the palette. If my stars are less propitious, and the Long Acre Indians are really permitted to show themselves in Calcutta, and roll along the Chowringhee-road, I shall at least do something for the credit of English taste and information, by putting on record, in the Asiatic Journal, this protest against the unseemly daubings to which I refer, this register of sentiments which will show, both to Europeans and natives in India, while they laugh at his Lordship's Negro-Indians, that even in London—

—"there was one who held them in disdain."

Sir, I have said "*Negro-Indians*," and this expression gives you the truth of the matter. The Long Acre artist has given his Lordship Africans, in-

stead of Americans, for the supporters of his shield. The figures are Africans in their proportions, in their features, and in the expression of their countenances. As to complexion, indeed, they are Mulattoes; African Mulattoes. They have the *dark brown* skin which belongs to the mixed descendants of Africans and Europeans; but nothing of that copper-coloured complexion which belongs to the *red* men of America—a colour of which the report, though it seems not yet to have reached Long Acre, has probably long since reached every village, hamlet, and mountain-top in Europe!

Dr. Pinckard, somewhere in his interesting Notes on the West Indies, has saved me the trouble of expatiating on the essential differences of proportion remarked in the Negro and American Indian respectively. Dr. P., indeed, speaks of the Indians of South America, and the Indians *proper* to Lord Amherst's arms belong to North America—to Canada; but I have myself seen the latter, and my observations agree with those of Dr. P. Indeed, though there are certain marked variations, as well of complexion, feature and stature, as of history, tradition and language, belonging to the several American nations, there are also many general concordances among the entire population of the New Continent; and, if the Esquimaux of the north are excluded, the *red* complexion and slight proportions of all the rest agree. Dr. P., then, justly remarks on the square figure of the Negro, as contrasted with that of the Indian; and it is this Negro *squareness of figure* which our herald-painter has given to Lord Amherst's Canadian supporters. Woolly hair he has certainly spared them; but they have the Negro lips, the Negro physiognomy, the Negro fulness of limb and muscle; and, as stated before, the African Mulatto complexion.

In truth, the introduction of the figures and heads of Negroes or Blackamoors (Black Moors) among our ar-

morial bearings is ancient; and the herald-painters are much better acquainted with these latter personages, than with the American Indians. But, every other source of graphic information out of the way—even such as must be presumed peculiarly within the personal reach of my Lord Amherst himself;—still, the engravings from the late Mr. West's picture of the Indian Treaty of Pennsylvania are so familiar, that they leave the Long Acre gentleman quite without excuse. The Indian figures in that picture may be received as historical documents; and they bear out all that is advanced, either by Dr. Pinckard, or by the humble inditer of this letter, as to the proportions, features and physiognomy of the men of the western world. Mr. West had seen and drawn Indians in Pennsylvania itself, his native soil.

Digressing, for an instant, in this place, I may remark, that the original painting, in which alone the *complexion* of the figures can be sought, is at present where it ought to be (and where we must all wish that it may long remain) in the possession of John Penn, esquire, one of the descendants of the worthy founder of the colony in Pennsylvania, and now hangs in that gentleman's drawing-room, in his elegant house in Spring Gardens. Mr. Penn, however, remarks to his friends, on the authority of papers or traditions preserved by his family, that the composition does not exactly exhibit the scene as it took place; and that particulars are known, such as might enable a future artist to make a nearer approach to historical veracity in that part of the representation. Mr. Penn especially mentions what seems to show that the Quaker legislator did not think it necessary to maintain, on so great a political occasion, that perfect plainness of appearance which the rules of his sect enjoins; for that, on the contrary, he wore, or exhibited, certain insignia, which he doubtless regarded as appropriate to the circum-

stances. If, however, as from Mr. P.'s statement seems probable, this departure from Quaker plainness chiefly or wholly consisted in the wearing, by William Penn, at different periods of the negotiation or ceremonial, two differently-coloured Indian belts, the one red, and the other blue; that fact, while it seems to fall something short of one inference, raises another, perhaps more important than the preceding. The blue belt, said to have been worn by William Penn, must have been of an azure blue; and the colour of a clear sky, instead of white, the emblem in Europe, is the Indian emblem of peace; an emblem which we have always been taught to look for in the hands of the Pennsylvanian legislator. But the *red* belt is the Indian emblem of war; and if William Penn put on this, as well as the other, we must interpret him as saying to the Indians, what any one in his situation, not a Quaker, will be readily supposed to have said—"I desire peace, but am prepared for war!"

As to the painting of armorial North American Indians *proper*, I imagine that none will dispute its *propriety*. The art of blazoning, it is true, is conversant with many things that are *improper*; as, red lions with golden claws, and lions that are gold all over, with many equal curiosities; but what it directs to be drawn *proper*, is to be drawn according to *nature*, and here the artist is untied from his technical leading-strings, and left to walk according to his knowledge. But, if this latter be the case, it will be seen that I may place the alternative which is to be expected from the noble owner of the carriage in Long Acre upon a stand of higher importance than I have yet claimed. I have spoken of the *present state* of the arts in England; but I have also a right to call upon Lord Amherst to look to their *future state*. It is not enough that the emblazoning on his Lordship's carriage should present, and carry to so distant and opulent a region, nothing unworthy of the

present state of the arts in England; because it deserves to be further considered, both how far an improvement on the panels of his Lordship's carriage may tend to raise the estimation of our artists in foreign eyes, and encourage that improvement in taste at home, which may lead to better things, and open a fairer prospect for talent at the expense of mediocrity. The present is not the time, indeed, in which either a sign-painter or a herald-painter is to be permitted to write over his performance, "This is a red cow;" but, beside all this, we are to look forward to an advance in the culture of the arts, such as even the determination of Lord Amherst to have his supporters repainted may in no small degree assist!

Trivial, Mr. Editor, as the topic on which I am addressing you will appear to most readers, it is connected with objects of importance, such as scarcely suffer me to think of laying down my pen; and, in the hurried indulgence which I propose to yield to the remaining reflections to which I shall give utterance, I beg, in the first place, to be protected from the sneers of those who may be inclined to look with indifference on such a display of art as belongs to an armorial painting on a carriage. Such an indifference is common; but it is at once our fault and our misfortune. The graphic arts may be considered as pursued under three different forms; the imitative, the inventive and the mechanic. The two first were formerly brought into use for the decoration of furniture, and other domestic objects. So employed, they refined the taste of the public, and were the nurseries of those great names which shed a glory on the revival of arts and letters, but which have given somewhat of a false direction to the employment of the same arts in our own day. The productions of art, sculptured vases, cups, salvers, and others, which have had so many attractions for the recent visitors of Fonthill Abbey, are the work of

illustrious hands; of a body of men from whom arose the Raphaelles and Michael Angelos. At present, our able artists are led to devote their talents to pictures, statues, &c., for which, as they do not belong to our conveniences—to the number of things for which we have any use, either as comfort or show—there is little consumption; and, all this time, our houses, our coaches, our vessels for the table, our carriages, and a thousand other *ornamental* objects, are left to the sole care of *mechanics*, and to that consequent display, both of uniformity and *invariety*, which at once debases and starves our own taste, and debases and starves our artists!

Under this view, of that cultivation of the public taste which would increase the demand for objects of art, and of that *graphic education* of the working classes which would multiply the hands capable of producing those objects; altogether promising so much for the encouragement of our own national industry, and for the embellishment of society, I may very justifiably call to mind, on this occasion, the suggestions which have been thrown out, as to the national and individual benefits to be achieved by rendering the *art of drawing* a branch of ordinary education, and especially of that eleemosynary education, which the liberal spirit of the times is so forward to confer upon the poor. It is the *education of the hand and of the eye*, upon which, with this latter aim, Mr. Kendall, the author of the tract to which I allude, so strongly insists. Our common charitable education is directed, as that gentleman thinks, too exclusively to the cultivation of the *head*; while we neglect the *hand* and the *eye*, the actual tools of art—the actual working-instruments—and therefore the immediate sources of private subsistence, and of national wealth and *tranquillity*. It is obvious, too, that such an education as that which Mr. Kendall calls upon us to add to what

Asiatic Journ.—No. 86.

we already bestow, would render the Public impatient of indifferent works of art; would render every passenger a critic of such a production as Lord Amherst's armorial bearings; would call for beauty and propriety in all our domestic decorations; would increase the demand for decoration; and would deliver art out of the fangs of mechanical dulness, to the fondling and the care of sensitive and inventive genius!*

But I conclude with a single further observation, on the inconvenience of carrying out so *barbarous* a piece of painting, and so unfaithful a representation, to such a country as India; and here, I know, that I shall instantly be met with the assertion, that if my remark has any reference to the *natives*, I may dismiss my anxiety, because nothing, in the way of painting or sculpture, can be too *barbarous* for eyes like theirs. I deny, however, both the inference and the premises; and I insist that the *Hindoo*s are judges, on such occasions, capable of putting the greater part of ourselves to the blush. Nay, the lower any opponents of this sort should place the *Hindoo*s, as to the scale of the arts, the more quick should I expect to find them as to whatever is *characteristic* in representation. For ourselves, we too often use lines in drawing, as we use words in writing, with very little reference to strict and characteristic exactitude; but the less a people are removed from nature, the more rigid are they in their demands of a faithful imitation of it. An animal, painted by a savage, may make an indifferent picture; but the savage will not paint a grey eye instead of a red one; five legs instead of four; nor a long tail instead of a short one.

VIATOR.

* On the Benefits to be obtained from the Establishment of Free Drawing-schools; and Schools of Chemistry and the Mathematics and on other Means of advancing the National Industry. By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. S. A. London 4to. 1817

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE CUSTOMS PECULIAR TO THE
DAYAKS, WHO INHABIT THE COUNTRY TO THE WESTWARD
OF THE BANJERMASIN RIVER IN BORNEO. BY C. M. 1816.

(From the *Malayan Miscellanies*, vol. II.)

THE following particulars of some of the customs of these independant savages were communicated to me by a Chinese at Banjar, named Pandian, who resided among them for about fifteen years. This man married a Dayak woman, by whom he had seven children.

Funeral Ceremonies.—The manner in which these are celebrated is not always the same, being more or less complicated, according as the deceased is wealthy or otherwise.

When a poor man dies, whose family or relations have not the means of incurring much expense on the occasion, the body is put into a kind of coffin, and this being placed upon four posts, at the distance of two or three feet from the ground, it is enclosed with a small railing and defended from the weather by a covering of leaves. The coffin is generally made of the piece of a trunk of a tree called plantang, which is scooped out like a trough; and when the body is deposited, the coffin and the top to it are well cemented with dammar. The friends or neighbours, who assist in the work, are then invited to partake of whatever food, &c. the relatives can afford to provide. If the deceased was possessed of considerable property, on the occasion of the body's being put into the coffin, muskets, &c. are fired, and the coffin itself is formed with more care, and ornamented with carved work, being in the same manner placed upon posts; but these are raised within side the house, passing through the floor, which is itself raised upon posts about five or six feet from the ground. In the bottom of the coffin there is a hole, into which is introduced a hollow bamboo, the end of which is fixed into the mouth of a jar placed underneath, and as the body dissolves, it passes through the bamboo down into the jar. To prevent the effluvia escaping, not only the top and body of the coffin are well cemented with dammar, but also the mouth of the jar and the aperture in the coffin, into which the opposite ends of the bamboo are fixed.

Nothing further is done till the relations

of the deceased are prepared to celebrate the future ceremonies, which do not take place till one or more persons, destined to be the slaves of the departed in the next world, are procured. If no delay occurs in getting them, or in making the necessary preparations for the feast that is to take place, it is necessary to wait till the bones only of the body are left in the coffin, but otherwise years may elapse before the ceremony and feast take place. All being ready, and the day fixed for the grand celebration, the coffin is buried, and the bones being taken out, are collected and carefully disposed in a strong wooden box, of sufficient dimensions to contain them. The destined slaves, who are either unfortunate captives, or, if such cannot be obtained, persons purchased for the purpose, are then brought forward, and during the seven days and nights of feasting which take place, and to which all the people are invited, the relations and friends of the deceased continue to dance round them, giving them to eat and drink, and treating them kindly. These unhappy victims are afterwards fixed in the earth up to their middle, opposite to the box containing the bones of the deceased. The children of the deceased then coolly and ceremoniously spear them, one after the other, according to seniority, after which the other persons present join in putting an end to their existence. The heads of the victims are then cut off by the children of the deceased, and the skulls being stripped of the flesh, &c., are perfumed and attached to the outside of the box containing the bones of the deceased.

This box is then placed in a kind of small house or shed, built on the top of a post about the height of a cocoa-nut tree. It is usual to erect this post at the spot where the deceased was born, however far that may be from where he died. The children or relations of the deceased consider that they owe this duty to their late parent or relative, and do not further concern themselves about the fate of the relics, but leave them to be carried away or blown down by the wind.

The expense attending a festival of this kind is very considerable, amounting often to five hundred dollars. As many as ten buffaloes and twenty hogs are sacrificed as offerings to the deceased, and afterwards eaten by the party. A kind of toddy extracted from rice is drunk to great excess, and much revelling prevails, amidst the maddening din of gongs and tomtoms, which are beaten incessantly. If the bones of the deceased require to be conveyed to a distance, they are attended by a great procession and concourse of people. In all this parade and shew there is a great deal of ostentation, the promoters of it being desirous of convincing the people that they are the children of rich and great persons. If a Dayak dies in a distant country, his body is buried, but his bones may be easily obtained to be conveyed to his home, for the purpose of having the funeral rites performed.

Marriage Ceremonies.—The celebration of marriage is much more simple, being performed in one day. The bride and bridegroom are placed each on a gong, with their faces towards the rising sun. The parents of the parties then besprinkle them with the blood of some animal; a buffalo, pig, or even a fowl: cold water is also sprinkled over them. Being next presented with a cup of arrack, they mutually pour half into each other's cup, take a draught, and exchange cups. The married couple afterwards withdraw to the house of the bride's parents, where a feast is prepared: but no such revelling takes place as in the case of the funeral ceremonies.

The Dayaks are without any regular government or constituted authorities. Riches however give both power and influence, and disputes are generally settled by the elders of the people: if their decisions are not agreeable to the parties, a

petty warfare ensues, when the slaves of the opponents are mutually captured or other property seized.

There is among the Dayaks but one general language, but many different dialects of it; it is rude and uncultivated, and contains many Malay words. Polygamy does not exist: this proceeds as much from the opposition it meets with on the part of the women, as from the inability of the men to keep more than one wife. Cousins can marry. The houses of the Dayaks, which are all raised upon posts, are large enough to contain several families, which all live together.

Rice of a superior quality is cultivated by the Dayaks; ladangs, however, are the only kind of fields they have, irrigation being unknown. At a difficult birth, the devil, who is supposed to be the cause of it, has offerings made to him, while loud music continues to play.

Riches consist in the number of jars, gongs, &c. The former are kept and displayed on great occasions, and are valued, some of them, at as high as a thousand dollars. Some of their jars have been handed down from Majapahit, from whence they deduce their origin. Some twenty years ago a speculative Banjerese, thinking to make a great profit by supplying the Dayaks with what could be got so cheap, and would sell to such advantage, resolved to procure a number of jars similar to those possessed by them; he accordingly deposited five hundred dollars, and took away one of these jars as a muster for others. The jars were made and carried to the Dayaks, and although apparently in no way inferior to the original, they were yet considered of so little value by the people themselves, that they would not sell to any advantage. The pattern was given back, and the five hundred dollars recovered. Gongs are not valued higher than they are actually worth.

TORTURE IN BRITISH INDIA?—TORTURE IN GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Among the reported "confessions, in the London Newspapers," of Robert Stainton Hartley, the wretched man who was executed at Penenden Heath, on the second of this month,

in consequence of his conviction, at the late Kent assizes, of the crime of stabbing Captain Owen, of the *Bellerophon* hulk, at Sheerness, you will have seen an account of an occurrence,

real or pretended, which the felon is stated to have described as taking place (no date) at Bombay, where he once found himself in consequence of entering on board a King's ship, after making his escape from Botany Bay: "Whilst on this station," we are told, "a gentleman on board the ship missed a valuable box of pearls; and, suspicion falling on a native Indian, he [the Indian] was put on shore, and dreadfully tortured, (his fingers and toe-nails being torn out) to make him confess. A few days before Hartley's execution, he [Hartley] confessed that he had been the thief; having stolen the pearls, and secreted them in a crevice in the ship's side, where they had slipped down to the bottom, and he could never get them again. Hartley wrote an account of this circumstance to the commander of the ship, who came to Maidstone, and immediately recognized Hartley as having been engaged, as an officer's servant, on board; and he [Hartley] assured him that the pearls still remained in the place where he had secreted them."

With an almost perfect conviction on my mind, that so much, at least, of this story, as relates to the torture pretended to have been inflicted on the native Indian, "to make him confess," and kinds of torture, too, that might seem to have been copied from the proceedings of Mr. Scott, the English agent at Bantam, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (related in your thirteenth volume, page 2); proceedings which, assuredly, offer so strong a contrast to those of our public functionaries at this day in India, and which are so much at variance with the noble precepts of the Marquess of Hastings, delivered at a Public Disputation at Fort William (same volume, page 52);—with this almost perfect conviction, I say, on my mind, I still think it desirable that a positive contradiction of the fact stated should appear in your pages; and it is to provoke such a contradiction that you are troubled with this letter.

It is to be admitted, that as the

newspapers inform us, the comrades of Hartley represent "truth as a stranger to his nature;" and, in addition to this, that from his situation on ship-board, he can only be expected to speak from rumour as to any description of treatment which may have really befallen the suspected native. Still, a formal contradiction is to be wished for, lest the practice of torture (and torture *before trial*!) should be imagined by any as really subsisting in British India; and, if Hartley is to be supposed as speaking only from rumour, then that rumour, though the tale should be false as to the particular individual, leaves this sting behind it, that it may be thought to have its basis in the reality of general custom.

To leave, too, the rumour without formal contradiction, is still the more inconvenient, because two years have not passed by, since (as recorded in the Asiatic Journal, vol. XII, p. 587) a conviction was actually had at Madras, of certain *Native* Officers of Police, for *torturing* their prisoners with the view to obtain a confession of guilt. Nay, the inconvenience is still greater, because the Advocate-General, in his reply, upon the trial referred to, declared to the Jury, that "in respect to the torture by *poochus*, however incredible it may sound to a British ear, those who are at all acquainted with the customs of the natives will readily believe it: it is notorious that among them it is a common mode of torture." Again, the possible recurrence (though always through the sole abuse of the power of *Native* Officers) is insinuated by the same Learned Gentleman, where he says, still addressing himself to the same Jury, "The case, on the part of the prosecution, will be more important in its consequences than any which I remember to have been brought before you;" and where he adds, "I persuade myself that you will, by the verdict you pronounce this day, protect the *natives* from a repetition of the brutal outrages of these low and base tyrants."

What serves, also, to strengthen the

suspicion of the possible frequency of the infliction of torture by *native* officers in *British India*, upon the bodies of *native* prisoners, is the circumstance adverted to, on the same occasion, by the Learned Judge, namely, that "mutilations or torments [in the nature of torture] have been formerly allowed and inflicted [in India] by the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws or governments." The ancient authorized practice is certainly to some extent an apology for the modern unauthorized abuse; and a further apology may be found for these officers, as *men*, by applying to their situation the remark made by Mr. Staveley (p. 589) for a different purpose: "It is an evil, that men are apt to be carried away by the impulse of their feelings, and, in the height of their indignation and reprobation of the crime, to involve as guilty all persons to whom accusation is attached." All these things, however, only unite to increase our apprehensions of the existence of the mischief, and to demand a more scrutinizing eye for its suppression; the practice of torture (and of torture *before trial*) appearing to rest itself, in India, not alone upon the common infirmity of our nature, through which we give way to anger toward the accused; not alone upon the common infirmity of *office*, through which men abuse the power that is delegated to them, and make those within their reach the sufferers; but also upon ancient custom, which must at once sanction the practice in the eyes of the oppressor, and prepare the oppressed for acquiescence. While speaking, likewise, of custom, it is but fair to suggest this partial apology for Mr. Scott, that what he did was no more than to yield to native practice, and to give his allowance to native cruelty.

I have insisted, in the foregoing paragraphs, upon the peculiar enormity of torture *before trial*, because this feature and its opposite, so important to a comprehensive view of the history of judicial torture, do not appear to

have been adverted to, either by Mr. Advocate General, or by the Learned Chief Justice, among their historical views of the subject; and because I have flattered myself that you will pardon the digression of a few concluding lines in explanation. It will have the effect of showing, by means of discrimination, the super-eminent detestableness of the crime to the witnessing of which, as it seems, British India is exposed; namely, that of torture *before trial*.

The Advocate-General (p. 588) is stated to have remarked, that "the attempting by torture to extract a confession in criminal matters, had always appeared to him among the most striking instances of the infirmity of the human understanding, and of the imperfection and degradation of human reason;" that it had ever excited his astonishment, that in any country raised one degree above the most savage barbarism, such practices could have been tolerated; and that "it cannot, however, be denied, that they have prevailed in states, after [their] arriving at no inconsiderable degree of refinement." Now, in justice to the states here alluded to (as, for example, to those of modern Germany), it must be observed, that the charge of "attempting by torture to extract confession" is made in too general terms; notwithstanding that the discriminating language to be now suggested, while it will take something from the excessive foolishness or wickedness of the act supposed, will leave little for us to be proud of on the score of the human understanding! The truth is (and the fact, and the views on which it is founded, afford the only plausible defence of torture), that in the states which have been mentioned, the use of torture is confined to the cases of prisoners *after trial*, and also to those where sentence of condemnation has been passed under the peculiar circumstances to be next adverted to.

Torture *after trial* is nothing else than one of the list of barbarous ex-

pedients to which legislators have had recourse under circumstances confessedly embarrassing. With a praiseworthy solicitude to save *innocence* from suffering the pains of guilt, certain legislators have permitted themselves to come to a determination, which, however excellent in theory, is mischievous in practice—that *no convicted person shall be executed but upon his own confession!* We all know the pain with which, in England, we are too often called upon to learn that convicts have died protesting their innocence. This is an occurrence which cannot take place in the foreign states where torture is lawful, because the practice is, after trial and conviction, to stay execution of the sentence till the convict has confessed his guilt; and it is thus that the “attempt by torture to extract confession, in states that have arrived at no inconsiderable degree of refinement,” is to be understood of *confession after trial*, and not of *confession before*. Such is the state of the law of torture, where that practice prevails among the states of the Continent of Europe; and such, and no other, was the law of torture which continued in Hanover, till recently abolished under the reign of his present Majesty.

We see, then, that some, at least, of

even those codes of law which admit of torture, are as free as our own from the monstrous absurdity and wickedness of inflicting torture *before trial*; torture in the last degree *absurd*, because, after an accused person has confessed, what *trial* remains? The occasional difficulty of coming to a perfectly satisfactory conclusion, as to the guilt or innocence of a culprit, after the most elaborate trial, (a difficulty which has so much perplexed lawgivers of old) is met at least with boldness by the present system of criminal justice in England; we may find some apology for those more cautious spirits which are yet contented with a confession wrung from the accused by torture; but we see that even the *laws* of the whole world, (or, at the worst, the laws of those states whose toleration of torture has astonished the Advocate-General of Madras) are totally guiltless of the crime of applying torture *before trial*. I am careful, in this place, to distinguish, with the Learned Chief Justice, the *laws* of a state from its *government*; and, for the “torments and mutilations that may have been inflicted by *governments*,” my observations are not responsible. *Power* is one thing; *law* is another.

JUSTITIA.

Jan. 8.

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. VI.—SCOTT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Mr. Edmund Scott, the subject of my present communication, sailed from England in the fleet, under the command of Capt. Lancaster, fitted out by the Company of Merchants of London trading to the East-Indies, in the year 1601, soon after their being chartered by Queen Elizabeth. The commander of this their first expedition left a small establishment for trade at Bantam, on the Island of Java, at his departure from that island in February 1602 (though it was not denominated a factory till the year

1609), the superintendence of which, owing to the death of the person left in command, devolved upon Mr. Scott. Upon his return to England in the year 1606, he published an account of what he had seen, with the following imposing title: “An exact discovery of the subtilties, fashions, pollicies, religion, and ceremonies of the East-Indians, as well Chyneses as Javans, there abyding and dwelling. Together with the manner of trading with those people, as well by us English, as by the Hollanders; as also what hath

happened to the English nation at Bantam in the East-Indies, since the 2d of February 1602, vntill the 6th October 1605. Whereunto is added a l'efe description of Jawa Maior. Written by Edmund Scott, resident there and in other places neere adioying, the space of three yeeres and a halfe. 1606." I quote the title at length for the sake of contrasting it with the epistle dedicatory, addressed to Sir William Romney, Knight, Alderman of London, and Governor of the East-India Company. In the latter, the writer's object and pretensions are contracted into much smaller dimensions: "Because heeretofore it hath been a vsuall custome, that those which first haue been resident in other forraigne countries, haue registred such matters as haue hapned worthy of note in their times, beeing in those partes of the maine continent land; wherefore I hauing been lately resident for your worship in the Island of Jawa Maior, toward the east parts of the world: albeit I am no scholler to performe it with an eloquent discourse; yet fearing, and withall beeing put in minde by some friendes, that if I neglected it, I should be condemned of slouth; haue thought good to present unto your worshipsse these few lines [about 60 closely printed pages]: the which may certifie you of the great blessings of God, both in preseruing the greatest quantitie of your goods and our liues; which are come home out of that rude and dangerous region, into our owne natieue country."

This work is scarce, and the details it contains are not only minute, but exact and credible; of which the relation of some particulars that reflect no great credit upon the writer, is in no small degree demonstrative. These two reasons have chiefly induced me to dissect his book for the amusement of your readers.

It is curious to observe the affectation of piety and meek resignation to the will of the Deity (whose name is conspicuous in almost every page of

the book) which the author manifests upon the most trifling occasion, and at the same time to peruse therein details of the grossest cruelty and barbarity, which were perpetrated by him with astonishing coolness and indifference. One instance of this barbarous disposition has already appeared in your Journal (vol. xiii, p. 2); which, as the writer who quotes it seems to be of opinion, would appear incredible had it not been recorded by the very person who operated upon the victim. The state of apprehension and tribulation in which they were constantly kept by the natives might justify abhorrence, and even some degree of severity, towards them, on the part of the resident, had the writer restrained his resentment so far at the time, and suffered it to evaporate afterwards in the *slopisms*, or vituperative terms which he applies to them in his book, all would have been well. These terms form not the least amusing part of the work, and may possibly have furnished Sir Edward Coke with the epithets he employed soon after this period against the celebrated Raleigh. "Beggarily slaves," "rascall sort of people," "heires of hell, and offspring of the diuel," "firebrands of hell," "damned crew," with liars, villains, thieves, cowards, bloody wretches, and other common-place terms of abuse, Mr. Scott pours forth with astonishing volubility.

It was natural to expect that, in this first effort to gain an establishment for the purposes of trade, great obstacles would be encountered, not merely through the jealousy of the natives, but from that of the Chinese traders, and especially of the Hollanders, who, though upon most occasions civil to Scott and his companions, the latter found out afterwards to be "lyers and knaves." The author confirms the fact that these people constantly pretended to be English; deriving, whenever they could, an advantage from the reputa-

tion for probity, which the latter, even at this time, possessed; and also imparting to them the odium which was caused by their occasional acts of aggression. Our author adopted the following expedient to distinguish the two people: "Fearing some of our men might be slaine instead of them, wee beganne to think how wee might make ourselves knowne from the Hollanders; and now the 17 of November drawing neere, the which wee held to be our Coronation day (for at that time, nor the yeere following, wee knew no other but that Queene Elizabeth was liuing), wee all suted our selves in new apparell of silke, and made vs all scarffes of white and redd Taffata, beeing our countrey's collours. Also, wee made a flagge with the redde crosse thorow the middle; and because wee that were the marchants would be knowne from our men, wee edged our scarffes with a deepe fringe of golde, and that was our difference.

"Our day beeing come, wee set up our banner of Sainet George vpon the top of our house, and with our drumme and shott wee marched vp and downe within our owne grounde, beeing but foureteene in number, wherfore wee could march but single one after another; plying our shotte, and casting our selues in rings and cresses.

"Many did aske us, why the Englishmen at the other house did not so? Wee told them they were no Englishmen but Hollanders, and that they had no king, but their land was ruled by Governours. The multitude of people did admire to see so fewe of vs deliver so much shotte: for the Jauans and Chyneses are no good shott.

"The redd and white scarffes and hatbands made such a shew, that the inhabitants of those partes had neuer seene the like: so that euer after that day, wee were knowne from the Hollanders; and many times the children in the streetes would run after vs, crying, *Oran Inggrces bayck, oran Hollanda jahad*; which is, 'the Eng-

lishmen are good, the Hollanders are naught.'"

His "Discourse" abounds in statements of depredations committed by the Chinese and natives on their property; and the continual attempts made to burn their residence. The horror inspired by the repeated alarms of fire is thus expressed by the writer: "Oh, this worde Fire! had it been spoken neere mee, either in English, Mallayes, Jauans, or Chyna, although I had beene sounde a sleepe, yet I should haue leaped out of my bedde: the which I haue done some times, when our men in their watch haue but whispered one to another of fire; in-somuch that I was forced to warne them not to talke of fire in the night, except they had great occasion; and not onelic myselte, but my fellowes Thomas Tudde and Gabriell Tower-son, who after our watches had been out, and wee beaute a sleepe, our men manie times haue sounded a drum at our chamber doores, and wee neuer heard them; yet presently after, they haue but whispered to themselves of fire, and wee all haue ranne out of our chambers. I protest before God, I would not sleepe so many nights in feare againe for the best shippes lading of pepper that euer came from thence."

The natives varied their attacks by occasionally pelting them with stones. He says: "The 22 day of August, at night, there were certaine Jauans gotten into a great yeard hard by our house, who, when wee were singing of a psalm (which we did use to doe when wee did set our watch), these rogues threw stones at our windowes as if they would haue beaten downe our house; and some of the stones came in at the windowes, and missed vs very narrowly." Hereupon the pious Mr. Scott and his psalm-singing companions, concluding that the pelters must have passed through the house of a Chinese adjoining, demanded admittance, and being refused, "ranne against the doore, and brake it downe:" they entered the house

swearing horrible oaths, and finding only women and children, "set their rapiers to their breastes, and made them kneele down, and hold up their hands for pardon, for their speach was gone for feare." The writer takes credit to himself for not "doing execution upon them;" and for not slaying any of the Javanese, being unable to find them. In consequence of this exploit, they were shortly after pelted by the Chinese, "the which, if we could have knowne them," says he, "should have payd dæere for it."

He tells a curious tale of the practices of certain natives of Lampon, an island in the Straits of Sunda, who arrived in a junk, and came boldly into the town, and he says, "Not onelie in the euenings and nights come into houses and cutt off the people's heads, but at noone dayes, insomuch that for the space of a moneth, wee could take little rest for the greuous crying out of the people. One day, while we were sitting at dinner, they came and fook a woman, beeing our next neighbour, and muffled her so with a sacke, that she could not cry, and so carried her into a tuft of bushes on our backside, and there cutt her throate, and meant to have cut off her head, if they had had time. There were some Jauan women that would cutt off their husband's heads in the night, and sell them to these people. The reason why they doe make these hard adventures is, their king giues them a woman for every stanger's head they bring him; wherefore many times they would digge vp such as were new buried at Bantam, and cut off their heads, and so coussen their king."

A successful attempt to set fire to their warehouse by the natives is related at considerable length, and displays great ingenuity. They dug a mine in an adjoining garden, where they planted tobacco (which by the bye is a very early instance of the growth of this herb in the East-Indies) and other vegetables, and disguised

their labour by an appearance of attention to horticulture. They at length undermined the floor of the warehouse, and applied fire, which soon made its way among the goods without immediate observation, until "the funke and smoake" alarmed them. The neighbours very obligingly tendered their assistance, and lent an able hand to steal what the fire spared. An inquisition was immediately set on foot to discover the author and the abettors of this criminal act, and the horrible tragedy formerly adverted to then followed, in the torture and execution of the supposed agents. Some of the criminals belonged to "greate men," and these, of course, escaped; though some "the Jauans did offer to sell them to us," he says, "and wee did beat the price, as one would doe about an oxe or a calfe; but they held them so deare, that I durst not deale with them. They were so fit instruments for their purposes, beeing practised in all villany, that they would not part with them without a great summe; for the Jauans and the Chyneses, from the highest to the lowest, are all villanes, and have not one sparke of grace in them. Amongst all other of the diuellic instruments heere upon earthe, there was one of the King's bloud, called Pangean Mandelycko, who kept one of these nyne villanes in his house: one day he comming to our house to buye cloth, wee desired him hee would deliver this fellowe into our hands, promising him that wee would cause our generall to give him thanks when hee came, and that hee shoulde bee no loser by it; but by no meanes hee would not: wee tould him how good it would bee for their cuntry to roote out such villanes as they were: hee answered againe that wee should tell those so that had the government of the country in their hands, or cared for the good of the cuntry, for hee did not." Shortly after, this "ungodly Pangean," who cared for neither king nor protector,

made many "shrewd attemptes" to burn their house himself; gave them and the king a great deal of trouble, and was in the end banished.

Not long afterwards, a Chinese neighbour having beaten his wife, she ran away from him and ensconced herself in the English premises. The alarm she caused by this measure to the inmates, Mr. Scott himself shall describe: "In the night, after our watch was set, one of our men went into our backside, the which place wee did all very much frequent night and day (they being afflicted with what Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt calls the *wooly wambles*), but as hee was coming back, and being a little starlight, he saw the woman stand in the pepper-house doore, who came forth to take breath: hee presently swore a greate oath; a woman, or the diuell in the likeness of a woman! for it was very straunge to see such cattell within the English pale at that time of night. I walking in our gallery and hearing this, remembered that I had read of many men that had bene overthrowne by the deceit of women, beganne to grow in great feare and suspition that some Chynes, or this envious Pangean, whom I lately intreated of, had sent her with some secret fyrework, to work the destruction of us all; wherefore I ranne downe and caused her to bee searched and examined presently; when no thing could be found. I threatened downe the admirall's men that watched there, that they had brought in their w—s, the which they all foreswore; then I threatened our owne men, who sware likewise to the contrary; but I, not satisfied yet, and purposing to know the truth, locked her vp in a porch all night, and tooke the key with mee.

"I was neuer so vexed in my lyfe with a woman, although I thinke many a good man hath: I considering of it in the night, thought it might very well bee as the woman said; and knowing again that it was an ordinary thing for the Chyneses to beat their

wiues: wherefore I now thought it would prooue some such iest: the next morning her husband came, who falling down one his marrow bones, desired mee to bee good to him; for having so lately tortured some Chyneses, hee thought I would torture him. But in my conceit hee needed no more plague or punishment than such a wife: wherefore I presently dismissed them both."

Here follows a tirade against the Javanese wives; some of whom, he says, poisoned their husbands, who would have died, had they not "drunke euery one of them a good quantite of beazer stone (bezoar); but their faces and necks brake out in that manner it would haue pittied a bodie to haue scene them." This is succeeded by an eulogy upon the virtues of "beazer-stone," which he surely holds, he says, "to bee the thing, next vnder God, that hath preserved the moste of our liues that haue bene long resident there:" a portion of that sanative cheese produced from the pocket of the *médecin malgré lui*, would perhaps have been nearly as efficacious.

Meeting with injuries through sundry breaches of faith on the part of the Government, Scott went boldly to the Protector, whom, to his surprise, he found to be under the influence of, or "commanded" by an old woman, who, he says, "although she bee not of the King's blood, but onely for her wisdom is held in such estimation amongst them of all sortes, that she ruleth as if she were sole byc queene of that country." In presence of the old lady, he reproached the protector and his court for their breach of covenant, and threatened them with such vengeance when the next fleet arrived, that those personages underwent almost as much disorder as Felix appears to suffer, in Hogarth's humorous, though profane picture, while listening to the apostle Paul.

It must be allowed that this handful of Englishmen did not want spirit

The writer says, "wee were growne a common admiration amongst them all; that wee, being so few, should carry such a porte as wee did, neuer putting vp the least wrong that was offered either by Jauans or Chyneses, but alwaies did iustice our owne selves. And when the Protectour did wrong vs himselfe, it was knowne wee did not spare to tell him of it soundly, and in such sorte, that hee wanted verie much of his will."

The latter part of the "Discourse" is filled with descriptions of various pageants represented at the Bantam Court, on the circumcision of the young king, and other occasions. These descriptions are curious, but are so extremely diffuse, prolix, and in some parts obscure, that it would extend this communication beyond its just length were I to borrow them. Huge devils, a giant, which by estimation "might be some three hundred foot in height," with furious beasts, strange fowls, and serpents and fishes, and bellish music from metal pans called Tombago, diversify the scenes which the writer places before us. "Likewise," he says, "amongst some of these shoves, there came in junks sayling, artificially made (query, where do junks grow?) being loaden with caskes and rice. Also in these, were significations of historicall matters of former times, both of the Old Testament, and of cronicle matters of the countrey and Kings of Jaua. All these inuentions the Jaurans have bene taught in former times by the Chyneses, or at least the most part of them: for they themselves are but blockheads, and some they have learned by Gossarats, Turkes, and other nations which come thither to trade."

After a "turmoyle" with the Hollanders, who, getting drunk, attacked our countrymen, and wounded some with their *snicker-snass*, but were "beaten and persued to their one gates;" the author quits the scene of tribulation for England, on 7th October 1605.

The particulars recorded in his *description of Java Major, with the manners and fashions of the people*, are pretty faithful; at least they are free from the exaggerations most fatal to an early traveller's veracity. The natives, he says, are proud, idle and poor; their slaves consume their wealth, and eat faster than their pepper grows. The *running a-muck* he thus speaks of: "If any Jauan have committed a fact worthy of death, and that he be pursued by any, whereby he thinketh hee shall die, hee will presently draw his weapon, and cry *Amucke*, which is as much as to say, *I am resolved*; not sparing to murder either man, woman or childe which they can possibly come at, and he that killeth most, dieth with greatest honor and credit."

Of the Chinese inhabitants he speaks with great contempt, allowing them to be very ingenious and industrious, and thereby drawing to themselves all the wealth of the country. He says, "they are very craftie people in trading, vsing all kind of cosoning and deceit which may possible be deuised. They are surely the most effeminate and cowardliest people that liue. If a poulcet in the night chance to come out of the woods amongst their hennies, it is enough to make a hundred of them cry out, as if there were a thousand men in armes against them."

He describes their paper sacrifices, and observes, "I haue many times asked them, to whom they burne their sacrifices? and they haue answered mee, to God: but the Gosserats and Turkes, which are there say, they burne it to the dinell. If they doe so, they are ashamed to confesse it."

I conclude, Mr. Editor, my review of this curious old work, with the same expressions which the author employs to wind up his dedicatory epistle:

"All which, I hope, will be to your good liking."

DAVUS NON CEDIPUS.

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, WITH REMARKS.

An abstract of the accounts respecting the revenues and disbursements, the trade and sales of the East-India Company, which are annually laid before Parliament, agreeably to the Act, 54 Geo. III. c. 36, exhibited in a concise, perspicuous form, and accompanied by occasional remarks, cannot prove an uninteresting article to the readers of this Journal.

The last series was laid before Parliament in June 1822, and exhibits statements respecting the before-men-

tioned matters, for four years ending 1820-21, according to the latest advices, the last year being given per estimate.

The annual revenues and charges of Bengal are represented in this document under the respective heads, distributed into the particular items of income and expenditure, with the following result, in current rupees, which are converted into sterling money, at 2s. per current rupee :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
Total gross revenue, 11,62,15,136..	12,37,03,696..	12,19,41,983..	12,81,62,600	
Total charge,	8,48,39,239..	9,08,73,767..	8,92,04,512..	8,34,17,133
Net revenue..... Rs.	3,13,75,897	3,28,29,929	3,27,37,471	4,47,45,467

Some of the items, wherein the income and charges can be contrasted, are here shewn :

Mint or coinage duties and profits.

	Gross Revenue.	Charge.
1817-18	2,48,007 ..	2,19,247
1818-19	6,59,158 ..	3,68,204
1819-20	5,07,755 ..	4,74,481

Post-Office

1817-18	5,27,032 ..	4,09,409
1818-19	5,42,737 ..	4,62,462
1819-20	6,33,955 ..	4,03,334

Stamps.

1817-18	13,09,790 ..	5,20,908
1818-19	13,93,508 ..	5,80,571
1819-20	14,61,280 ..	6,51,610

Customs.

1817-18	86,41,591 ..	10,54,813
1818-19	74,17,802 ..	10,83,340
1819-20	73,82,537 ..	10,41,337

Judicial.

1817-18	8,39,814 ..	1,01,77,306
1818-19	8,55,405 ..	83,64,089
1819-20	8,15,344 ..	84,15,850

In the last item, the revenues arise from fees and fines, as well as licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, &c in Bengal, Benares, Oude and the conquered provinces ; and the charges are on account of the Supreme Court of Judicature and incidental charges ; and those of the Sudder and Zillah country and police establishment in

Bengal, Behar, and Orissa ; with the judicial charges in Benares, Oude, and the conquered provinces. The reader will not fail to observe the large amount of charge in the year 1817-18.

From the Net Revenue, as shewn above, must, however, be deducted the interest due on debts, which is exhibited in another part of this official statement, viz.

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21.
	£ 1,598,876	£ 1,516,684	£ 1,798,798	per estimate. 1,809,600

Which leaves a surplus revenue for Bengal, as follows :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
	£ 1,538,713	£ 1,766,209	£ 1,474,949	2,664,947

The estimated increase in the surplus revenue for the year 1820-21, seems to result from the large augmentation of the profit accruing from the opium sales, amounting to full fifty lacs over and above the average profit of the preceding three years. The customs fall off. Is this an evidence of the depressed state of the private trade compared with former years ?

The aggregate annual revenues and charges of Madras are as follows, given in pagodas, convertible into sterling money, at the rate of 8s. per pagoda :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21.
Total Gross Revenue.	1,34,53,268 ..	1,34,03,580 ..	1,35,17,510 ..	1,31,61,589
Total charge.....	1,36,88,135 ..	1,49,47,612 ..	1,42,37,110 ..	1,38,50,420
Net Charge or Deficiency of Revenue }	2,34,867 ..	15,44,032 ..	7,19,600 ..	6,88,831

The following are some of the items :

The following are some of the items :				Customs.			
Mint.				Gross Revenue.		Charge.	
	Gross Revenue.		Charge.	1817-18 ..	12,66,649 ..	2,64,186	
1817-18 ..	11,322 ...	57,899		1818-19 ..	12,69,292 ..	2,62,750	
1818-19 ..	34,207 ..	56,134		1819-20 ..	13,46,648 ..	2,74,385	
1819-20 ..	18,125 ..	50,714		Judicial.			
Post-Office.				1817-18 ..	5,06,938 ..	8,97,556	
1817-18 ..	49,777 ..	63,919		1818-19 ..	4,92,702 ..	9,72,826	
1818-19 ..	53,696 ..	61,267		1819-20 ..	5,44,649 ..	9,58,443	
1819-20 ..	55,297 ..	60,051		A further increase in the charges at this Presidency is to be made on account of interest upon debt. The following statement exhibits the net deficiency of Revenue in sterling money :			
Stamps.				1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
1817-18 ..	1,18,611 ..	10,165					
1818-19 ..	1,16,267 ..	8,524					
1819-20 ..	1,29,297 ..	8,909					
Net deficiency of revenue, } <i>ut supra</i> ,		£93,947		£617,613	£287,840	£275,532	
Interest on Debt.....		127,018 ..		130,117 ..	177,226 ..	166,972	
Net surplus Charge.....				£220,965	£747,730	£465,066	£442,504

It will be observed, that besides the excess of charge in the judicial item, which must ever be the case (unless the administration of justice be made, as in some parts of Malwa heretofore, a source of profit by selling the various offices,) the Mint and the Post-Office exhibit defalcations. The excess in the Mint expenses may easily be accounted for by the charges which must have arisen from the new coinages and other connected causes. The trifling increase in the head of customs, accrues

not from the customs at the Madras ports, but chiefly from the interior, from the Carnatic, Tanjore, the ceded and conquered provinces. The salt sales are the most productive source of revenue, yielding in the year 1819-20 (the succeeding year's statement being estimated) net profit of 7,23,969 pagodas.

The Bombay revenues and charges are in the aggregate as follows: in rupees, convertible into sterling money at the rate of 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
Total Gross Revenue,	1,15,77,292 ..	1,47,57,340 ..	1,40,26,065 ..	2,40,20,100
Total charge.	1,67,62,549 ..	2,21,52,834 ..	2,12,96,394 ..	2,86,33,817
Net Charge or Deficiency.....	51,85,257	73,95,494	72,70,329	46,13,717

To the foregoing charge must be added, as in the former instances, the charge for debt, which in this instance

is small. The following will be the state of the revenue in sterling money :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
Net deficiency of revenue, } <i>ut supra</i> ,	£583,341	£831,993	£817,912	£519,043
Interest on Debt	26,528 ..	36,811 ..	29,671 ..	24,525
Surplus Charge.....	£609,869	£868,804	£847,583	£543,568

Of the items, the following may be compared with respect to their income and charges :

	Mint.		
	Gross Revenue. Rupees.	Charges. Rupees.	
1817-18 ..	43,532 ..	17 788	
1818-19 ..	67,720 ..	18 806	
1819-20 ..	48,780 ..	31,617	
	Post-Office.		
1817-18 ..	52,617 ..	33 829	
1818-19 ..	52,269 ..	40 309	
1819-20 ..	56 483 ..	11,333	
	Customs.		
1817-18 ..	22,63,962 ..	3,41 511	
1818-19 ..	27,39,013 ..	3,02,623	
1819 20 ..	24,06,751 ..	3,77,710	
	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20
Income.....	12,42,119 ..	15,49,478 ..	16,12 907 ..
Expenditure	7,80,508 ..	8,55,591 ..	9,06,943 ..
Profit,.....Rupees	4,61,611	Rs. 6,93,844	Rs. 7,05 964
			Rs. 6,42,103

Bencoolen exhibits the following result : The Dollar is convertible into

sterling at the rate of 5s. the dollar ; and the current rupee at 2s. the rupee :

	1817-18 Dollars.	1818-19 Dollars.	1819-20 C. Rupees.	1820-21. C. Rupees.
Total Charges.....	369,465 ..	392 489 ..	12,57,993 ..	11,71,571
Total Revenue	55,878 ..	39,952 ..	80 185 ..	81,334
Charge or Deficiency of Revenue	313,587	352,537	11,77,808	10,90,237
Or in Sterling Money,	£78,297	£88,134	£117,780	£109,024
Add Interest on Debt	596	659	414	500
Net Surplus Charge	£78,993	£88,793	£118,194	£109,524

This result does not exactly correspond with the statement in the parliamentary account, for there is an error therein (see No. 7, p. 18) in subtracting the amount of revenue from the amount of charge of 1,000

dollars, in the column of year 1817-18.

Prince of Wales' Island shews likewise an excess of charges : the sums are in dollars, convertible into sterling at 5s. per dollar :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
Charges, Civil, Military, Bridges, and Fortifications.....	401,107...	325,647...	305,904...	337,613
Land Revenues, Customs and Fines.....	226,340...	228,110...	199,754...	193,830
Net Charges	174,767...	97,537...	106,150...	143,783
Add Expenses of Detachments.....	138,328...	109,043...	135,275...	93,600
Surplus Charge, or Deficiency of Revenue.....	313,095...	206,580...	241,425...	237,383
In Sterling Money.....	£78,274...	51,645...	60,356	59,346

The charge for St. Helena is as follows : of which a part is to be defrayed by Government. The charges are under the heads of Civil, Military, and

for Buildings and Fortifications; and the Revenue arises from Rents, Licenses, and Fines :

Charge	£257,007...	296,785...	169,453...	275,554
Revenue	1,438...	2,693...	175...	989
Net Charge, or Deficiency of				
Revenue.....	£ 255,569...	294,092...	169,278...	274,565

The expense for Civil Establishments at the three Presidencies are thus exhibited :

	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21
Bengal	£742,536...	£1,231,273...	£972,865...	£907,932
Madras	358,958...	287,016...	251,630...	306,951
Bombay.....	107,051...	92,533...	136,635...	289,567
Total.....	£1,208,545...	£1,610,822...	£1,361,130	£1,504,450

From the whole statement it results that in the year 1817-18 there was a net surplus revenue in India of £329,626; in 1818-19, a deficiency to the amount of £257,495; in 1819-

20, a deficiency to the amount of £151,711; and in 1820-21, an excess of the revenue over the expenditure of £1,258,840.

(To be concluded in our next.)

VOYAGE FROM BOMBAY TO MOCHA.

By a Civil Servant on the Calcutta Establishment.

WE sailed from Bombay on the 7th of January 1822, with a fair and fresh breeze, which soon enabled us to lose sight of the island of Colaba and of its light-house. For the first week we made rapid progress enough, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five miles a day (we had no chronometer on board, and were obliged to determine our longitude by the dead reckoning). The second week we had nothing but a series of light winds and almost continual calms, which, lasting as long as they did, grew exceedingly *annoyans*. On the 26th of January, we obtained sight of very high land for the first time, which we determined in our own minds to be Cape Bogatshua. It would seem, however, to have been the high land between that cape and Kissen. On the 27th an important event (but the catching of a fish is so at sea), we saw a boat stretching across, as we supposed, from Shular to the coast of Barbera, and from four P.M. until eight of that day we had the land distinctly in sight, lofty, craggy, and barren in its appearance. On the 29th, about noon, we discerned, at the distance of fifteen or sixteen miles, high land, which we hoped would prove to be Cape Babelmandel. However, on taking the

observation at noon, and on our nearer approach to it, the latitude answered nearly to that laid down for Cape Aden, which it was. We passed this cape and Back Bay, of which we had a very distinct view in the evening. On the morning of the 30th Cape Babelmandel was in sight, distant apparently about twenty miles on one side, and the African coast, very lofty, with a considerable haze about it, on the other; we saw also the islands termed the Eight Brothers. Between nine and ten we entered the little or narrow strait between the cape and island of Babelmandel, with a beautiful breeze, the sea running tolerably high, and the waves breaking angrily at the base of the jutting rocks called Perim, which the charts lay down as another name for the island in question. The Arabs on board called it Meeyoon, for what reason I could not ascertain. At half-past ten, we had established ourselves in the Red Sea. At two P.M. we saw the Dite Grove indistinctly, at half-past three it was in full view, as were the white town and lofty minarets of the mosques of Mocha. At sun-set we anchored safely in the roads, firing a salute of five, which was answered by three guns from the fort.

The next morning, the 31st January,

we landed, and proceeded to the English Resident's, Capt. Hutchinson's (of the Bombay Establishment), followed by crowds of natives, clamouring in the most barbarous manner, and to be dispersed only by the myriads of Kúmashees. As you have been at Mocha, it would be only taking up your time unnecessarily to describe it. We paid our visit to the dola, at whose house we saw also the cuteebash, or second dola, and drank (the usual beverage here) coffee, made from the husk ; but it is, in my opinion, much inferior to coffee made from the berry. The dola lent us in the evening horses (with Arab saddles and sharp stirrups), to ride through the town, and to the Date Grove, the only trace of vegetation in the vicinity of Mocha.

The second day of our landing being Friday, we had an opportunity of witnessing the exercise of the horses, in the great square, after the return of the dola, and the chief inhabitants from the principal mosque. The spectacle was worth seeing, but I should have been better pleased to have seen the riders of the horses throw their spears instead of merely brandishing them. The horses were very small and lean, but seemed well trained, and turned with great facility. The march of the Arab troops, the infantry, is curious, their war song, and the circumstance of leaning their left hands on each other as they march.

The town suffered very little by the bombardment ; the northern and southern forts were completely dismantled, but are about to be reconstructed. The English have, however, been gainers by the treaty subsequent to the bombardment ; the anchorage duty of four hundred German crowns was taken off from British ships, thereby, and the import and export duties

reduced from three and a half to two and a quarter per cent. The Resident, it was also stipulated, should be allowed to ride on horseback when and where he pleased, to have free ingress or egress to and from all the gates of Mocha, amongst others the Shekh Shadely gate ; and none of those under the British Government or flag to be insulted on account of their religion.

The old English factory is tumbling fast to ruins ; the Dutch one exists no longer ; the French have a house here (for which they pay rent, and on the top of which the white flag is hoisted every Sunday), but no representative.

The Arab ship, which brought us here from Bombay, goes no farther ; we have, therefore, been obliged to hire what is termed a bhugla, or sort of dow, to carry us on to Cosseir, for seven hundred dollars. The Nakhoda engages to sail in two days hence, to touch only at Lohia, if necessary, for water, and at Judda for a pilot, and from Judda to Cosseir, to take in no return hajees or pilgrims, or, indeed, any one else, without our permission. The boat is but a small one, but such as it is, we must endeavour to prosecute our route, as no other opportunity offers.

We are in daily expectation of the return of the Antelope cruiser from Cosseir. She carried thither the first half of Sir John Malcolm's party which left Bombay on the 17th of November last, and arrived here on the 2d of December. She was to wait at Cosseir for dispatches from Mr. Salt at Cairo, and would, therefore, bring us news from Egypt, as well as from Europe. Sir John Malcolm, who left Bombay in the Teignmouth on the 2d of December, arrived here in the latter end of that month, and proceeded onwards after a delay of twenty-four hours only.—*Cal. Jour.*

Poetry.

T O A D A.

(From the Madras Courier.)

'Twas a moment of bliss in that calm hour of night,
When thy hand at thy casement I pressed within mine
While thy blue eyes beamed love in the soft moony light
That darted its rays thro' the mantling vine.

'Twas a moment of bliss—when the sigh of our parting
 Was borne on a kiss, sweet as rosebuds, when morn
 Its first gorgeous tinge of the sunbeam is darting,
 To dry up the dew-bells that shine on the thorn.

In that still hour of rapture, the sounds that were heard
 Were the soft-whispered vows of affection and love ;
 And we thought not a thought,—and we spake not a word,
 That would sully a saint or a seraph above.

The green leaves and blossoms the lattice that shaded,
 Shone bright in the starlight that glimmered around ;
 And the colourless flow'rs of the vines, that had faded,
 Were twined with the fillet thy white brow that bound.

Dost thou think of that cottage, so peaceful and sweet,
 Where our youth's radiant garden of friendship and love
 Was reared in the sunshine of Hope's fair retreat,
 And cheer'd by the music that rang thro' the grove ?

Oh ! yes !—there's a spirit that breathes to my bosom,
 Thy faithful remembrance of all that was dear ;
 And mem'ry restores to me, rich in its blossom,
 Thy love ;—thy sad parting ;—its sigh, and its tear.

OLD AGE.

Days of my youth ! ye have glided away ;
 Hairs of my youth ! ye are frosted and grey ;
 Eyes of my youth ! your keen sight is no more ; ●
 Cheeks of my youth ! ye are furrow'd all o'er ;
 Strength of my youth ! all your vigour is gone ;
 Thoughts of my youth ! all your visions are flown.

Days of my youth ! I wish not your recall ;
 Hairs of my youth ! I'm content you should fall ;
 Eyes of my youth ! ye much evil have seen ;
 Cheeks of my youth ! bath'd in tears have you been ;
 Thoughts of my youth ! ye have led me astray ;
 Strength of my youth ! why lament your decay ?

Days of my age ! ye will shortly be past ;
 Pains of my age ! yet awhile can ye last ;
 Joys of my age ! in true wisdom delight ;
 Eyes of my age ! be religion your light ;
 Thoughts of my age ! dread not the cold sod ;
 Hopes of my age ! be ye fix'd on your God !

Honourable George Tucker.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, on Thursday evening the 20th of June : the late Lord Bishop in the chair.

At this meeting the Rev. Dr. Parish, Mons. Duvaucel, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, Lieut. Herbert, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. John Grant, were elected members of the Society.

Professors Rossmiessen and Oersted, of Copenhagen, were also duly elected honorary members.

Major General Hardwicke presented, in the name of Major Gall, a stuffed specimen of the *Diomedea Fuliginosa*, or *Sooty Albatross*, for the museum.

The Major-General also presented a stuffed two-headed buffalo calf, in the name of Mr. Henry Sewell, of the Madras civil service, with a drawing. This calf, according to Mr. Sewell's information, was the produce of a healthy buffalo cow, at a village on the north bank of the river Godavery, in the district of Rajmundry, in February last, and lived about four hours after its birth. The four eyes appeared perfect, the two mouths well formed, the nostrils open, and it breathed freely, but did not attempt to suck the cow. This animal was of the usual size of a buffalo calf, at its birth. The two heads are so placed, that viewing them exactly between, and in the line of their conjunction, two eyes only are seen ; the snouts diverge, so that one of the faces turns to the right, and the other to the left. The ears are ovate, of the natural size, and erect ; in number only three, equidistant from each other, and their position forming nearly an equilateral triangle, one of which is exactly in front. The neck is of the natural shape and length, and is in juxta-position with the two heads, which unite at their occipital bones. It is to be regretted that the bones of the head and neck were not preserved for anatomical investigation.

Several snakes, in spirits, were presented by Mons. Duvaucel, who also favoured the museum with a stuffed *Dolphus Gangeticus*. Mons. Duvaucel intended to have communicated at the same time some observations on the respiration of the *Citacea*, but the unexpected discovery of an *organe double*, to which he ascribes a direct action on the lungs, obliges him to dissect and examine more individuals of the same species. The result he proposes to lay before the Society at the next meeting.

Lieut. C. Rogers transmitted a specimen of the hand-writing of a Lama of Tartary, —the character being that which is used in Bhote or Thibet proper.

A curious long-haired female goat, was

presented by Mr. Bentley, in the name of Captain Bales of Bombay.

Two beautiful coral trees, on stands, were presented by Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. Siddons, in the name of Mr. Rogerson, of his Majesty's Commissariat at the Cape, transmitted the skin of a giraffe, or camel-leopard, the existence of which has been frequently called in question ; and in the name of Henry Wood, of the civil service, the skin of an eyland, one of the stateliest animals found in the interior of the Cape, which grows to the height of nearly fifteen hands, or five feet, and is said, in appearance, to be a good deal like the Indian bull. The skins of three bucks and of three seals were also received from the same contributor.

Mr. Siddons also presented part of a fish, supposed to be the snout, measuring four feet six inches in length, and about two inches in its narrowest circumference. It is full of projecting points like a brier, and very supple. The fish from which it was taken was caught at Sydney Cove, while the *John Bull* was lying there, and the commander of that vessel brought it to Calcutta.

The Council of the Cambridge Philosophical Society having received from the Asiatic Society eight volumes of the *Researches*, presented the first number of their *Transactions*, which is the only one at present published.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences also presented to the Society the second part of the fourth volume of their *Memoirs*.

A communication was read upon the nature of cement, and of the different methods of using it as regards the practice of the natives of India compared with that of Europeans, by Lieut. D. Thomas. The same gentleman appears to have succeeded in constructing a kiln, by means of which lime may be burnt throughout the country, as in Europe, without mixing fuel with the *konkur*. His description of the plan is accompanied by a drawing.

A translation of a passage from the *Mahabharat*, by Captain Fell, was read by the secretary.—*Cut. Gov. Gaz.* June 27.

POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately has never we believe been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee, furnished to the Governor General, the population of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, was estimated at 500,000, and

according to another calculation in 1814, at 700,000. The former return was given on the authority of the magistrates of Calcutta, but the date on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the town.

The recent employment however of four assessors, to revise the whole of the rates assessed upon the houses, buildings, and premises of Calcutta, seemed to the magistrates to present a favourable opportunity of obtaining an accurate census of the population, which one of the gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare, from authentic statements furnished by the assessors, the result of which we have now the pleasure to submit to the readers of *John Bull*.

The following are the returns given for the four divisions of Calcutta.

Total Christians . . .	13,138
Moh	
Hind	118,203
Chin	414

Total 179,517

The total amount and former estimates is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by the assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Malacca ditch, at the northern extremity, to the circular road at the southern circuit of Chowringee, is not more than four miles and a-half, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a-half. The lower or southern division of the city, which comprises Chowringee, is but thinly peopled, the houses of Europeans widely scattered; and Kolingah, which is a part of it, is chiefly occupied by natives. The division between Dhurumtollah and Bow Bazar has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of country-born Christians, who reside in the town with their families. The north division, between the Bow Bazar and Muchooa Bazar, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The upper division to the north of Muchooa Bazar, is comparatively speaking but thinly covered with habitations, presenting towards the north and east extensive gardens, large tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable, therefore, that the large estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods, may be owing to the crowds of artisans, labourers, servants, and sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every country

which constantly meet the eye in every part of the town. Indeed the numbers entering the town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing sircars and peons at all the principal outlets of the town. The peons counted the passengers by flinging to the sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the carriages and hackeries; and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, besides carriages and horses. Upon the whole, then, it appears to be the opinion of the magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000, and numbers entering the town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable papers from which we have taken the above account will be printed for the information of the public.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY ON THE EXCAVATION OF A TANK.

Some of our readers may recollect the occurrence of a curious natural phenomenon on the excavation of the tank facing the corner of Esplanade Row, where it joins the Dhurumtollah, about five years ago. On digging to the depth of about sixty feet from the surface, for the purpose of deepening the water, numerous mossy trunks of trees, standing in an erect position, were discovered. Although much decayed, there appeared no reason to doubt that their position was natural, and that they had actually grown there at some former period. The trunks and the branches of the latter diverged in various directions into the surrounding earth, precisely as they would have done had they been alive. This singular discovery, we remember, caused a good deal of speculation at the time. Of the numerous conjectures as to the mode in which trees could have vegetated at so great a depth below the present level of the country, two only appeared to be tolerably rational. Agreeably to one of these suppositions, their existence was to be accounted for on facts connected with the generally-admitted belief, that the soil of the lower parts of Bengal is alluvial, and that the deposit constituting the alluvion is constantly on the increase. Admitting this theory, the roots of these trees, now sunk so many fathoms below ground, might at some remote period have been level with its surface, while not a particle of the present superincumbent mass of earth was yet collected. On the other supposition,

the appearance of these trunks so far below ground was entirely accidental, and arose probably from there having been formerly some deep water-course at the particular spot, on the banks of which they must have grown. Tradition said that the Hoogly had formerly run considerably to the east of its present channel; and on an ancient map of Calcutta, the site of a nullah studded with trees, where the Durrumtullah now stands, was actually traced out. Of these two opinions, there is now additional reason to conceive that the first was most consistent with truth. The very same appearances have offered themselves on deepening the great tank on the Chowringhee road, opposite the general post office, within the last few days: large masses of wood having been found under similar circumstances with the former, at a distance of full forty feet below ground. We have examined some pieces of the wood, which have exactly the appearance of old, solid timber, in a state of decay. We are not naturalists enough to deliver any determined opinion on the cause of these extraordinary excavations: the phenomenon is, however, well worthy the attention of those who pursue the study of natural history. We shall add merely one other fact, which would seem to make for the generality of these appearances. It is in our recollection, to have seen it stated in the public prints some years ago, that a golden image, and the body of a boat, had been found a long way under ground on the digging of a tank in some part of Garden Reach.—*Cal. John Bull, 6th Janv.*

SURVEY OF ARMEGON SHOAL.

Public Department.

Fort St. George, 19th July 1822.—The following Extract from Capt. Maxfield's report of a survey of Arnegon Shoal, and Blackwood's Harbour, which, he observes, "offers many public advantages, and from its vicinity to Madras promises security to shipping trading to that place, which is no where else to be found on the coast of Coromandel," is published for general information.

"Blackwood's Harbour, which is situated to the northward of Point Pundy, and sheltered from the eastward by the Arnegon Shoal, is about forty-six miles from the Madras Roads, and bears from the flag-staff at Fort St. George about N. 5° E. The surf on the shore at Blackwood's Harbour is so trifling, that for four or five days in the week, a common jolly-boat may land with safety, and is at no time violent compared with the surf on other parts of this coast, and the communication is at all times safe and open in a very small description of Masulla boats, used there, and which would

be deemed extremely dangerous in the ordinary surf of the Madras Roads.

"The natives who reside in the neighbourhood of Blackwood's Harbour, assert that during the N.E. monsoon the sea breaks high on the Arnegon, and consequently renders the anchorage within it comparatively smooth; and that the surf along the shore from Point Pundy to Arnegon River is very trifling, but that a few miles to the northward and southward of those limits the surf is as violent as on other parts of the coast, which from Ceylon to Pulicat runs in a north-easterly direction turning suddenly at Point Pundy in a direction N.N.W., while to the northward of Arnegon River, it again trends to the north, and induces that violence of surf which prevails to the northward as well as to the southward of Blackwood's Harbour, in which it is diminished as much by the curvature of the coast, as by the shelter afforded by the reef of Arnegon.

"From the 22d of May to the 15th of June, the period I was occupied in surveying the place, the account of the natives was fully confirmed; and, with the exception of three or four days the boats of the Meriton communicated daily with the shore, without danger or inconvenience. The surf at no time while we were there formed more than one roller or surge on the shore, and that by no means violent, and in a Masulla boat unworthy of notice.

"From the observations I have been enabled to make, as well as from the information I have obtained, I am induced to believe, of the numerous ships wrecked on this coast in easterly gales, three-fourths might have been preserved, if riding at anchor in Blackwood's Harbour; and if any had been driven on shore, the whole of their crews would have been saved: a consideration of itself alone of no small import, while the chances of preserving the crew of a ship wrecked on any other part of this coast in an easterly gale, is almost as hopeless as the chance of riding it out in safety."

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

E. Wood, Chief Sec.

CURE OF A CASE OF APPARENT HYDROPHOBIA

A case apparently of hydrophobia, which terminated successfully, has come to our knowledge. On the 20th April a native villager was brought by his friends to a medical gentleman, to whom they represented that he had been bitten by a mad dog one month and eleven days previously. The wound healed, and no symptoms came on till three days before that on which he appeared before the

practitioner alluded to, during which period he had not been able to swallow any thing liquid or solid. He tried to drink a little water before the gentleman, but was affected with violent spasms, and obliged to relinquish the attempt. His eyes were blood-shot and glaring, and he could not look upon a mirror. The breath was offensive, and the bowels natural. He had a violent pain in the region of the bladder, from which there had been no excretion for three days before. Upon pressure the pain was excessive, and he was frequently in such excessive agony as to shriek out, and was unable to remain more than a few minutes in one posture. The pulse was very little accelerated, but uncommonly strong. Thinking it a desperate case, the medical attendant resolved to try a desperate remedy; accordingly, he exhibited four grains of the extract of Belladonna,

which, being of the consistence of thick honey, he put upon the back of the patient's tongue, and would not suffer him to spit until it was all swallowed. In half an hour afterwards he took three pounds of blood from him, which reduced the force of the pulse and induced faintness. The pain and tenderness nearly departed, and in a few minutes he drank half a pound of water without difficulty. Three drachms of opium were then rubbed over the pelvis, and he slept comfortably. On awaking, the kidneys acted freely: he felt hungry, and had some soup in four hours, which he took with apparent pleasure.

The patient finally recovered,—but whether the medicine was repeated we have not learned. The question is, was it a case of hydrophobia at all?—*Ind. Gaz. of May.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

There is now in the press, and will shortly be published, at Calcutta, Ram Mohun Roy's Final Appeal to the Christian Public, in which the author brings the controversy between himself and the missionary gentlemen to a conclusion. This work has been expected for some time with considerable anxiety, both on account of the importance of its subject, and as affording an additional criterion of the progress that may have been made by this learned native of India, in admitting the doctrines of our holy religion. — *B. n. Hurk., June 8.*

In the press, and shortly will be published, in 4to. with numerous plates, the third volume of Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.

Observations on the Claims of the West-India Colonists to a Protecting Duty on East-India Sugars. London, 1823.

Journal of the Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Helena. By the Count de Las Cases. From the original MSS.

A Dairy of a Tour through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine, in the years

1821 and 1822 By a Field Officer of Cavalry.

An Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Government of India, and effecting an essential Change in its Landed Tenures, and consequently, in the character of its inhabitants. London, 1822.

Narrative of a Voyage round the World, in the Uranie and Physicienne corvettes, commanded by Captain Freycinet, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; on a Scientific Expedition undertaken by order of the French Government. In a series of Letters to a Friend, by J. Arago, Draftsman to the expedition. With twenty-six Engravings. To which is prefixed, the Report made to the Academy of Sciences, on the General Results of the Expedition. London, 1823.

In the press, and ready for immediate publication, an English Translation of the Gulistan, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author, Sadi, from the Persian text of Gentius. By James Ross, Esq., late of the Bengal Establishment.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Dec. 18, 1822.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) said

he had to acquaint the Court that, agreeably to the 5th sec. of the 1st chap. of the By-Laws, a general statement of Stock, per computation, which had been drawn up with respect to India to the 1st of May 1821, and with respect to England to the 31st of May 1822, was laid upon the table.

The *Chairman* next apprized the Court, that, in conformity with the resolution which the General Court had agreed to on the 22d of March 1820, a statement of the expense incurred during the last year on account of the Royal East-India Volunteers was now laid before the Proprietors.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* said he had further to acquaint the Court, that it was assembled to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital Stock for the half year commencing the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January next. The Court of Directors had come to a resolution on this subject, which should be read.

The resolution of the Court of Directors of Tuesday, Dec. 17, recommending the declaration of a dividend of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the half-year, was then read, and, on the motion of the *Chairman*, agreed to by the Court.

EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

The *Chairman* said, it now became his duty to lay before the Court a report from the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, which had been drawn up in consequence of the following Resolution, which the General Court had agreed to on the 26th of July last, viz.—“Resolved unanimously, that the Hon. Court of Directors be requested to investigate the circumstances of the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the grounds and effects of the regulations which obstruct its consumption in the United Kingdom, and that they do, at their earliest convenience, submit the result thereof to this Court.”

The Hon. *Chairman* observed that the report, which would be read, was itself short and compendious, but it was accompanied by a very voluminous appendix.

The report having been read,*

The *Chairman* observed, that the document which the Proprietors had just heard was only a short preface to a voluminous mass of interesting accounts and papers. The magnitude of the collection would, he hoped, afford sufficient proof of the assiduous labour that had been bestowed on this important subject. The documents would be laid on the table for the use of the Proprietors.

Mr. C. *Forbes* hoped that, considering the great importance of this question to the East and West-India interests, as well as to the interests of the Public in general, no objection would be offered to the motion he was about to propose, namely, that the report and papers should be printed, for the convenience of the Proprietors. (*Hear, Hear!*) It must be evident to all, how extremely desirable it

was that the best and fullest discussion of this interesting subject should take place prior to the meeting of Parliament. When Parliament assembled, no doubt his Majesty's Ministers would redeem the pledge they had given last session to investigate this question thoroughly, and to look with an impartial eye to the interests of the various parties connected with it; in the mean time, it was necessary that the Proprietors of East-India Stock should adopt such measures as might appear necessary for the administration of fair and equal justice to all parties. This, he presumed, was all that was required by the gentlemen now present, and by others who were interested in this particular branch of commerce. A gentleman with whom he had the honour to act, and in whose sentiments on this question he entirely coincided, had very properly observed, that those who supported the East-India interest in that Court entertained no hostility against any other party. That was the fact. They merely wished the subject to be fairly and candidly discussed; and he had not the least doubt but that the issue of such discussion would be, to procure for the East-India interest that honest measure of justice, which had hitherto been denied to it. (*Hear, Hear!*) He felt quite confident that, the more the matter was looked into, the more would it be found necessary for the general interest of India, and of the empire at large, to adopt a different principle from that which had heretofore been pursued with respect to the importation of sugar. He would not, on this occasion, advert to another subject, which was connected with that to which he had briefly alluded—he meant the subject of the East-India shipping, and the giving certain proposed facilities to the commerce of India. Government, he believed, wished it to be understood that they had not lost sight of this question; and he trusted that, on some future occasion, the Proprietors would have an ample opportunity of expressing, in a decided manner, their sentiments on this subject also. After these papers had been printed, and a reasonable time allowed for their perusal, he hoped the Directors would have the goodness to summon another general Court, to take into consideration whatever other steps the circumstances of the case might render necessary. The Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving, “that the report now read with the documents therein referred to, be printed for the use of the Proprietors.”

The motion having been seconded,

The *Chairman* said, “I beg leave to state, that on this side of the bar there is not the least objection to the papers being printed for the use of the Proprietors. It is, indeed, desirable that they should be as accessible as possible.”

* Vide page 166

An Hon. Proprietor said he had heard with great satisfaction that there was to be an opportunity, at a future time, for a farther discussion of this question, which had been introduced to the Court in the month of June last. At that time he confessed he was completely taken by surprise, and he was not prepared for the series of resolutions to which the Court then agreed. He was sure that the Court could not, at that period, have been put in full possession of the subject, by what appeared to him to be an *ex-parte* statement of the case; a statement made on one side, without being met by any statement or explanation on the other. It was now to be discussed afresh; and, as he wished it to be investigated coolly and temperately previously to its being brought before the House of Commons, he meant to submit a motion to the Court, to bring back the point in dispute between the Company and the Government as nearly as possible to the shape in which it was originally put from the Chair. He agreed most heartily in the liberal sentiments which, on the occasion alluded to, had fallen from the Chair, and from the gentlemen at the other side of the bar. When, however, the discussion came on, it would be for him to shew, that neither this country nor India was so much interested in the question as many of the Proprietors seemed to suppose. It appeared to him to be a question between the East and West-India agents, and that those who took the most active part in the business were, in fact, supporting a party, and not fathering the interest either of India or of England. It was, he must observe, a matter of no interest whatsoever to him. He felt, however, that the concession respecting the size of ships, by the Company, was a proposition of the deepest importance. He would, at a future time, endeavour to explain his view of the case. Having been examined before the Committee on Foreign Trade in the House of Commons, and having given his mind for a considerable time past to the subject, he hoped he should be able to bring back the attention of the Proprietors to the real state of the question. He meant to state his opinion with respect to the size of the Company's shipping, and also with reference to the coasting trade of India, which he considered to be of far greater importance than the sugar question.

Mr. R. Jackson.—After the liberal concession on the part of the Hon. Chairman and his colleagues of the motion now before the Court, it would be quite superfluous to urge that the Report and the accompanying papers should be printed with all possible expedition. It was now understood that Parliament would meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of February; and he hoped that amongst its

earliest proceedings, would be the appointment of that committee to which his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes) had alluded. It was absolutely necessary that all those who wished to understand this question, should have these papers in their hands immediately. The labours of the Committee nominated by the House of Commons would be of very great importance. It was fitting that the Court should narrowly watch its progress, and it was necessary that they should be ready to give every information on the subject that might be required from them. It would not be for that Committee merely to judge between East and West-India agents: their duty would be to arbitrate between all the parties concerned, between the Public of England and the Public of India. Unless they took a most comprehensive view of the subject, they would be unable to decide wisely or justly on it. He deprecated the idea that it was a contest between partial interests; he could not suffer so grave a question to be treated in the light manner which the last speaker had been pleased to adopt in the course of his observations.—(*Hear, hear!*) He freely confessed that he took it up as a national question, and as a national question alone could it be properly entertained. He was old enough to have moved and carried the series of resolutions which were alluded to in the Report that had been presented by the Hon. Chairman, and which resolutions were thought of very great importance at the time; it was, therefore, hardly possible but that he should feel a deep and serious interest in the motion for the printing of those documents. With respect to the question of India shipping, he wished it to be kept separate and distinct from questions by combining them. They were both national questions, and ought to be taken up separately. The shipping question, by itself, would require all their care, attention, and ability, connected as it was with their navigation and with their extended commercial relations. He had read with infinite pleasure the speech delivered the other day by the Earl of Liverpool, as chairman of a meeting of ship-owners. His Lordship descanted with much force on the benefits which this country had derived from the Navigation Act, and expressed his opinion that it was owing to the vigilance with which that law had been enforced that we were the great naval power which the world allowed us to be. He (Mr. Jackson) was extremely glad to hear his Lordship say that the same vigilance should be continued, and that the Navigation Act should not be superseded by new theories, the offspring of ardent and fanciful minds. He hoped that such would be the case, because it was impossible that any great alteration could take place in that law, without ma-

terially affecting the East-India Company. Indeed, if the attention of the Court had been called to certain acts which were passed lately, he thought they would have interposed, with reference to particular parts of those acts which had a relation to the Navigation Law. All he would at present assume was, that this was a question which required the utmost attention of the gentlemen on both sides of the bar. He trusted that they would not sleep on their posts, but that they would watch unceasingly for the preservation of the commercial rights of the Company, and the general interests of their Indian empire.

Mr. *Trant* begged leave to offer a few remarks on this occasion.

The *Chairman* hoped the Hon. Proprietor would confine himself to the question immediately before the Court, and not mix up other topics in his speech. The question was, simply, whether those papers should be printed or not.

Mr. *Trant* said he considered himself called on to say a few words, having taken a part in the debate on the sugar question when it was before introduced. The Hon. Proprietor who had spoken last but one asserted that this was a partial question, merely affecting a certain small class of people. Now he (Mr. T.) had the honour of seconding the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes), when this question was formerly brought before the Proprietors, and he viewed it as one of an important public nature. He had paid particular attention to this subject; he had read numerous works connected with it; added to which, he might appeal to his own experience in India: and he had, after mature consideration, come decidedly to this conclusion, that it was not a partial, but a national question. He felt that it affected them materially as a Company, and the subjects committed to their charge, in a most vital degree. He therefore deprecated any implied accusation that he had lent his feeble assistance to support any particular set of men, however respectable. He acted as an independent and honest man; and he took the part he had done, because he conceived it to be consistent with truth, policy, and justice.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman* was proceeding to put the question of adjournment in the usual form, when

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, he would avail himself of that motion, to ask, in courtesy, a question of the Hon. *Chairman*. He had heard, and he was willing to believe, that the late unpleasant transaction at the East-India College, which had formed for some time past the subject of very general observation, had fully impressed its importance on the minds of the Directors; and, therefore, he took the liberty, in con-

junction with other gentlemen, of requesting that a Court of Proprietors should be summoned for the purpose of investigating this business, and of submitting a motion on a subject of such importance (and he gave credit to the Court of Directors for having already given it their most serious attention), he was anxious to inquire, whether they had found it necessary to adopt any measures (they would, of course, state the fact if they had done so) which were likely to obviate the convulsions of that establishment, and held out a prospect (he confessed that he entertained no such hope) that it would hereafter become a useful institution? Whatever opinions he had formed with respect to that establishment, he could safely say that they had been formed with great diffidence in his own judgment: because, even supposing that some great error had been committed, in the endeavour originally made to form a useful institution for the education of youth, still he would not come to a hasty conclusion, founded on that circumstance, with respect to the general system of discipline and its attendant circumstances, particularly when he felt in his own mind the importance, the delicacy, and the difficulty of the task. Upon the importance of the subject, however, and the necessity of giving it the most calm and dispassionate consideration, he need only appeal to the feelings of every gentleman present who was the father of a family.

The *Chairman*.—"I beg the Hon. Gentleman to be contented with the question he has been pleased to put, and the answer which will be given to it; that is the proper course of proceeding, inasmuch as he has declared his intention to summon a Court for the purpose of discussing the subject. When that Court shall be assembled, every part of the question will be investigated; but, I ask, would it be fitting to enter into the discussion of the subject now, when no opportunity is given for a statement of the whole case? Surely it is proper that no *ex-parte* statement should be suffered to go forth. I have to state distinctly on the part of the Court of Directors, that they are fully alive to the subject of the Hon. Proprietor's question; they see the importance of it most clearly.—(Hear, hear!)—It is now under their consideration; but it is of such a nature, that they have not yet arrived at any definite view which they can state to the Proprietors. I therefore hope, as things are in this situation, that no farther questions will be asked on the subject."

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* said he would have been paying a very ill compliment to the *Chairman*, and an equally ill one to the Court, if he had attempted, or supposed that he would have been suffered to introduce the discussion of this subject at the present time. If he had been permitted to

conclude his sentence, the Hon. Chairman would have seen that his whole object was to apologize for taking up the time of the Court with his question. To shew the importance of that question and the necessity of an early attention to it, he would conclude by appealing to every father, for the recollection of that almost overpowering responsibility with which he viewed the education of his son, from the age of ten to twenty: a period, on the proper employment of which depended, whether the child should become a curse and a bane to his family, or a blessing and an honour to it. Feeling, as he did, the dreadful responsibility, which every man must feel who undertook to direct the morals of youth, believing it to be almost impossible to endure the painful reflections which an unfavourable result must inevitably create, with what diffidence, he would ask, with what considerate caution ought all persons to proceed, when they meant to become the authors of an establishment for education? He begged leave to say that he disclaimed all hostility to this establishment. He gave to the Directors full credit for good sense and good feeling. He doubted not but that they would be ready, when shewn that there was an error in the original formation of the establishment, manfully and fairly to confess it, since they must see that the Institution had fallen under considerable obloquy. He harboured no ill-feeling towards the Professors, or any of the supporters of the College; but the subject was fraught with considerations of infinite importance, not only to the parents of the young men, but to the Company itself, whose conduct would come before the Public in a most unpleasant way, unless the Directors immediately investigated the whole of the business; and, therefore, he thought not a moment should be lost in giving it that calm and prudent consideration which would satisfy all parties. If he could collect, accurately, the public opinion on this subject, there appeared to be a growing conviction, that there were many great errors in the system on which the establishment was founded; and he confessed he could not look to any light palliatives, he could not view any temporizing expedients, as at all calculated to convert the College into a really useful and beneficial institution.

Mr. Hume said he had, on many occasions, made a variety of observations relative to this establishment; he, therefore, did not mean to offer many remarks on the subject now. The Proprietors, however, did not clearly understand what the Court of Directors meant to do in this case, and on that point he was anxious to procure some information. He (Mr. Hume) had intended, but for the question of his Hon. Friend, to call on the Chairman to state

the nature of the late disturbance at the College, and to lay before the Court a clear detail of all the facts. He could not believe that the circumstances already before the Public were entirely true, although, perhaps, many of them were correctly related; therefore the Court owed it to themselves and to the Public to ask, whether the Directors meant to bring the facts plainly under the notice of the Proprietors? His opinions were well known respecting the College, and those opinions, which were not, in the first instance, lightly taken up, had been fortified from year to year.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He was not hostile to any individual in the College; it was the system which he disliked. His opinion decidedly was, that the Company were educating a set of young men on an exclusive system, as a distinct class or sect. They, indeed, imparted to them science, and a great variety of knowledge: but they were afterwards sent out to India, without an opportunity having been afforded them of imbibing English sentiments and feelings, which could only be acquired by the observation of English society. His object in now rising was, to inquire whether the Chairman could favour the Court with a distinct statement of what had recently occurred at the College? Whether he could submit to the Proprietors any account of the transaction alluded to, divested of all partial feeling, and free from qualifications of every kind?

The Chairman—"The Hon. Proprietor wishes to know whether it is intended, on the part of the Court of Directors, to make any declaration at the present moment with regard to the transactions which have been adverted to. All the declaration I can make is, that the Directors will give their best and undivided attention to the subject. What steps they may take must depend on the result of their deliberations. The whole of the matter had only just come before them (*ad hoc*); and it would require much further consideration before they decided upon the course which it might be necessary to pursue. I beg leave to repeat, that we deeply feel the importance of the subject, and we will take care that every part of it shall undergo a proper investigation."

Mr. D. Kinnaird wished to do away altogether any idea that an intention existed to take the business out of the hands of the Directors. He placed full confidence in the assurance that the gentlemen behind the bar would perform their duty in an exemplary and satisfactory manner; and he felt quite certain, that while they were investigating this subject, they would be sure of the generous support of all the Proprietors (even though the result of the investigation implied some slight censure on former proceedings of the Directors themselves), if they mani-

tested a willingness to throw their powerful shield over those who had been led into the commission of trivial errors; if they exerted themselves to do that which should always be attempted, to protect youth from itself; to guard it from the consequences of its own indiscretion, and treated with mercy and kindness those who had unfortunately been led astray. That support would assuredly be extended to them, even should it be admitted that some errors, and the mischiefs consequent thereon, were chiefly attributable to defects in the nature of the institution itself, and not entirely to the follies of the young men. The present was not perhaps the most convenient opportunity for mentioning the fact, but it had come to his knowledge that twelve young gentlemen, who had been educated at the College, had at that moment their prospects in life altogether ruined in consequence of the recent disturbance. Now, if it should turn out that they had been merely guilty of a folly, a folly of the most childish nature, sure he was that the Proprietors would hail with the greatest pleasure any exercise of power, which the Court of Directors, after due inquiry, after fully investigating this matter, might think it necessary to interpose, to save those youths from impending destruction. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman.—“ I thought the Hon. Proprietor must be aware, that any appeal from a sentence of the College Council, when that sentence goes to the extent of expulsion, must be made to the Bishop, as visitor. I myself have heard that such an appeal, in the case just alluded to, is intended to be made. That certainly is the only tribunal before which an application of this nature can properly be entertained. The Court of Directors have not authority to over-rule the sentence, and therefore to recommend an appeal to our mercy, on this occasion, is not putting us in the predicament in which we are really placed. We have not the power to interfere: that power lies elsewhere. The appeal may or may not go forward, at the pleasure of the parties, but we have nothing to do with it. I hope the Proprietors will do us the justice to believe, that we are not deficient in humane and merciful feeling; but the fact is, that this is a question which cannot legally come before us. We can only look forward, and endeavour to apply, prospectively, regulations which may prevent the recurrence of those evils which have taken place.

Mr. R. Jackson said, his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) had expressed a wish that a succinct statement of the leading facts, which had recently taken place at the College should be laid before the Proprietors; and the answer of the Hon. Chairman, as he understood it, was, that the Court of Directors could not pledge

themselves to a disclosure of those facts. He now requested to call the recollection of the Proprietors to the resolution of the General Court of the year 1809, with the reading of which he would at present dispense. That resolution rendered it incumbent on the Court of Directors to lay before the Proprietors, from time to time, a general statement of the progress of the College. When, at a future period, he should call for the reading of that resolution, it would be seen whether the Proprietors meant to give it so narrow a construction as seems to be hinted at by the Chair (a construction which neither the gentleman who moved, nor he by whom it was seconded, contemplated at the time). No man would suppose that the Court of Directors did their duty, and obeyed the spirit of that resolution, if they merely laid before the Proprietors an account of the progress of the students in Greek and Latin, in the Oriental languages, and in mathematics, and at the same time suppressed and concealed every one of those important transactions, which, by and by, must form the subject of discussion in that Court. He believed, if they examined that resolution, it would be found that it directed a report with reference to the conduct as well as to the education of the students. If the Court of Directors took the same view of the resolution, they would see the necessity of giving farther information to the Proprietors. He was glad that his Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaid) had asked the question as to the right of the Directors to interfere with the sentence of expulsion, and he was still more glad that the Hon. Chairman had given the necessary explanation; because he should be sorry if it went forth to the Public uncontradicted, that the Directors were the cruel task-masters; that they, having the power to save, were ruining one dozen of young men after another, without the least compunction; that they clothed themselves in all the sternness of authority; were unrelenting as to faults, which long and repeated experience had shewn to be absolutely inseparable from an Institution so radically defective. This, however, was not the fact; the law was imperative, and the Directors could not control it. The propriety of abrogating the statute by which this Institution was governed might hereafter be discussed in that Court: but, as the law at present stood, the appeal must be made to the Bishop, who was the visitor. But let not the Court mistake the power of the Bishop; for, unless the law be altered, that individual could no more remit the penalty of expulsion, than the Court of Directors could. The Bishop was placed in a judicial situation. It was for him merely to decide whether the College Council, in inflicting the punishment of expulsion, had acted rightly

according to the laws of the College, upon the facts stated upon the record. One of those laws was, that, if a young man refused to criminate himself, he might be expelled for his silence; another was, that if he would not betray his friend, he might be expelled. Another provision was, he must say, oppressive, he had almost said shameful and scandalous!

The *Chairman*.—"I am afraid that the fervour of the Learned Gentlemen's eloquence is carrying him beyond what he himself had intended. (*A laugh!*) I hope he will resume his good-humour, and not stray so far from the question."

Mr. *R. Jackson* proceeded to observe, that the Bishop could not relieve young men by reviewing the merits of the case. He could only proceed according to the law, and determine if there were ground for arresting the judgment; so that, even if he thought the conduct complained of amounted only to folly, he could not relieve the individual, if he came under the operation of either of the harsh rules to which he (Mr. Jackson) had adverted, or that with the notice of which he should conclude, namely that, if the College Council could not prevail on a young man to criminate himself or betray his friend, they were empowered to select such students as appeared to them *most likely* to have committed the offence, and those they might visit with the penalty of expulsion. Now, in these three cases, the Bishop could not relieve the pious appealing. He could only examine, and decide, whether they had been expelled according to the existing law. Another unfortunate circumstance was, that the appeal could not be preferred until the young men were sent home, and the act of justification or expulsion had absolutely taken place.

Capt. *Furner* stated, that he had intended to have opened this discussion. He was, however, very happy to see it more eloquently treated by the gentleman who had brought it forward, and therefore he had desisted. He did mean, however, even now, to submit a motion for inquiry; but not being acquainted with the forms of the Court, he would take the opinion of the Chairman as to whether it was in form correct or not. It was in substance this: "that there be laid before this Court a copy of all consultations and proceedings since the beginning of September last, of the Council of the Company's College, in respect of the following students at the College, viz. Messrs. Roland, Watts, Ellis, T. Taylor, and several others." This would form a ground of inquiry, by which they would have an opportunity of judging of the proceedings which had been instituted by the College Council. They could then satisfy themselves, whether that justice, prudence, and discrimination had been

exercised on this occasion, which should invariably be exercised by individuals who held so decided a command over the morals of youth. They were at present perfectly unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, except by newspaper report, which, most probably, had exaggerated what had happened.

The *Chairman*.—"It would be exceedingly inconvenient to propose such a motion. By the statute it was declared, that a period of two months should be allowed for the appeal of any student expelled from the College to the Bishop; and, in case of such an appeal, the Bishop had a right to call on the Council for all their proceedings. It would be quite unfit, therefore, to interfere in the way proposed, pending an appeal, which the students, if they thought proper, had a right to prefer within a certain time, and which appeal imposed on the Bishop the necessity of examining the proceedings of the College Council."

Mr. *Impey* said, the question now mooted was one of the very utmost importance. It was perfectly fitting, at all times, that the Court should inquire how far this College might be improved, or altered, or even whether it would not be advisable to abolish it. But, when the question like that proposed related to any particular fact, respecting proceedings at the College, having reference to crimes or follies (as they had been called), which might have been committed there; the Court were, by law, entirely precluded from entertaining it; and he thought it the most unfit thing in the world for them to inquire, whether the College Council acted according to law or equity in what they had done. Let the Proprietors debate whether this establishment had operated beneficially; let them consider whether it ought to be altered or abolished; these were proper questions; but as to what had been done in the College, as to the course which the College Council had taken, these were points which could not be debated here. Whether the law should stand in its present shape was a question fit to be entertained, because they might call on the Legislature to abrogate it; but to inquire whether those who proceeded under the law had acted right or wrong, was that which they could not do; that power was vested elsewhere.

Mr. *Hume* could not admit the validity of the doctrine advanced by the Learned Gentleman. He said, "if the law be wrong, it is fitting for the Court to take measures in order that it may be altered." But how were those measures to be taken? The Hon. Gent. (Mr. Farmer) said, "I want the facts of the case to guide my judgment." But the Learned Gent immediately declares, "you shall know nothing about the facts." Now he must deprecate such a statement. If they had

the power to propose an alteration in the law, assuredly they had a right to inquire into the facts which were to be acted on. The motion of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Farmer) went to that point. He wished to have the whole of the facts fully and fairly before the Court. He thought the proposition a just one, and therefore he would enter his protest against the doctrine of the Learned Gent.

Mr. Impey said, the Hon. Proprietor had entirely mistaken him. So far from asserting that the Proprietors ought not to be made acquainted with the facts, he would say that they ought to be put in possession of all the facts; but that only went to the general question, and did not authorize them to investigate the decisions of the College Council, from which they were precluded by law.

Mr. D. Kinnaird understood the Learned Gent. to mean, that if the present motion were agreed to, the Court could not enter up any farther proceeding on it.—(Mr. Impey. "Certainly.")—Then his observations only applied to a second motion, which he anticipated. The Hon. Member who introduced the motion had not formally laid it before the Court; and, after what had been stated, perhaps it would be more respectful to the Directors, and at the same time more useful to his own object, to abstain from making any motion on this (the Proprietors') side of the bar until the Executive Body had examined the business. He was not sorry that he had started the subject, since it gave the Proprietors and the Public at large an opportunity of learning that the Directors were now employed in its investigation. Perhaps he might be permitted to say, that when he spoke of an appeal to their feelings, when he expressed a wish that they would throw the shield of their protection round those unfortunate young men, he did not allude to what might be effected by law. He wished that they would, as men, as men too placed in a lofty situation, feel, that wherever they made their sentiments known they were sure to produce a great influence; those sentiments might be advantageously urged in a quarter, where a little wrong might be permitted, in point of law, to do a great right in point of equity. He was sure he spoke the feeling of their own hearts when he called on them so to act as to inflict no harm on the establishment, while at the same time they alleviated the sufferings of those who must otherwise be the victims of indiscretion. They had it in their power to do a very great service, without sacrificing any proper interest or feeling. He thought no motion was at present necessary; but he intreated the Directors to compassionate the situation of twelve unfortunate young men—boys, he might properly call them, from the nature of their education;

for, if they were not introduced into life, they were not men, even at twenty-five, and were liable to be betrayed into follies. To forgive their misconduct, and to protect them from their follies, was, he thought, a pardonable and praiseworthy act, although some person might start up and say, that you were guilty of inconsistency in departing from rules which you had previously sanctioned.

Captain Farmer said he would take the advice of his Hon. Friend, and not press the motion. He wished, however, to exculpate himself from any idea of disrespect towards the Court, in bringing it forward; it arose entirely from a want of knowledge with respect to the proceedings of the Court.

Here the conversation terminated.

MR. W. A. MORGAN.

Mr. Hume, before the question of adjournment was put, felt anxious to do an act of public justice to a servant of the Company resident in Bombay. In the course of this year, as the Court well knew, a grant of money had been made to Mr. Hinde Pelly; and he (Mr. Hume) had, at the time, stated his opinion on the subject of his claim to the Court, an opinion which he had deliberately formed from documents then before it. That opinion remained unaltered. In the course of a speech he had on one of those occasions delivered, he had made use of some expressions which a Mr. Morgan (solicitor, he believed, to the Hon. Company in Bombay) had conceived to apply unjustly to himself, and in reference to which he had published a letter, dated Bombay, the 2d of July. That letter he (Mr. Hume) felt himself, not as matter of right, but of honour, bound to notice. It would be recollected that on the question of the grant, Mr. Hinde Pelly had asserted, as his strongest ground for compensation, that no penalty had been inserted in his contract, and it was said that the penalty had been omitted by mistake. The Committee appointed by the Court of Directors thought so too, and stated that Mr. Pelly could not be compelled to pay, in consequence of this informality. He (Mr. Hume) then submitted that a bond did appear to have been executed; and the Company's advocate (Mr. Mackwith) had expressed an opinion, on the question being referred to him, "that the contract alluded to was binding, though no penalty was specified in it." Upon the strength of this opinion, it would be remembered that he (Mr. Hume) had contended that the Company's solicitor was the person who ought to be made responsible for the loss that had occurred, for having made such an omission. Now at that time it was not known, within the bar, that a bond had been entered into by Mr. Hinde Pelly, a notarial

copy of which was now in his (Mr. Hume's) hands, by Mr. H. Pelly, Mr. George Pelly, and another person, for the fulfilment of such contract, in 50,000 rupees.—(*Hear!*) This bond, signed by Mr. Hinde Pelly, was dated the 24th of Jan. 1818. Mr. Morgan, it seemed, was very properly anxious that it should be known that he was not the person to whom any neglect in this matter was imputable. If he (Mr. Hume) was rightly informed, the fact was, as stated by Mr. Morgan, that in contracts entered into in India, it was never the practice to insert the penalty; the penalty was always specified in a separate bond, executed with the contract. From these facts it appeared, that Mr. Morgan had faithfully discharged his public duty as the Company's servant; and that the Company, however, had made a grant to Mr. Hinde Pelly in consideration and on the credit of a circumstance which did not exist—namely, the omission of the penalty. Mr. Morgan said, in his letter to the Indian Government, "I trust I have shewn that Mr. Pelly could not have taken advantage of the omission of the penalty, even if the Advocate-General's opinion was with him; and I think, if this practice had been known to Mr. Hume, he would have made a very different statement with regard to me; and a much more severe charge, on the other hand, against Mr. Hinde Pelly, had he known that he was accusing me most unjustly; and that the silent assent of those who were interested in keeping silent, could be no proof against me of guilt or negligence." He knew nothing of Mr. Morgan; but it turned out that Mr. Pelly had made a statement which was not correct; that statement the Committee of Directors had adopted, and the Court of Directors had ultimately agreed to it. He felt it necessary to state these circumstances, from which it was evident that Mr. Morgan had discharged his duty faithfully.

IMPRESSMENT OF THE COMPANY'S SAILMEN.

Mr. Chalmers rose to make a few observations and suggestions with respect to the commerce of the country in general, and that of the Company in particular. His attention, and, he believed, the attention of most persons in that Court, had been called to the conduct adopted by certain commanders of his Majesty's ships in India. He alluded to the system of impressment which they carried on, or, what he conceived to be something worse than impressment. Regular impressment arose either from a state of actual warfare, or from the fear that war was approaching. When such a case occurred, every one must allow that the complete manning of his Majesty's ships was a paramount consideration. But was it to be endured, "in

these piping times of peace," when the navy was so much reduced, and when the complement of men was so easily kept up by ordinary means, that captains of men of war should, when Indiamen arrived on the coast, send on board an armed force, and deprive her of part of her crew, thus occasioning the most serious inconvenience? This happened very frequently in India, unknown, perhaps, to the Directors. He would not pertinaciously interfere with any thing which came within the province of the Executive Body, but—

The *Chairman* interrupted the Hon. Proprietor, by stating that every thing had been done, which possibly could be done to remedy the evil. Application had been made to the Admiralty, by whom the business had been taken up.

Mr. Chalmers.—"I am not satisfied with that, and mean to give a notice of motion on the subject."

The *Deputy-Chairman* said, the Hon. Proprietor might give a notice of motion, but he must see the propriety of not entering into the merits of such a question at the present moment. The regular course was merely to give notice for a future day; and he put it to the candour and good sense of the Hon. Proprietor whether he could, at the same time, state his views of the subject at length.

Mr. Hume hoped the Hon. Director was not serious in asserting that no motion could be made without previous notice. He denied that doctrine altogether: it was in the power of any member to submit a motion on the question of adjournment. The Hon. Director might press the point as a matter of courtesy, but he could not deprive them of their rights. Nothing was more scandalous than the way in which the Company's navy was treated. The captains had offered to carry out men for the service of the fleet, provided their own crews were left alone. This, however, did not avail; and he could not help thinking that there must be some scandalous neglect at head-quarters, or the evil would not have continued so long. He hoped the Hon. Proprietor would not bring forward the question now; but whenever he did, he (Mr. Hume) would certainly support him.

The *Chairman* said he only wished to have one point established, namely, that it would be extremely inconvenient to bring forward such a question as this, incidentally, at a General Court, unless it were supposed that the Executive Body had neglected their duty. He had already stated, that the Court of Directors were doing every thing in their power to remove the evil. The subject was now before the Admiralty.

After a few words from the *Deputy-Chairman* and Mr. R. Jackson, as to the most regular mode of proceeding,

Mr. Chalmers gave notice that he would move the following Resolution at the next Court, viz.—“Resolved, that the Court of Proprietors observe with regret the measures lately resorted to by some of the commanders of his Majesty's ships in India, by which the Hon. Company's ships are deprived of the most valuable part of their crews; occasioning a great excess of labour to the remaining parts of such crews, and subjecting the Hon. Company's property to extreme and continued danger; that in a time of profound peace, like the present, when the navy is so much reduced, and the facility of manning his Majesty's ships is, consequently, so much increased, owing to numbers of seamen who would be ready to engage in the service, this Court think that the ships of the Hon. Company should be protected against every species of impressment. The Proprietors, therefore, recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such measures with the Admiralty as may tend to prevent the recurrence, for the future, of a practice so injurious to the interests of commerce in general, and to those of the Hon. Company in particular.”—(*Hear!*)—The Hon. Proprietor then observed, that he

was rather unfortunate in being called so often to order. He did not mean to introduce any thing irregular; and he thought the present subject was so important to all, that no objection would have been offered to its discussion. In bringing it forward, he had no other motive but the general good. He was bred up in the navy; he had served his Majesty in the American war; he had afterwards been in the Company's service; he had been secretary to an Insurance Company (*a laugh*); and he had been a lawyer; and he could safely say, that he never took up any subject, unless he thought that he understood it. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by observing, that his object in reading the resolution was, that the Public might know the Proprietors were serious in the view they took of this painful subject. It was fitting that their sentiments should be generally known to the world, (*hear!*) as he had no doubt they would be, through the exertions of the able and meritorious individuals who sat behind him. If the Admiralty allowed the Company's ships to be treated in so scandalous a manner, it was proper that they should be talked to on the subject.

The Court then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BUYING AND WAREHOUSES RESPECTING EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

In pursuance of an order of Court of the 31st of July last, your Committee have proceeded to take into their consideration a Resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 26th of that month, which Resolution is as follows:

“Resolved Unanimously, That the Honourable Court of Directors be requested to investigate the circumstances attending the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the grounds and effects of the regulations which obstruct its consumption within the United Kingdom, and that they do, at their earliest convenience, submit the result thereof to this Court.”

Your Committee commenced upon their present inquiry by adverting to the proceedings of a General Court of Proprietors, which was held upon the 15th of March 1792, for the particular purpose of considering an application intended to be made to His Majesty's Ministers, or to Parliament, for lowering the duties then payable on East-Indian sugar: upon which occasion a Report of the Committee of Warehouses, dated the 29th February 1792, relative to the culture and produce of sugar in British India, was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Proprietors.

The matter and arrangement of that Report having been generally approved as

suitable to the subject, your Committee apprehend that they cannot better perform the duty now committed to them, than by continuing, to the present period, a detail of the various particulars which composed the former Report, and presenting the same for the information of the General Court, together with further and recent documents, serving fully to elucidate the course which this important branch of commerce has since taken; and from these documents your Committee propose to answer the question that is propounded by the General Court, viz. to ascertain the causes which obstruct the consumption of East-India sugar in the United Kingdom.

At the date of the former proceedings of the General Court, there was no very distinct information upon record of the past or present state of the culture of sugar in Bengal and the adjacent provinces. It was matter of general belief that every part of India produced sugar, and had done so for time immemorial: but the publications of that day (very unfortunately, as your Committee view it) greatly misled the British Public, by asserting that the commodity was so abundant, and the price so low, that Indian sugar could be obtained in any quantity, at about five shillings sterling per hundred weight.

Authentic and distinct information

being indispensable, it was ordered, agreeably to a suggestion contained in the former Report, that the Collectors of the Indian Revenues should be called upon to ascertain various particulars relative to the existing state of the sugar cultivation, its increase or decrease; whether it laboured under any peculiar disadvantages which could be removed by proper encouragement; what was the quantity of land fit for sugar but lying waste, and various other particulars, which were comprised in twenty-six separate heads of inquiry.

It is proper to notice, that previous to the arrival of the above instructions in India (which took place in September 1792) the Board of Trade at Calcutta had entered into the consideration of the sugar trade with much zeal, and had recorded some important commercial documents thereupon; which arriving in England before the required Reports of the Collectors of the Revenue, were of great use in explaining the subject, which at that time highly interested the Public, who were very inadequately supplied with sugar, and which of consequence bore a high price.

Your Committee have caused a complete collection to be made of the papers that are entered upon the Indian records, which appear to be useful towards a full understanding of the culture and manufacture of sugar in India.

A collection of the Court's correspondence with the several presidencies respecting sugar is also annexed.

Your Committee have further caused a collection of documents to be prepared from the writings of scientific persons of Indian experience on the subject of sugar, some of which were drawn up by order of the Supreme Government; which papers are herewith submitted.

And your Committee have also compiled a collection of statements from Parliamentary papers, and from the Reports of the external commerce of India; also of miscellaneous statements at home, which exhibit the magnitude that the sugar trade of India has at present attained, and also shew its details.

A list of the matters which constitute the Appendix to this Report is subjoined, which your Committee trust will be found to compose an interesting series of papers upon the subject.

The immediate object of your Committee's inquiry remains to be stated, which your Committee are disposed to consider in the following point of view.

In the course of the thirty years which have elapsed since the former proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors re-

lative to East-India sugar took place, this article has risen, by a regular gradation, to be an important branch of the national commerce; the quantity of East-India sugar imported in the year ending the 5th of January 1821 having amounted to about fourteen thousand tons, and in the year ending the 5th of January 1822 to be thirteen thousand five hundred tons.

The quantity of East-India sugar which paid duty for home consumption in the year ending the 5th January 1820 amounted to about five thousand tons, the revenue upon which was one hundred and ninety-one thousand pounds;* and the quantity which paid the home duty in the year ending 5th January 1821 was about four thousand two hundred tons, the revenue upon which amounted to one hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds.

But your Committee are now arrived at the less gratifying part of the subject. The object of the meeting of the General Court of Proprietors in 1792 was to obtain a more favourable consideration for East-India sugars in point of home consumption duty; but in this particular the East-India sugars have not been successful. The Appendix exhibits a succinct view of the duties as they have been varied and regulated from time to time upon both West-India and East-India sugars; and it will be seen, that from the year 1799 the East-India sugar has been regularly charged with a larger comparative proportion of duty, until at length it has been burthened by the enactment of the 1st and 2d of His present Majesty, cap. 106.

Your Committee cannot but greatly fear, that by the joint operation of the augmented duty which is imposed upon East-India sugar by the Act of His present Majesty, and of the uncertainty of its application, as set forth in the Court's Memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, under date the 7th April 1821, there is manifest danger of East-India sugar being excluded from home consumption.

All which is submitted to the Court.

(Signed) JAMES PATTISON.
WILLIAM WIGRAM.
JOHN BERR.
CAMPBELL MARJORIBANKS.
JAMES DANIEL.
HUGH LINDSAY.
JOHN MORRIS.

East-India House, 11th Dec. 1822.

* The quantity of East India sugar which paid home-consumption duty in the year ending 5th January 1822, has not been presented to Parliament;—the amount of the duty was £217,133; the quantity therefore must have been about six thousand tons.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BREVET RANK.

July 1. Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to his Majesty's Forces dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names.

11th Light Drags. Lieut. Osborne Barwell, 7th January 1822.

17th Foot. Lieut. C. Evans, 15th January 1822.

24th Foot. Lieut. George L'Estrange, 5th March.

34th Foot. Lieut. G. R. Thompson, 17th March.

GENERAL STAFF.

May 31. The following appointment is announced on the staff of his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt. K.C.B.

Capt. John Campbell, H.M. 49th regt. to be Aide-de Camp to his Excellency.

June 28. Lieut. T. P. Lang, H.M. 19th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Lang.

LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Light Drags. July 9. Lieut. George G. Shaw, from 17th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. H. B. Lindsey, deceased, 2d June 1822.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

1st Foot. June 24. Roger Swetenham, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Pitts, who resigns, 20th June 1822.

14th Foot. June 10. Ensign Robert Campbell, from 65th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bowlby promoted in 53d Foot, 23d May 1822.

53d Foot. June 10. Lieut. William Booth, to be Capt. of a Company without purchase, vice W. W. Coultonan, deceased, 23d May 1822.

Ensign Joseph Bowlby, from 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Knox promoted, ditto.

14. Lieut. John Fraser, to be Adjutant, vice Booth promoted, 23d May 1822.

July 9. Lieut. Alexander Knox, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Coultonan, deceased, 23d May 1822.

Ensign D. M. Byrne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lieut. J. Fraser, appointed Adjutant, 24th ditto.

67th Foot. May 20. R. L. Sheridan, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Baron Langwerth, promoted in 46th Foot, 7th March 1822.

87th Foot. May 28. Lieut. William Mountgarret, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Cavenagh, deceased, 19th May 1822.

Ensign L. W. Halstead, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Mountgarret promoted, 19th May 1822.

John Rose, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Halstead promoted, ditto.

June 6. C. W. Sibley, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice C. H. Doyle, promoted in 67th Foot, 20th May 1822.

Memorandum.

May 20. The appointment of John C. Archdall, Gent., to be Ensign in the 67th regt., vice Langwerth, as announced in the General Orders of the 12th ultimo, has not taken place.

June 21. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Dr. Brown, Assistant Surgeon of H.M. 87th regt., Acting Surgeon to the 8th Dragoons, until further orders.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 16th of February last, the date of Surgeon Smet's embarkation for Europe.

July 5. Lieut. Hasard is appointed to act as Adjutant, and Lieut. Day, as Quarter Master to the left wing of H.M. 87th Foot during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the regiment under orders to proceed to Dinapore.

FURLONGHS.

June 1. Lieut. H. Stuart, H.M. 46th regiment, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent for two years.

22. Cornet Partridge, 11th Dragoons, from date of embarkation for one year, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs.

Ensign Smith, 14th Foot, ditto, for two years, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Gray, 54th Foot, ditto for two years ditto, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Isaacson, 47th Foot, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, for two years.

29. Veterinary Surgeon Constant, His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, for two years.

July 2. Lieut. Baylis, H. M. 17th foot, to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, for one year.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

RELIEF OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 28, 1822.

In pursuance of the Orders of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, the relief of the Artillery will take place as hereafter detailed.

The 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th companies of the 3d bat. (completed to the strength detailed in the margin*) will proceed to the Upper Provinces, by water, as soon in the ensuing month as the river will admit, to relieve the 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th companies of the 2d bat.

Boats will accordingly be provided by the Commissariat on Indents which will be prepared.

On the arrival of the 5th company 3d bat. at Allahabad it will be disembarked, and the 2d company 3d bat. will occupy the vacated boats, and proceed with the other three companies to Cawnpore.

The 3d and 4th companies of the 3d bat. will be stationed at Cawnpore.

When the weather will permit, after the rains, the following companies will march from Cawnpore to their destinations.

The 1st company 3d bat. to Saugor, to relieve the 1st company 1st bat.

The 2d company 3d bat. to Kurnaul, to relieve the 3d company 1st bat.

The 6th and 7th companies of the 1st bat. to Nagpore, to relieve the 6th and 7th companies of the 2d bat.

The 8th company 1st bat. to Agra, to relieve the 5th company 1st bat.

The 6th company 4th bat. to Lucknow, to relieve the 1st company 4th bat.

The 14th company 4th bat. to Saugor, to relieve the 3d company 4th bat.

The 1st company 1st bat. at Saugor, on being relieved, will march to Nusseerabad and relieve the 1st company 2d bat.; which latter company, on being relieved, will march to Cawnpore, and thence proceed by water to the Presidency.

The 3d company 1st bat. at Kurnaul, on being relieved, will march to Cawnpore, and thence proceed by water to Allahabad, where it will be stationed.

On the arrival of the 3d company 1st bat. at Allahabad, the 5th company 3d bat. will occupy the vacated boats and proceed to Futtehghur, where it will be stationed.

On the relief of the 6th and 7th companies 2d bat. at Nagpore, they will march to Allahabad, and thence proceed by water to the Presidency.

* 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 10 Bombardiers, 2 Drummers, 70 Gunners.

On the relief of the 5th company 1st bat. at Agra, it will march to Mhow, and relieve the 2d company 1st bat., which latter company on being relieved will march to Agra to be stationed there.

When the river will admit, the 4th company 1st bat. at Agra will embark on board boats, to be provided, and proceed to Benares, where it will be stationed.

On the arrival of the 6th company 4th bat. at Lucknow, the 1st company 4th bat. will march to Bareilly, and relieve the 8th company 4th bat., which latter company, on being relieved, will march to Looddeannah, where it will be stationed.

On the arrival of the 4th company 1st bat. at Benares, the 8th company 1st bat. will embark on the vacated boats and proceed to the Presidency.

On the arrival of the 14th company 4th bat. at Saugor, the 3d company 4th bat. will rejoin the head-quarters of its bat. at Cawnpore.

When the weather will permit, after the rains, the 7th company 4th bat. at Looddeannah, will march to Nusseerabad, and relieve the 4th company 4th bat., which latter company, on being relieved, will join the head-quarters of its battalion at Cawnpore.

At the close of the rains, the 4th troop Horse Artillery will march from Meerut to Neemutch and relieve the 6th troop, which latter, on being relieved, will rejoin the Head Quarter of its corps at Meerut.

The detail of Golundauz in excess to the half company authorized for Mhow (at present detached from the 3d company 4th bat.) will rejoin the head-quarters of its company at Cawnpore.

All details for out-posts are to be detached by relieving companies in communication with the officer commanding the district, to whom early reports of the march of companies will be made, in order that his instructions may be received.

The Gun Lascar companies will proceed with the European and Golundauz companies to which they are attached.

When the relief has been effected, the regiment of Artillery will be stationed as follows: those troops and companies ordered to move are marked with asterisks.

Horse Artillery.

1st troop at Meerut.

2d troop at Mhow.

3d troop at Meerut.

*4th troop at Neemutch.

5th troop at Nagpore.

*6th troop at Meerut.

7th troop at Meerut.

1st Battalion.

*1st company at Nusseerabad.

*2d company at Agra.

*3d company at Allahabad.

VOL. XV.

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- *4th company at Benares.
- *5th company at Mhow.
- *6th company at Nagpore.
- *7th company at Nagpore.
- *8th company at Agra.

2d Battalion.

- *1st company at Dum-Dum.
- 2d company at Dum-Dum.
- 3d company at Dum-Dum.
- 4th company at Dum-Dum.
- 5th company at Dum-Dum.
- *6th company at Dum-Dum.
- *7th company at Dum-Dum.
- *8th company at Dum-Dum.

3d Battalion.

- *1st company at Saugor.
- *2d company at Kurnaul.
- *3d company at Cawnpore.
- *4th company at Cawnpore.
- *5th company at Futtehgurh.
- 6th company at Dum-Dum.
- 7th company at Dum-Dum.
- 8th company at Dum-Dum.

4th Battalion.

- 1st company at Barcilly.
- 2d company at Saugor.
- *3d company at Cawnpore.
- *4th company at Cawnpore.
- 5th company at Cawnpore.
- *6th company at Lucknow.
- *7th company at Nusseerabad.
- *8th company at Lodeeannah.
- 9th company at Dinapore.
- 10th company at Prince of Wales' Island.
- 11th company at Cawnpore.
- 12th company at Dum-Dum.
- 13th company at Cawnpore.
- *14th company at Saugor.
- 15th company at Dum-Dum.

The horses, bullocks, and guns (with exception to those of the Horse Artillery) will not move with the companies to which they are now attached, but remain where they now are with the relieving companies.

The horses for the Field Battery at Dum-Dum will be placed under charge of an officer to be nominated by the Commandant of Artillery, until the arrival of the 1st company 2d bat., when they will be delivered over to the officer commanding that company.

FORMATION OF A NATIVE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, June 21, 1822.

The difficulty of procuring a proper description of people to fill the situations of native doctor under this Presidency, and the consequent insufficiency of that part of the medical establishment to the performance of its prescribed and important duties, induce the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, in order to provide persons properly qualified by a previous education for such situations, as well in the civil as in the military branch of the service, to direct :

1. That an institution be formed at the Presidency for the instruction of natives in medicine; and that it be called the School for Native Doctors.

2. The object of the institution will be to educate native doctors for the civil and military branches of the service.

3. The institution is to be placed under the management and direction of a medical officer, to be denominated the superintendent of the school for native doctors.

4. The class composing this school shall not, in the first instance, consist of less than twenty students: vacancies in it are to be filled up as they occur.

5. No person to be admitted a student who is not at the time of his application capable of reading and writing the Hindoostanee language in the Nagree or Persian character, and whose age is under eighteen nor above twenty-six years.

6. Hindoos and Moosulmans to be equally eligible, with the sole condition that they be persons of respectable cast and character, and willing cheerfully to perform all the duties of their calling.

7. The sons of native doctors already in the service to have the preference, provided father and son be persons of good birth and character.

8. The students are to be regularly enlisted as soldiers; from the time of their admission, they are to be supported at the expense of Government; when duly qualified, to obtain certificates from the Medical Board; and are to succeed as native doctors on the occurrence of vacancies in the Army or Civil Department. Their period of enlisted service will be fifteen years from the time of leaving the institution as native doctors, unless prevented serving so long by disability, proved before a Medical Committee, and certified accordingly. After a service of fifteen years they may demand their discharge in time of peace.

9. The duties of the Superintendent will embrace the whole establishment. He is to direct the studies, practical pursuits, and general conduct of the students; to prepare manuals of the most necessary and intelligible parts of medical science for their use in the native language; to give demonstrations, and deliver courses of lectures to them on these subjects; and generally to take every available means of imparting to them a practical acquaintance with the diseases of most frequent occurrence in India, the remedies best suited to their cure, and the proper mode of applying those remedies.

10. Besides these his special duties of instructing the students in the elementary branches of medical knowledge, and of superintending their practical education, the Superintendent will conduct all the general details of the institution; all correspondence with the Medical Board connected with the first appointment of the

students, their ordinary conduct, and their promotion when duly qualified.

11. The whole establishment is to be placed under the immediate controul and superintendence of the Medical Board; and all correspondence regarding the nomination of the students, and the appointment of native doctors, to pass immediately through their office.

12. The Superintendent will be entirely subject to the orders of the Board in every thing relating to the welfare of the institution and its students; and he is to be guided by their advice and instructions in all cases of difficulty or circumstances of emergency.

13. Superintending surgeons of divisions will correspond with the civil and military Medical Staff within their respective circles, and with the Medical Board, on all matters relating to the appointment of pupils and provision of native doctors; they will recommend candidates, and make application for substitutes on the occurrence of vacancies among the native doctors within their divisions.

14. In recommending candidates for the institution, superintending surgeons will be especially careful that the individuals so recommended be persons of unexceptionable caste and character, steady habits, and good capacity; and that there be nothing attached to them likely to disqualify them from respectably filling the situation to which they looked forward.

15. Each recommendation is to be accompanied with a descriptive roll, notifying the name, caste (if Hindoo), tribe (if Moosulman), and age of the candidate; the occupation of his father; and other essential particulars; together with a certificate that the individual recommended can read, write, and appears to be intelligent.

16. The candidates thus recommended will be attached as students to the establishment as vacancies occur agreeably to seniority; and on the occurrence of such vacancy, intimation will be given by the Secretary to the Medical Board to the Superintending Surgeon, at whose recommendation the senior candidate may have been placed on the list, in order to the latter being sent down without delay to the Presidency.

17. On reaching the Presidency, the students will report themselves to the secretary to the Medical Board; and after being enrolled by the secretary, on a list kept for that purpose, will be directed by him to join the institution, and place themselves under the Superintendent.

18. The students to be severally attached to the Presidency general hospital, the king's hospitals, the native hospital (with the consent of the governors), and the general dispensary, as may be found most convenient, for the purpose of acquiring

a practical knowledge of pharmacy, surgery, and physic.

19. The distribution of the students in the different hospitals and establishments is to take place at the suggestion of the Superintendent, under the orders of the Medical Board, without which no change of situation or other alteration is to be effected.

20. The students are to be subject to military law, and to the orders of the superior officers of the institution to which they are attached, in like manner with any part of the regular establishment of those institutions.

21. The students attached to the several European hospitals will be placed particularly under the apothecaries respectively belonging to those hospitals, to attend the hospital wards and dispensary; and to assist in dressing the patients, in preparing and administering medicines, and in the other ordinary duties of the establishment. Those attached to the native hospital to be placed under its officers, and those attached to the general dispensary, under the apothecary and his deputy, and in like manner to assist in the duties of those establishments.

22. The medical staff of the several hospitals are authorized to admonish and reprimand the students attached to their respective establishments, when necessary; and in cases of serious offence, are directed to communicate with the Superintendent, and, in conjunction with him, to report the circumstance to the officiating superintending surgeon, who will refer the matter to the Medical Board should he so think fit.

23. It will at all times be in the power of the Medical Board, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, to discharge any individual student, on being satisfied that from dullness, idleness, negligence, or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the Superintendent's instructions, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties to which he is designed.

24. With a view of enabling the Superintendent properly to direct the education of his pupils, he is to be considered as authorized to attend the wards, and to have free access to the cases in the hospitals to which the pupils are attached; but this privilege is not to be understood as permitting him in any way to interfere with the ordinary discharge of the duties of the hospitals, or the treatment of the patients.

25. The students will be allowed to absent themselves from the hospitals at all times, when required to attend the Superintendent.

26. Whenever the Superintendent shall be satisfied that the student has acquired theoretical and practical knowledge sufficient to qualify him to enter on the prac-

tice of medicine, he will certify the same, and hand up the name of the individual to the Medical Board, who, should they concur with him in opinion, will grant a certificate of qualification to the student, and appoint him to the situation of a native doctor on the occurrence of a vacancy.

27. During the whole term of his education each student will be supported at the public charge, for which purpose the sum of sonat rupees eight per mensem will be allowed to him, this sum being deemed fully sufficient for his clothing and maintenance. The allowance to commence from the date on which the pupil reports himself to the secretary to the Medical Board.

28. The pay of the students to be drawn in a monthly abstract by the Superintendent.

29. With a view of encouraging this important class of public servants, of stimulating and rewarding superior attainments on their part, and of permanently attaching them to the public service; the Government have resolved, that the pay of native doctors educated at the institution shall be raised above the rates which have been hitherto ordinarily allowed to the same description of persons, viz. to sonat rupees twenty instead of fifteen in garrison or at a civil station, and twenty-five instead of twenty in the field; and that, with the same view, the allowances of such individuals be still farther advanced after seven years of service as native doctors, viz. to twenty-five rupees in garrison or at a civil station, and thirty rupees in the field; provided the medical officer under whom the native doctor may be serving at the time grants a certificate, that the general character and professional conduct of the individual deserve this indulgence. The certificate to be countersigned by the superintending surgeon of the division.

30. With a view of still further attaching the native doctors on the new establishment to the service, pensions shall be granted to such as, from wounds received in the service, or disorders contracted and arising out of their immediate duties, shall be no longer fit to serve, their inability being duly certified by the usual medical committee for invaliding.

31. A service of less than seven years will entitle a native doctor to an invalid pension of seven rupees per mensem; and a service of from seven to fifteen years, to one-third of his field pay, if in the military, and of his garrison pay if in the civil branch of the service; provided he be invalided under the above-mentioned circumstances of wounds, &c. in either case, but not otherwise.

32. At the expiration of fifteen years a native doctor will be entitled, if invalided under ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties, to a pensionary

provision of ten rupees per mensem, which, after a service of twenty-two years, will be increased to one-half of his field or garrison pay, agreeably to the branch of the service he is employed in; or to that amount if invalided from wounds, received in the service at any period after fifteen years.

33. Native doctors in the military branch of the service shall not be dismissed except on the sentence of a Court Martial, to be approved of by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and those attached to the civil department shall not be discharged, unless with the previous sanction of the Medical Board, who will send up their recommendation, accompanied by the necessary documents, for the final orders of His Excellency.

34. All native doctors educated at the institution, and attached to civil stations, are liable to serve with the army, when so ordered by Government, or by the Commander-in-Chief when His Excellency may happen to be in the field, when the same advantages in every respect will be extended to them as to native doctors attached to corps.

35. The orders now issued are in no wise to affect the native doctors at present in the service, with exception to those who being under the prescribed age of twenty-six years, may apply for transfer to the institution.

36. The salary of the Superintendent is fixed at sonat rupees eight hundred per mensem, with an establishment of a moonshee to assist in reading and translating, at sonat rupees sixty, a writer at thirty, and a peon at five rupees per mensem.

37. The supplies of stationary necessary for the establishment are to be indented for by the Superintendent, on the Government store, in the usual manner.

38. Contingent bills for all expenses surplus to the above, are to be submitted to Government in the Military Department, through the Medical Board, and under their countersignature.

29. His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon James Jameson to the office of Superintendent of the school for native doctors.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

Fort William, 19th July 1822.

It having come to the knowledge of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, that some of the Army Medical Staff (his Lordship hopes not many) have been in the habit of demanding fees for attendance on the families of their brother officers, it is hereby strictly commanded that such practice shall cease, it

being clearly understood by Government, that the attendance of medical officers in their professional capacity, on the families of the officers of the corps to which they are attached, is an imperative part of the duty to be performed by them.

This order is to be considered applicable to medical attendance by presidency surgeons, garrison surgeons, and staff surgeons of stations, on the officers of the army and their families who may make application to them for professional advice.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th August 1822.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Fort William, on Thursday the 13th June 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shawe, C.B., of his Majesty's 37th Regiment, is President, Capt. John Seppings of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges: viz.

1st. "For having, on the 5th day of September 1821, endeavoured to provoke Capt. Methven of the same regiment, to fight a duel with him."

2dly. "For pertinaciously continuing a strain of hostility against Capt. Methven, after the Commander-in-Chief had, upon a careful inquiry into the circumstances, ordered the affair to be set at rest, and the letters on both sides to be withdrawn."

"The conduct of Capt. Seppings being in each instance contrary to the Articles of War and subversive of discipline."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

"The Court Martial having duly and maturely considered the evidence brought forward on the prosecution, and on the defence, is of opinion as follows:

Finding. "On the first charge that Capt. Seppings is not guilty.

"On the second charge, the Court find Capt. Seppings guilty of so much of it as charges him with not having withdrawn his letters, after the Commander-in-Chief had, upon a careful inquiry into the circumstances, ordered that such should be done; but the Court is of opinion that in so doing Capt. Seppings was influenced solely by an honourable and anxious desire to be placed in a situation to clear his character from the injurious reports which had been circulated to his prejudice."

Sentence. "Three o'clock striking before the Court came to a decision, it was adjourned till eleven o'clock on Tuesday the 30th instant."

"Fort William, Tuesday, 30th July 1822.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment—President and Members as yesterday.

The Court proceed to deliberate, and to pass sentence: but there being an equality of votes on the question, as to whether any punishment shall be awarded, or otherwise, and the Acting Judge Advocate General having, when called upon by the Court, declared his opinion that a majority of voices is absolutely requisite to pronounce an award—the Court suspend their proceedings, and adjourn until the pleasure of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief is obtained."

Remarks by the Court.—"In advertence to the extraordinary mass of matter which the present proceedings exhibit, the Court feel themselves called upon to explain, that in a question like the present, involving not only the character and feelings of the prisoner, but, from the course which the defence has taken, the character and feelings of several of the witnesses and others who were incidentally connected with the circumstances introductory to the preferring of the charges against the prisoner, it has not been in the power of the Court, without a total disregard to the ends of justice, to abstain from going into the examination of matter which, under other circumstances, would be totally irrelevant to the points at issue.

"It is with no ordinary degree of concern that the Court feel themselves compelled to remark upon the extraordinary discrepancy which the testimony of some of the witnesses exhibits, and respectfully to solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thereto; more particularly to the depositions of Captains Methven and Crooke, diametrically opposed as they appear to be in most instances to the points to which they have respectively sworn—instances arising, not merely from the different light in which two individuals may often view the same circumstances, but manifest in their testimony to almost every fact respecting which they were examined by the Court, and such as to leave in the minds of the Court no room to believe that they could be the result of misapprehension or mistake.

"The Court would have thought it their duty to notice these extraordinary contradictions at the time, but felt that they had not the means, from the nature of the depositions, to ascertain on which side the charge would lay, with the probability of establishing it by proof. They have therefore adopted the only step left them, of submitting the circumstance for the consideration of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

"In conclusion, the Court would be deficient in their duty, if they did not

remark on, and strongly reprobate the indecent and bitter recrimination to which both the prisoner Capt. Seppings, and the witness Capt. Methven, have accustomed themselves to indulge, whenever observing on the conduct of each other, as well antecedent to the present trial as in the course of the proceedings to which it has given rise."

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in Chief.

The want of a sentence renders the protracted and laborious assiduity of the Court altogether fruitless, since there is nothing on which the Commander-in-Chief has to exercise his judgment in confirmation or disapproval. It is difficult to comprehend by what process of reasoning any member of the Court could satisfy himself that when a military transgression has been pronounced as established by evidence, no penal award should follow that finding; yet as the decision of guilty (if it were not unanimous) must have been the act of a majority, some member at least has maintained that incongruity. His Excellency will not direct the Court to sit again and revise its proceedings, because the essential end has, howsoever informally, been answered. The incorrectness of Captain Seppings' conduct is displayed by the recorded inconveniences which it has entailed.

The Court declares Captain Seppings guilty of a disobedience of orders: a disobedience which was, further, deliberate and wilful. Then, the Court urges in extenuation its opinion "that in so doing Captain Seppings was influenced solely by an honourable and anxious desire to be placed in a situation to clear his character from the injurious reports which had been circulated to his prejudice." The excuse is inadmissible, consequently no course of evidence should have been sanctioned which professed to have that object. The crime charged against Captain Seppings was disobedience of an order signified to him from the Commander-in-Chief, and it would be a novel doctrine in military law that an officer is at liberty to judge what order is to be deemed imperative, and what may be disregarded. It is obvious that if an honourable jealousy of reputation be allowed to stand as an apology for the contravention of a positive order, in a case like the present, it must be equally pleadable in every other class of cases. The mischief of such a principle need not be descanted upon.

In the immediate instance, the above palliation is peculiarly inapplicable. The acknowledged respectability of Captain Seppings' character, and the uniform estimation in which he had been held throughout this army, could not but render any attempt against loose misrepresentations

wholly unnecessary. On the other hand, the most serious objection lies to such an appeal. If the irritable feelings of an officer, in a private question between individuals, be suffered to disturb the service, and to involve a number of others, the license would speedily grow into a settled practice, most embarrassing, if not deeply injurious. The quality of that evil cannot be more strikingly portrayed than it is by the observations of the Court. In that exposition the following particulars are prominent:—The awkward nature of the disquisitions into which the Court confesses itself to have been compelled to embark. the comment on the tenor of the evidence generally, by which intentional perversion is indirectly ascribed to witnesses who are not named, the imputation thereby applying to any or all of them: the specification of two officers from whose contradictory testimony on the same points the Court infers a criminal laxity in one or the other, without being able to determine on whom so heavy a suspicion should rest: and the Court's "reprobation of the indecent and bitter recrimination of Captain Seppings and Captain Methven upon each other;" a tone discreditable to men of their profession.

Those painful results were the foreseen and inevitable consequence of entering into an investigation of aught that was aloft between Captain Seppings and Captain Methven. The points whence any conclusion was deducible were to be sought among intemperate accusations unguardedly bandied about under original misapprehension, and distorted by party heat, while scarcely a single circumstance was afforded so precise as that a witness could speak to it with the certainty which would have attended the recollection of a distinct fact. Each of them delivers his evidence as to what he thinks was the impression made upon him at the time: an impression possibly even then loosely admitted, at all events liable to have become confused through the lapse of a considerable interval; and this seems a reasonable solution for discrepancies in the testimonies of Captain Methven and Captain Crooke, the Commander-in-Chief not being able to discover a purpose on either side which could be promoted by a consciously dishonest latitude of representation.

The simple question submitted to the Court was whether Captain Seppings had or had not disobeyed an order from the Commander-in-Chief. By losing sight of that plain line, and permitting an attempt to qualify the fact, the Court has, according to its own showing, produced all the undesirable effects which the Commander-in-Chief anticipated, and endeavoured to prevent when he forbade the further agitation of the disputes between Captain Seppings and Captain Methven.

Nothing, however, can be more remote from the intention of the Commander-in-Chief than to insinuate any censure on the Court. Indeed his Excellency, from his examination of the proceedings, sees cause to praise highly the patience and the careful equity manifested by the Court.

Considering as natural the error through which the Court involved itself in such intricacies, since it proceeded from a generous desire to give the prisoner the fullest scope for exonerating himself, the Commander-in-Chief would not have expatiated thus on the subject, did he not think the matter of such extraordinary interest for the army as required that it should be particularly dilated. His Excellency persuades himself that the serious inconveniences incurred on the present occasion (putting out of the question the duration of the trial for above six weeks) will establish the expedience of an authoritative intervention to stop in an early stage the progress of party bickerings brought within official cognizance, and will show the fitness of marking with severity any management for evading the injunction.

The proceedings of the General Court Martial must be considered as having fallen to the ground, so that Captain Sepings is to return forthwith to his duty.

W. L. WATSON,

Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

June 20. Mr. F. C. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Allypore.

Mr. M. Ainslie, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Etawah.

July 4. Mr. Richard Woodward, Registrar of the Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

Mr. Walter Blackburne, Register of the Zillah Court of Chittagong.

Political Department.

July 5. Mr. Andrew Stirling, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.

Mr. Edward Sheffield Montague to be Dep. Persian Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 24. Lieut. James Brooke, 6th regt. Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assist. Commissary-General, to fill a vacancy consequent on the removal of Capt. Spiller from the department.

31. Major-General Lewis Thomas, C. B., is appointed to the command of the Cawnpore division of the Army from the 9th prov.

June 12. Capt. Stephen, of the corps of Engineers, is authorized to proceed to Allahabad and assume the duties of Gar-

ison Engineer and Executive Officer of that fortress, until the return of the season which will enable him to recommence his labours connected with the construction of the Light-House on Point Palmyras.

28. Lieut. Alex. Gerard, 13th regt. N.I., to be an Extra Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Mr. H. Wood is permitted, at his own request, to resign the situation of President to the Board of Superintendence for Improving the Breed of Cattle. Lieut.-Col. Stevenson is appointed President.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Terraneau, Sen. to the situation of Assistant to the Barrack-master of the 18th division, with a salary of two hundred (200) Sonat rupees per mensem. Mr. Terraneau is accordingly directed to take charge of the Sylhet Line Agency, the duties of which are to be considered as annexed to that division of the barrack department.

July 2. The Governor-Gen. in Council having received a notification of the arrival at Fort St. George, of Major-General Dalzell, of His Majesty's service, who stands appointed to the General Staff of this Presidency, the temporary appointment of Major-General Watson, C. B., of the same Service, to the Bengal Army, consequently ceases from this date.

5. The qualifications of Lieut. and Brevet-Captain Pope, 8th Light Cavalry, not being suited to the Barrack Department, he is removed from the situation of District Barrack-Master, and placed at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

12. Captain Newton, 1st bat. 10th regt. is appointed an Extra Member of the permanent Committee for the Examination of Military Stores received in the Arsenal.

13. Brevet-Captain J. Frushard, 29th regt. Native Infantry, to be an Extra Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

We understand the following appointments have been made, consequent on the departure for Europe of Captain James Tod of the 25th regt. Native Infantry, late Political Agent at Oodepore—viz.

Captain T. A. Cobbe, 6th regt. Native Infantry, Secretary to the Military Board, to be Political Agent at Oodepore.

Captain John Craigie, 24th regt. Native Infantry, to be Secretary to the Military Board vice Cobbe.

Captain W. Hatt, 14th regt. Native Infantry, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, with official rank as Major vice Craigie.—*Calcutta Paper, July 22.*

FIGHT CAVALRY.

May 31. Cornet C. D. Blair, is permanently posted to 3d regt at Nusseerabad.

Cornet H. Halked is permanently posted to 7th regt. at Kurnaul.

June 20. Brev. Capt. Int. and Quart.-mast. Bennett, 3d Lt. Cav. to act as Adj. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Angelo, on leave.

Cornet G. Ridge is appointed to do duty with 1st regt. Sultanpore, Benares.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. June 25. Ensign Henry Dowton to be Interp and Quarter-Master of 1st bat., vice Murray, employed in a political situation.

7th Regt. May 30. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit an exchange of battalions between Lieut. C. Marriott and B. Wood. The former will accordingly join the 1st bat. at Cuttack, and the latter the 2d bat. at Setapore.

11th Regt. June 7. Ensign Michael Blood to be Lieutenant, vice Allingham retired, with rank from 22d Aug. 1821, in succession to Mackenzie promoted.

Lieut. Robert Wedderburn Beatson to rank from 1st Jan. 1821.

8. Lieut. M. Dormer is removed from 2d bat. to 1st, and Ensign H. Stone from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. M. Blood is posted to 2d bat.

13th Regt. June 14. Ensign James Rolfe Browne to be Lieutenant from 3d June 1822, in succession to Forster deceased.

15. Lieut. William Hodgson to be Interp. and Quarter-Master of 2d bat. vice Forster, deceased.

Lieut. Charles Boyd to be Adjutant of 2d bat., vice Hodgson.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. Bruce is removed from 1st to 2d, and Lieut. E. Sutherland from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. J. R. Browne is posted to 2d bat.

21. Ensign George Huish, to be Lieutenant from 14th June 1822, in succession to Boyd, deceased.

22. Lieut. Geo. Huish is posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. B. Purvis is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

25. Lieut. Hugh Gordon to be Adjutant of the 2d bat., vice Boyd, deceased.

Lieut. and Brevet-Captain W. James is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

14th Regt. June 15. Brev. Capt. David D. Anderson to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat., vice Lewis, appointed to the Saharunpore Provincial Battalion.

Lieut. J. T. Lewis is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

16th Regt. July 5. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Philip Thomas to be Captain of a company, from 22d Feb., in succession to Craig, deceased.

Ensign J. W. Robertson, to be Lieut. from 22d Feb. 1822, in succession to Craig, deceased.

8. Capt. Philip Thomas and Lieut. J. W. J. Robertson are posted to 1st bat.

18th Regt. June 14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Jas. Craige is removed from 1st to 2d, and Lieut. J. W. Patton from 2d to 1st bat.

21. Ensign Vincent Shortland to be Lieut. from 20th Aug. 1821, in succession to Travis, deceased.

22. Lieut. V. Shortland is posted to 1st bat.

19th Regt. June 21. Ensign Chase Bracken to be Lieutenant, vice Kirkman, deceased, with rank from 21st Oct. 1821, in succession to Pettingall, promoted.

Lieut. Robert Garrett, to rank from 29th Aug. 1821, in succession to Kirkman, deceased.

22. Lieut. C. Bracken is posted to 1st bat.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. W. Mosley is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

25th Regt. June 28. Ensign Charles James Lewes, to be Lieutenant from 17th June 1822, in succession to Norton, deceased.

July 1. Lieut. Charles James Lewes is posted to 1st bat.

27th Regt. June 4. Ensign J. C. Plowden is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

29th Regt. June 5. Capt. W. Wilson is removed from 2d to 1st, and Capt. J. Swinton from 1st to 2d bat.

Removals.

May 23. Ensign E. J. Watson, from 3d to 7th regt., and posted to 2d bat. at Setapore.

31. Ensign A. Arabin, from 11th to 3d regt., and posted to 2d bat. at Agra.

Ensign W. M. Tritton, from 1st to 21st regt., and posted to 2d bat. at Saugor.

June 4. Ensign H. A. Boscawen, from European regt. to 27th regt. N.I., and posted to 2d bat.

5. Lieut. Col. W. Croxton, from 2d bat. 8th to 1st bat 17th regt. Lieut. Col. Croxton will join his new corps without delay.

Lieut. Col. W. Comyn, from 1st bat 29th to 2d bat. 8th regt.

Lieut. Colonel C. Baldock, from 1st bat. 17th to 1st bat. 29th regt.

22. Ensign A. Arabin, from 3d to 1st regt., as Junior Ensign, and posted to 1st bat. at Cawnpore.

July 3. Ensign George Burford, from 6th to 19th regt., and posted to 1st bat. at Benares.

4. Ensign A. T. Lloyd, from 4th to 15th regt., as Junior of his rank, and posted to 1st bat.

12. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit an exchange of corps between Lieuts. Pitts and Griffiths; the former is accordingly removed from the 7th regt. to the European Regiment, and the latter from the European Regiment to the 7th regt., both as Juniors of their rank.

Lieut. Griffiths is posted to 1st bat. 7th N.I., and directed to join it at Cuttack.

Ensigns permanently posted.

May 31. Ensign Francis Trimmer, to Hon. Comp.'s European Regiment at Ghazeeপুর.

Ensign H. A. Boscawen, ditto ditto.

Ensign T. Gear, to 5th regt. N.I., and 1st bat. at Agra.

Ensign T. J. Rock, to 6th regt. and 2d bat. at Goorgaon.

Ensign A. C. Dennistown, to 7th regt. and 1st bat. at Cuttack.

Ensign Henry Stone, to 11th regt. and 1st bat. at Mhow.

Ensign W. R. Corfield, to 14th regt. and 1st bat. at Pertaubgurh.

Ensign G. T. Marshall, to 17th regt. and 1st bat. at Lodeanah.

Ensign C. B. Hall, to 17th regt. and 1st bat. at Lodeanah.

Ensign K. Campbell, to 21st regt. and 1st bat. at Nagpore.

Ensign A. S. Singer, to 23d regt. and 2d bat. at Dinapore.

Ensign Francis Hewitt, to 24th regt. and 1st bat. at Muttra.

Ensign G. T. Marshall, who stands posted to 1st bat. 17th regt., is permitted to join and do duty with 1st bat. N.I. at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Ensign F. Hewitt, of 1st bat. 24th regt. is permitted to join and do duty with 1st bat. N.I. at Barrackpore until further orders.

July 10. Ensign H. Moore, to 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., Berhampore.

Ensign F. Winter, 2d bat. 10th regt., Berhampore.

Ensign J. H. Sankey, 2d bat. 10th regt. Berhampore.

Ensign J. Campbell, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

Ensign D. C. Keiller, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

Ensign H. M. Graves, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

Ensign F. Knyvett, 1st bat. 29th regt., Benares.

15. The undermentioned Ensigns, doing duty with the European Regiment, having been reported duly qualified, are directed to join the corps to which they stand posted.

Ensign Fred. Moore, to 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I., at Banda.

Ensign John Cates, 2d bat. 19th regt., at Juanpore.

Ensign William Clifford, 2d bat. 28th regt. at Delhi.

Ensign Alexander Webster, 1st bat. 30th regt. at Baitool.

Ensigns recently admitted, posted to do duty.

June 5. Ensign Joseph Peacocke, with 1st bat. 14th regt. at Midnapore.

6. Ensigns Mitford and West, with 1st bat. 23d regt. at Barrackpore.

7. Ensign W. T. Savary, with 2d bat. 8th regt. at Hansi.

Asiatic Journal.—No. 35.

12. Ensign F. V. McGrath, with 1st bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore.

26. Ensign F. V. McGrath, with 1st bat. 20th regt., Prince of Wales's Island.

LOCAL CORPS.

May 24. Capt. C. P. Kennedy, regt. of Artillery, is appointed to the command of the 1st Nusseree bat., vice Ross, appointed to a political situation.

June 14. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

Gardner's Horse.

Lieut. J. H. Toone, 6th regt. Light Cavalry, to be second in command.

Lieut. J. C. Maclean, 11th regt. N.I., to be Adjutant.

Rohilla Horse.

Cornet Wm. Parker, 6th regt. Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant.

Baddley's Horse

Lieut. T. R. Macqucen, 23d regt. N.I., to be Adjutant.

Rampoora Local Battalion.

Ensign J. Wyllie, 12th regt. N.I., to be Adjutant.

Delhi Nujeeb Battalion.

Lieut. J. P. Hickman, 1st regt. N.I., to be Adjutant.

Agra Nujeeb Battalion

Lieut. G. Hicks, 9th regt. N.I., to be Adjutant.

Saharanpore Provincial Battalion.

Lieut. J. T. Lewis, 14th regt. N.I., to be Adjutant, vice Hicks.

The above-named Officers are directed to proceed and take charge of their appointments as early as practicable.

The undermentioned Local Officers, whose services will be rendered unnecessary by the foregoing arrangements, are to consider themselves discharged from the service from the dates of their being relieved; each drawing the usual donation, as authorized in Government General Orders of the 24th ultimo:

Adjut. R. Grueber, Baddley's Horse.

Adjut. W. Smith, Rohilla Horse

Adjut. R. Smith, Gardner's Horse.

Adjut. W. R. Kenny, Rampoora Battalion.

Adjut. J. Martindell, Agra Nujeebs.

Adjut. F. W. Fitzroy, Delhi Nujeebs.

June 26. In continuation of General Orders of the 17th of May last for the discharge of Local Officers, the undermentioned gentlemen are to consider themselves discharged from the service from the 1st of August next each drawing the donation sanctioned by Government General Orders of the 24th ultimo:

Lieut. W. McGregor, Rohilla Horse.

Sut-Lieut. G. D. Aird, Cuttack Legion.

July 6. Lieut. E. J. Fleming, 5th regt. Vol. XV. 2 A

N.L., is appointed Adjutant to the Rungpore Local Battalion, vice Norton, deceased.

ARTILLERY.

May 28. The following removals to take place in the regiment of Artillery.

Capt. W. Curphy, from 8th comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 3d bat.

Capt. J. Broadhurst, from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.

Capt. H. L. Playfair, from 5th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.

Capt. A. Fraser, from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.

Capt. T. Marshall, from 7th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.

Capt. J. Pereira, from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 1st bat.

Capt. P. L. Pew, from 6th comp. 1st bat. to 6th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. E. Hall, from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 2d bat.

Capt. R. M. Gramshaw, from 1th comp. 1st bat. to 8th comp. 2d bat.

1st Lieut. R. B. Wilson, from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 4th bat.

1st Lieut. O. Baker, from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 3d bat.

1st Lieut. L. Burroughs, from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.

2d Lieut. H. Humfrey, from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.

2d Lieut. F. Brind, from 6th comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.

2d Lieut. J. T. Lane, from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat.

2d Lieut. H. B. Dalzell, from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.

2d Lieut. E. H. Indlow, from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.

2d Lieut. C. H. Wiggins, from 5th comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat.

2d Lieut. J. R. Revell, from 5th comp. 3d bat. to 7th comp. 2d bat.

2d P. B. Bullock, from 8th comp. 3d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d Lieut. E. C. Hughes, from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

2d Lieut. E. S. Wade, from 7th comp. 2d bat. to 6th comp. 1st bat.

2d Lieut. R. Horsford, from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 7th comp. 1st bat.

2d Lieut. J. L. Mowatt, from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.

1st Lieut. I. Cullen, from 6th to 4th troop Horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. J. G. Barnard, from 4th to 6th troop Horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. R. S. Moilard, from 5th to 6th troop Horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. Geo. Maclean is posted to 4th troop Horse Artillery.

The officers removed above will immediately join their companies, with the following exceptions

Capt. Curphy will continue to command of the 4th comp. 2d bat. until his departure

from Benares, or until the arrival of the 1st comp. 3d bat. at that station.

Capt. Fraser will continue in charge of the 1st comp. 3d bat. until its arrival at Benares, where he will receive charge of the 4th comp. 1st bat.

Capt. Pereira and Lieuts. Wade and Horsford will continue with their present companies until the arrival of the 8th and 7th companies 1st bat. at Nagpore.

Capt. Marshall will continue in command of the 7th comp. 2d bat. until it reach Allahabad, where he will join the 3d comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. O. Baker will join the 4th comp. 3d bat. at Cawnpore. on the arrival of the 3d comp. 1st bat. at that station.

2d Lieuts. Wiggins and Revell, Burlington and Hughes, will join their companies on their arrival at Dum-Dum.

1st Lieuts. Barnard and Maclean, of the Horse Artillery, will join their troops on their arrival at their destinations.

The Commandant of the Artillery will, by this opportunity, send drafts to complete the Horse Artillery and Field Companies to the usual strength.

Lieut. R. B. Wilson will accompany the detachment by water and take charge of the drafts.

June 6. Lieut. R. B. Wilson is appointed Adjutant and Quart. Mast. to the Artillery Detachment under orders to proceed to the Upper Provinces.

ENGINEERS.

June 1. Lieut. E. J. Smith, of Engineers, is appointed to the corps of Sappers and Miners, and will join the detachment at Saugor.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

May 21. Assis. Surg. Guthrie is proceeded to Baitool and assume Medical charge of the 1st bat. 30th regt. and the other troops at that post.

23. Assis. Surg. Guthrie is removed from the 8th Light Cavalry to the 2d bat. 22d regt., which he will join when Colonel Adams can dispense with his services at Baitool.

21. Assis. Surg. W. Graham is directed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

27. Asst. S. W. Grime, under orders, to proceed in Medical charge of young Officers to Ghazepore, is appointed Assis. to the at the Civil Station of Bareilly.

31. Asst. Surg. C. S. Heynes to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Ajmeer, vice Assis. Surg. Maxwell, resigned.

June 1. Asst. Surg. C. B. Howe, at present attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, is appointed to do duty with the Artillery Detachment under or-

ders to proceed to Cawnpore by water, and directed to place himself under the orders of the Superin Surg. at that station.

12. Assis Surg Joseph Adams is directed to proceed to Allahabad without delay, and do duty with the 2d bat. 27th regt until further orders.

Assis Surg D Ramsay is removed from 2d to 1st bat of 20th regt, and will join the head-quarters of the latter corps at Prince of Wales's Island.

14. Assis Surg H S Mercer to be Surg to the Political Agent at Kotah.

Assis Surg Andrew Simson, M D, to be Surgeon to the Political Agent at Jypore.

July 1. Assis Surg Thomas Forrest is appointed to do duty under the orders of the Superin Surg at Cawnpore.

5. As is Surg D. Ramsay, who stands posted to the 1st bat. 20th regt at Prince of Wales's Island, is appointed to proceed in medical charge of the recruit for the Local Corps at that settlement under orders of embarkation on the Honourable Company's ship *Indus* Bularis.

6. Assis Surg A K Lande, now doing duty with the Hon Comp European regt at Ghazepore, is directed to proceed to Meerut by water, and place himself under the order of the Superin Surg at that station.

Assis Surg John Leslie, whose admission to the service not being in Government General Order of the 23d ult, is joined to the European regt vice Farnes, and directed to join by water.

Assis Surges J Farnes, H Campbell and D Campbell admitted to the service by Government General Order of the 23d ult, are directed to join and do duty in the Presidency General Hospital until further orders.

11. Assis Sur James Graham is removed from the corps of Sappers and Miners and posted to the 2d bat 11th regt vice Brown employed at the Civil Station of Agra.

13. Assis T J Lorne, M D, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Junpore vice Assis Surg J Fowler, on appointment to the Civil Station of Gwah.

FURLONGHS

May. Major Edw Jervise 1st Lt regt Light Cav, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

June. 1st Ltut Henry Ralle, regt of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

14. Ensign Oliver William Spence, 10th regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe, for one year on his private affairs.

15. Ensign James Chichele Plowden, 13th regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe, for one year on his private affairs.

21. Assis Surg H. Smith, Malwah detachment of Artillery, is permitted to visit this Presidency, on leave of absence for six months on sick certificate, and to embark for that purpose at Bombay.

Capt Delamain, commanding the Bheel corps, has been permitted to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of embarking thence on a voyage to sea, for the benefit of his health.

28. Lieut R S Brownrigg, 10th regt N I, Sub-Assis Commissary General, is permitted to proceed to the Mauritius for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

July 13. Capt James Idd, 25th regt. N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health, his furlough commencing from the date of embarkation at Bombay.

Lieut James Nash 11th regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL

THE SERVICES have been fixed upon for the solemnity of the funeral of our late respected Duke, the day was spent in military such preparation as should be suited to the dignity of the illustrious dead, and at the same time convenient with the delicacy which it was his own desire that he observed on the occasion. The high and gratifying tribute of respect, the act which the Government had been pleased to afford by the publication of the Extraordinary Gazette was followed by other demonstrations of the high sense entertained by them of the character of the late British hero. The flag of the Will was hoisted in front of the window of the day. About six o'clock the audience having been crowded into the interior which was covered with a black velvet and solemnly furnished with the carpet was removed into the hall, but in consequence of some little delay of the plans laid down in order as to the persons who were to be in immediate part in the ceremony, and with it was no easy to rectify in the matter of departure, a considerable delay was experienced.

At twenty minutes before seven the procession moved from Chowmoh, consisting of the hearse attended by the mutes and plume bearer, and followed by the late Bishop's carriage and five mourning coaches, containing the clergy, the full beacons, mutes, &c. with numerous ranks of the carriages of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, while minute guns were discharged from the ramparts of Fort William from the moment of the departure of the procession until it

reached the cathedral. Here the hearse and coaches drew up within the churchyard, in order to allow space for forming the procession into the church, which was done in the following order, the muffled bell at the same time solemnly tolling.

Two Mutes.

Plumes of feathers.

Two Mutes.

Clergymen in their robes.

Cathedral Attendants, with staves craped.

The Presidency Chaplains in surplices.

Rev. J. Parson Rev. D. Corrie

The late Bishop's Verger,

His rod craped.

The Archdeacon.

Pall Bearers.

Hon. J. Fendall,

Esq.

Hon. W. B. Bay

ley, Esq.

G. Udny, Esq.

The Body.

Pall Bearers.

Hon. J. Adam,

Esq.

Hon. Sir F. Mac-

naughten.

C. Lushington,

Esq.

W. H. Abbott, Esq.,
the late Bishop's
Secretary.

Chief Mourner.
Rev. J. Hawtayne
The late Bishop's
Chaplain

J. Trotter, Esq.

Dr. Nicolson, the late Bishop's Physician
Mourners.

Two and two in cloaks and handbands

&c &c. &c.

The entrance of the procession into the church, which was handsomely hung with black, and lighted, was marked by a solemn dirge from the organ, continued until the officiating clergy had occupied their places, and the body was placed on tressels near the communion table; the chief mourner and those attending him taking their seats near the coffin. The proper psalm having been read by the Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Corrie proceeded with the lesson, after which an anthem, selected from Handel, was given in the most affecting manner, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy having kindly afforded the aid of their distinguished talents.

Antiem.

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him
'And when the eye saw him, it gave witness of

him
'His b^ody buried in peace,
'But in

The body was then lowered into the grave, within the rails of the communion table, while the Archdeacon concluded the solemn service in a truly impressive manner.

A funeral sermon was preached on the following Sunday, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

The roads were thronged at an early hour by an immense concourse of people, both Christian and native. Every exertion had been made to keep the whole of the nave of the cathedral clear for the accom-

modation of those concerned in the procession, and such gentlemen as might attend the funeral. We regret, however, to say, that the church was crowded by a promiscuous assemblage, which left no vacant space for the purpose intended.

Circumstances have hitherto prevented us from giving our proposed notice of the life of the eminent prelate who is the subject of our present regret. We hope, however, very shortly to be enabled to redeem our pledge from the best authority to which we can here appeal. Some errors have already appeared in print, where such information as we hope to procure, was wanting.—*Cal. John Bull.*

The following inscription was placed on the coffin plate

THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON,
Bishop of Calcutta.

Died 8th July, 1822

Aged 53 Year, and 6 Months

[*Cal. Gen. Gaz.*

ODD.

Extract of a letter of the 10th June 1822.—Major Faithful's detachment broke up on the 3d instant, on which day the several corps composing it proceeded towards their respective cantonments. Two 18-pounders and two 8-inch mortars remain at Pertabghur, in buildings prepared for their reception, for the purpose of overlooking the zumeendars in the neighbouring districts. Ptnie Pal is still in the field near the Jhoupoor border, with a number of followers, on any of our troops approaching them. Some companies of the 1st bat. 14th N I, and the Pertabghur 6-pounder, are now out against Ptnie P.J.; but as the finances of the latter are said to be getting low, it is supposed his followers will soon leave him. We are all delighted at our breaking up. The writer of the strictures on Oude, who has roused a hornet's nest round his ears in the Tories of Lucknow, need entertain no fear of his assertions being refuted, for he has only to appeal to the officers of Major Faithful's detachment (which consisted of nearly 2,000 men), and they will certify under their respective hands and seals that the government of Oude is radically bad; that the present system has in view only the interests of the sovereign and his retainers, while the subjects are merely considered as so many mechanics, so many members of the swinish multitude, in fine, for whom the husks of the fruit of their labour are good enough.—*Cal. Jour.*

Local news.—We understand that the operations of the force under the commanding officer at Sultanpoor, having been brought to a temporary, though not an amicable conclusion, the troops have returned to their respective cantonments until the end of the rainy season, which had commenced

in that quarter. Cassim Alee, of Akberpoor, had deserted his estates and has proceeded incog. to the Presidency, for the purpose, it is said, of submitting his grievances to the consideration of Government. Many of our readers before whom we have from time to time laid reports of the movements of the military detached against this nobleman, may not be aware, perhaps, that he was invested by order of the Supreme Council, in 1817, with a khelat, or honorary dress of value, for the services which he had frequently rendered to the Company. Gratitude alone would have induced the British Government to refrain from resorting to coercive measures against a gentleman from whom they had derived substantial benefits, but unfortunately the treaty subsisting between them and the state of Oude left them no alternative in this instance, however much they might regret or deprecate the policy of Agameer, that exalted personage, of whose birth, parentage, and education the public has heard so much of late. Prithwee Paul Singh, another man of rank, situated similarly to Cassim Alee, has fled his country to escape from the system of oppression to which he nearly fell a victim on a recent occasion, and is now wandering in exile through the wilds of Rewah, with a little band of followers. Surup Dowan Singh is the third landed proprietor who has been obliged to leave his native land; within the short space of one month. His dependants are shewing steady resistance to the troops of the Annul; but as this creature, we are informed, of the minister, has received some pieces of ordnance from the capital, many of them have been slaughtered in the gunhees, which could not of course hold out against artillery. We are no advocates for radical reform in our own noble constitution, but we really believe, from all we hear, that a radical change in that of Oude would be attended with the greatest blessings, which the king (an excellent prince) could bestow on his subjects.—*Cal. John Bull.*

PINDARRIES.

(Mr. statement corrected.)

Extract of a Letter from Mhow, June 21, 1822.—“I saw a paragraph (which ought to be contradicted) in the Calcutta Journal of the 24th or 25th ultimo, from Mhow, stating that 200 Pindarries had come over into our bazar and plundered it. This is a gross misrepresentation. The fact is, that about twenty or twenty-five men, with a maral and tomtom, came into the Bazar between seven and eight o'clock, singing and dancing as if it were some marriage or other ceremony. They passed on in the sight of hundreds, all they came opposite the shop of a shoel, when one of them called out—“that is the house,” on

which they rushed into the shop, where four or five men were transacting business, wounded two or three of them, broke open a common deal box containing valuables, which they took, and also some bundles of silk, cloth, &c., with which they got clear off. The whole was done in less than three minutes; the daringness of the act almost insured its success, and as the night was excessively dark, and they had not above a couple of hundred yards to run before they reached the plains, and a broken nullah, the pursuit, which instantly, I may say, took place, was without success.”—*Cal. John Bull.*

DUEL IN CALCUTTA.

The recent duel in Scotland has created a great deal of surprise and unpleasant feeling, at home; the following account of a proceeding something similar, between a Calcutta editor and a gentleman of that town, will excite equal attention perhaps in India.

This affair arose out of some free and severe animadversions of the editor of the journal on the recent appointment of Mr. Jameon to superintend the School for Native Doctors. These remarks extend to a great length, and in the present press of matter we have only room for the following short account of the proceeding.—*Mad. Cour.*

Authentic Statement signed by the
Seconds.

The following is a narrative of what took place in a duel between Mr. Jameson and Mr. Buckingham, accompanied by the papers which passed between the parties named in them.

(No. I.)

Calcutta, Aug. 4, 1822.—Mr. Gordon, on the part of Mr. Jameson, having waited on Mr. Buckingham, states, that with regard to what has already passed in the Calcutta Journal on the subject of Mr. Jameson's several appointments, he (Mr. Jameson) having applied for the protection of Government, who declined taking any measures on the question, does not consider himself entitled to seek personal satisfaction, as it would be unfair to have recourse to two modes of redress for the same injury.

Though Mr. Buckingham avows, as a principle by which he is ready to abide, that neither the private and personal character of Mr. Jameson, or any other individual, is a fit subject for animadversion in a public paper; yet, in the opinion of Mr. Jameson and his friends, the late remarks on Mr. Jameson's plurality of appointments (which Mr. Buckingham conceives to have been purely of a public nature) contained so much of a private and personal description, as to justify his demand-

ing therefore a pledge from Mr. Buckingham that he will not in future make Mr. Jameson's name or public duties in any way, directly or indirectly, a subject of comment, allusion, or discussion, since they have not agreed as to what is of a public and what of a private nature; and Mr. Jameson states, through Mr. Gordon, that if Mr. Buckingham will not give such a pledge, he must demand his meeting him in a duel.

Mr. Buckingham declines giving such a pledge in favour of any public individual, as he considers it to be a virtual abandonment of the liberty of the press, and an immunity that no man in a public station has a right to ask. For the same reason, having distinctly disavowed all allusion to Mr. Jameson's private character, he refuses to make his public conduct a matter of personal quarrel, and declines meeting him, *on that ground*, in a duel.

Immediately after the delivery of the above, Mr. Buckingham proceeded in search of a friend, to whom he might confide the future conduct of this affair; and having requested Major Swiney's assistance for that purpose, Major S. waited on Mr. Gordon, and after having repeated Mr. Buckingham's disavowal of all allusion to Mr. Jameson's private character, left the following paper with Mr. Gordon, and agreed to wait till the next morning for further communication —

(No. II.)

Allypore, August 4, 1822.—Major Swiney, at the request of Mr. Buckingham, waits on Mr. Gordon, to state that the written paper (No. I.) given by Mr. Buckingham to Mr. Gordon, being intended to express his unwillingness to make his public conduct a ground of private quarrel, and his objection to meet Mr. Jameson *on that ground only*, Mr. Buckingham wishes to follow it up immediately by a private communication through his friend, stating his perfect readiness to wave the objection urged by Mr. Gordon on Mr. Jameson's account, as to Mr. Jameson's unwillingness to seek redress by two modes for the same injury; and to meet him (Mr. Jameson) when and where he thinks proper, if Mr. Jameson is still dissatisfied with Mr. Buckingham's disavowal of all allusion to his private character, and conceives himself entitled to satisfaction from Mr. Buckingham as an individual in his private capacity.

On Monday morning accordingly Mr. Gordon waited on Major Swiney, and it appearing, after considerable discussion, that he could not accept the acknowledgment tendered by Mr. Buckingham, the conference was terminated by their drawing up the following paper.—

(No. III.)

Fort William, August 5, 1822.—Major

Swiney having stated to Mr. Gordon that his friend Mr. Buckingham is ready to wave the objection urged by Mr. Jameson, against Mr. Jameson's pursuing two modes of redress at the same time, and that his friend Mr. Buckingham cannot make any other apology to Mr. Jameson than by distinctly repeating the declaration, already published in the paper which originated this correspondence, disavowing any intention to injure the private and personal character of Mr. Jameson, in the remarks which appeared in the Journal of the 30th ultimo, Mr. Gordon, on the part of Mr. Jameson, states, that his friend cannot accept such disavowal as a sufficient apology, and that therefore the difference must be terminated in a personal meeting, to take place at Ballygunge to-morrow morning the 6th instant, as soon after daylight as possible.

In the course of the morning, however, circumstances, which it is unnecessary to record, having rendered it desirable that the meeting should take place as soon as possible, the parties proceeded to the great tree on the Race Course, at four o'clock, and the customary forms having been observed, exchanged two shots with each other at twelve paces distance. After the second round was fired, Major Swiney asked Mr. Gordon whether Mr. Jameson was not now satisfied. Mr. Gordon replied, that as Mr. Buckingham had not tendered to Mr. Jameson that reparation of the injury complained of by Mr. Jameson, which Mr. Gordon conceived due from a man of candour when he found he had done another an injustice, he could not recommend to Mr. Jameson to put an end to the matter. Major Swiney replied, that he could not demand of Mr. Buckingham the acknowledgment proposed, because neither he nor Mr. Buckingham was conscious of its being due. The pistols were then again loaded and placed in the hands of the principals for a third fire, when Major Swiney declared aloud, that before they proceeded any further, he was desirous of repeating Mr. Buckingham's declaration, that he had no intention to injure the private or personal character of Mr. Jameson; adding further, that as this was the only acknowledgment that could now be made, and as it was, in his judgment, as a man of honour, perfectly sufficient, he considered himself and friend exonerated from all blame for what might occur from refusing to terminate the affair. On this Mr. Gordon retired with Major Swiney, and stated to him, that after what he had just said, as to the responsibility for further proceedings, and his declaration that he conceived his friend had already done all that could in justice be required of him as a man of honour, he felt that he had no course left but to intimate to Mr. Jameson the propriety of foregoing any further de-

mand of satisfaction. Mr. Gordon accordingly notified this conclusion to Mr. Jameson, and both the principals having then expressed themselves satisfied with this decision, the parties retired.

G. SWINET,
G. J. GORDON.

Calcutta, August, 6, 1822.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.

Calcutta, Saturday, June 15th, 1822.

A little after 10 o'clock, the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten (at present the only Judge on the bench) entered the Court, and the Third Sessions for the present year were opened in the usual form.

On the Grand Jury List being called over, there was found to be a considerable number of absentees (afterwards alluded to in the Judge's Charge); and an excuse was made by Counsellor Ferguson, for Mr. Wilson, he being sick; and by the Advocate-General for Mr. Barlow, who is obliged to do duty at the Custom House, instead of another gentleman who is unable to attend to it.

Sir Francis Macnaghten commenced his address to the Grand Jury, by observing, that the duty imposed upon them was attended with difficulties, and might be considered a hardship, as it called them away from their own affairs; but it was a public duty which was necessary to be performed. It was therefore unfair in persons liable to be called upon to absent themselves, and thus throw the whole burden of it on other individuals, on whom it must thus necessarily fall so much the more heavily, subjecting them to much more than their due proportion of the public business. Some of the gentlemen absent, and who had sent no apology, might be detained by accidental causes beyond the time at which they intended to be present, and consequently if they came in after their names were called over, there would be some excuse for them; but those who absented themselves, as it must be presumed, wilfully, and did not appear in Court, or shew any intention of attending at all, on them he would think it necessary to impose a fine, to prevent this dereliction of duty in future.

His Lordship then proceeded to say to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that he must congratulate them on the state of the calendar. It was about eight months since they had formerly met together; and if many crimes had been committed in Calcutta during that interval, they must have become known. It however appears that the reverse is the case. The state of Calcutta said much for the efficiency of the police; for he thought it quite extraordinary, that in so large a city, of such immense population, there had been so few

crimes, and none of a very aggravated nature. There was one case that would demand of them particular attention; but his Lordship regretted that not having seen the papers relating to it till late on the preceding day, he was not prepared to offer an opinion. The informations that had been laid before him, however, related to a case of a nature that ought very much to interest the Grand Jury, as it involved the rights of one-half the inhabitants of Calcutta. Gopee Nauth Deb was the person concerned; yet he did not wish to cast much blame on him: he had always heard him spoken of as a respectable man; and in this case fraud, he thought, was out of the question. The circumstances were these:—A property in Soolerlooty was sold for 2,000 rupees, and the purchaser was put into possession of it by the parties who had sold it to him. Not having had time to read over the whole attentively, he could not pretend to state all the particulars accurately; but whatever might be the motives of the action, and perhaps they were good, the question was, how far it could be allowed, under British laws, that any person should decide claims himself; and carry his decrees into execution by means of his own servants or *bukundausses*. It was, in his Lordship's opinion, a thing not to be endured. Five rupees in the hundred were claimed; and after deciding upon the justice of this claim (as we understood his Lordship's meaning) Gopee Naut caused his own peons or *bukundausses* to eject the purchasers from the premises, after they had been put in possession by the sellers, as already stated.

His Lordship, before he concluded, would say something that related to himself. There were several offences such as forgery, for which the penalty they were bound to inflict was transportation. There was a strong popular feeling against the punishment of death in cases of forgery, and it was well founded: God forbid that it should ever be extended to this country; but he was of opinion that a discretionary power should be vested in the Court, of keeping such persons in confinement, or condemning them to hard labour, instead of sentencing them to transportation, which did not seem adequate to check the offence. There was another class of offences of very frequent occurrence, which did not seem properly provided for; he meant assault committed with the intent that murder should follow. There used to be two or three every sessions. One was not brought forward last sessions, because the individual was in the general hospital. A man for making such an assault on his own wife was sentenced to be confined three years in the *gaol* of Calcutta. A woman, when going towards the fort, had her throat cut from ear to ear for the sake of the property that was

about her. For these cases the Court was only allowed to award three years' confinement in the common gaol; which in his Lordship's opinion, did not operate as a punishment at all on such characters, who instead of being pleased when the time of release came, were sorry for it, and would be glad to continue longer. His Lordship's opinion was, that instead of being committed to gaol by way of confinement, they ought to be sent to the house of correction; and he was desirous that the gentlemen of the grand jury should revolve these things in their minds, and favour him with their sentiments on the subject.

Trial for Robbery.

The first case tried in the present session, was that of Ketaub Dee (the thirtieth on the calendar), for carrying away various articles, as therein mentioned, from a dwelling house. The witnesses (consisting of the prosecutor, a thannadar, and the Chowkeedars who seized him) proved, that he was taken with the stolen goods upon him. The prisoner set up a hacknied defence, well known in Indian courts of justice, that he had an intrigue with the daughter-in-law of the prosecutor, who was on this account provoked against him, because this illicit intercourse would make his family lose caste, and the prosecutor therefore threw the articles in question from the window and had them put upon him (the prisoner) in order to get him punished. The daughter-in-law herself (he said) could prove the truth; but he had not called her or any other witnesses.

Sir Francis Macnaghten observed, that the case was so clear and simple, that it would be losing time to make any comment on the evidence, respecting which there could be no doubt, unless the Jury should believe the prisoner's story, and suppose that all the witnesses had concurred in swearing falsely without any apparent motive. Verdict—Guilty.

Calendar.

A List of Prisoners, for the Third Sessions of the Year 1822.

1. Radomohun, committed 21st January 1822, charged on the oaths of Juggomohun, Kettaubdee, Durrioa Sing, and others, with having taken and carried away one gold pencil case, worth twenty rupees, two gold thimbles, worth thirty-two rupees, two gold rings, worth twelve rupees, one hair chain worth five rupees, one hundred and twenty stones of different sorts, worth one hundred and twenty rupees, four pieces of wearing apparel, worth five rupees, three boxes, worth one rupee, two pieces of long red stone, worth one hundred rupees, three small pieces of stone, worth three rupees, one file worth one rupee, three screw plates, worth twelve rupees, one chopper,

worth eight annas, and one gold chain, worth one hundred rupees, the goods and chattles of Juggomohun. Tried 3d March, guilty. No sentence passed.

2. Cabill alias Cowra, committed 9th February 1822, charged on the oaths of Choorca, Shurreatoolia and others, with having on the 8th February feloniously and unlawfully wounded her the said Choorca.

3. Rajohunder Dhur, committed 25th February 1822, charged on a certain indictment found against him, together with others, at the first Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, in the year 1822, concerning a certain forgery and conspiracy.

4. Surroop Sing, committed 26th Feb. 1822, charged on the oaths of Groopersaud Shah, Bungshee Shah, and others with having on or about the 29th December last, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away four hundred and one sicca rupees, one dolye, worth one rupee ten annas, one piece of cloth, worth ten rupees, the goods and chattles of Kistooacant. Tried 5th March, guilty, remanded.

5. Lolmohun, committed 28th February 1822, charged on the oaths of Moddoooudeen Dyss, Goluck Sal and others, with having on the 2d of August 1821, feloniously stolen, taken and carried away two Bengal bank-notes, of the value of one thousand rupees each, and other bank notes of the value of five hundred sicca rupees, the property of him the said Moddoooudeen Dyss.

6. Gungaram Sah, alias Gourmohun Sha, 7 Gourmohun Sah, and 8 Groopersaud Chuckerbutty, committed 6th and 12th March 1822, charged on the oaths of Gopaul Doss Roy, Ramjee Mull, and others, with having, on or about the 20th day of January last, unlawfully conspired together to injure and defraud, and with having thereby injured and defrauded one Hursook Roy.

9. Kismomohun Paul, committed 9th November 1821, charged on the oaths of William Barnfield and others, with having feloniously made and forged certain articles in the book of accounts of the aforesaid William Barnfield, with intent to cheat him of divers large sums of money, by means of false entries afore-said. Tried 16th January 1822, guilty, no sentence passed.

10. Roy Sing, committed 7th April, 1822, charged on the oaths of Rychurn Dutt, Radakissen Daas, Russorig Day, with having on or about the 25th November 1820, feloniously stolen, taken and carried away one bank-note of Hindoostan, No 18,241, of the value of one thousand rupees, and two hundred rupees the property of Chyton-Churn Day and Bissumber Day.

11. Enaumbux, committed 25th April

"That your Lordship will be pleased to grant to your petitioner an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, compelling the parties aforesaid to produce before this Honorable Court copies of the orders or order passed by the said Governor-General in Council, depriving your petitioner of his office, pay, and emoluments, as a chaplain in the service of the United Company of Merchant, of England trading to the East-Indies, and also of the orders or order passed by the said Governor-General in Council for the seizure and apprehension of your petitioner, and also of the correspondence which may have passed between the said Governor-General in Council and any person or persons whom ever, touching and concerning the premises aforesaid, and that the same may be authenticated and witnesses examined in this Hon. Court upon the matter of the said complaint, and on behalf of your petitioner touching the same, and that the depositions of such witnesses may be taken down in writing, according to provision of the Act of Parliament, made and passed in that behalf in the 21st year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third; your petitioner being ready and willing to enter into a bond and to give such security, as to this Honorable Court shall seem meet, to prosecute the said complaint in such competent court as aforesaid, within the time limited by the said Act of Parliament."

Mr. Fergusson stated that, with a view to the object set forth in the prayer of the petition, he now moved that the affidavit and petition of the complainant be received and filed.

After some discussion at the bar as to the form of proceeding in this case, being the first instance of the kind that had occurred, the Court granted the motion, and ordered that notice of the said petition and affidavit having been received and filed, should be forthwith given to the parties concerned.

Mr. Fergusson, referring to the 21st Geo. III. chap. § v. moved that the complainant be allowed to enter into a bond, with surety as required by the statute, conditioned to prosecute the said complainant, and that the prothonotary be directed to settle the form of the bond for that purpose.

Sir Francis Macnaghten observed that there could be no objection to having the bond prepared in the manner required, but he declined making any order as to the entering into the bond, or as to the amount of the penalty, in the present state of the proceeding.—*Cal. John Bull.*

Tuesday, July 2, 1822.

In the matter of the Rev. Thomas Alexander Willis, Clerk.

On this case being again mentioned, the

Advocate General stated that he had received no communication from the Government relative to this matter, and did not then appear on their behalf. But as *Amicus Curie* he begged leave to call the attention of the Court to the words in the clause of the Act of Parliament, requiring the party complaining to prosecute his complaint "within two years of the making of the same, or of the return into Great Britain of the party or parties against whom the same is made." Now it was clear that the petitioner in this case might commence his prosecution against the Marquis of Hastings, within two years after his Lordship's return into Great Britain. But the question was, whether he could be compelled so to proceed after his Lordship's return, or whether he would be allowed to wait until the return of all the parties named in his complaint.

Mr. Fergusson, on the part of Mr. Willis, in order to obviate any difficulty of the nature suggested by the Advocate General, would consent that the bond should be drawn up requiring the petitioner to prosecute his complaint within two years after the return into Great Britain of the Marquis of Hastings.

The Learned Counsel then moved for leave to amend the petition in this case, by striking out the name of John Adam, John Fendley, and William Butterworth Bayley. Order accordingly moved.

Mr. Fergusson then moved that the Court would be pleased to fix the amount of the penalty of the bond to be entered into by the petitioner, and that John Palmer, Esq. of Calcutta, merchant, be allowed to join in executing the said bond as surety. Some discussion then took place at the bar as to the precise object of the Legislature in requiring such security. The Court fixed the amount of the penalty at twelve thousand rupees.

Sir Francis Macnaghten informed Mr. Fergusson that he had made a communication to the Governor-General of what passed in Court yesterday, and intimated a wish that time should be allowed to await the result of such communication, before the Court was called upon to make any further order in this case.—*Cal. John Bull.*

Goal Delivery.

1. Kisnomohun Paul, for forgery, committed 6th November 1821. Verdict, guilty, tried 16th January 1822. Remanded.

2. Hadamohun, for stealing, committed 24th January 1822. Verdict, guilty, tried 1st March. Remanded.

3. Gabill, alias Coura, for assault, committed 9th February 1822. Discharged.

4. Rajchunder Dhur, for forgery, committed 25th February 1822. Not guilty, tried 28th June. Discharged at the bar.

5. Surroop Sing, for stealing, committed 26th February 1822. Guilty, 5th March.

Sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction.

6. Lollmohun, for stealing, committed 28th February 1822 Not guilty. Discharged.

7. Gungarain, alias Gungarim Shaw, and 8. Gourmohun Shaw, for fraud and conspiracy, committed 6th March and 12th March 1822, guilty. Sentenced to two years in the house of correction to be twice whipped, first week in this year and first week in the next year, and to find security for their good behaviour for seven years, themselves in five hundred rupees, each of the security in one hundred rupees, and be further imprisoned in the common goal of Calcutta till the above is performed.

9. Groopers and Chuckerbutty, for fraud and conspiracy. Verdict guilty. To be put to hard labour in the house of correction for one year and discharged.

10. Roy Sing for stealing committed 17th April 1822 No evidence. Discharged.

11. Limmbux, for stealing, committed 25th April 1822 Not guilty.

12. Ketubdee for stealing committed 5th June 1822 Guilty 17th June Sentence, fourteen years transportation to Bencoolen.

13. Bunny Cok for stealing committed 27th May 1822 Discharged.

14. Sunbo for stealing committed 1st June 1822 Not guilty. Discharged.

15. Joomun, for stealing committed 24th June 1822 Not guilty. Discharged.

TRIAL

Yesterday (July 1st) at noon, an immense crowd of natives mounting at least to several thousands assembled at the cross road in the Toll Bazar to witness the punishment of Gungarim Shaw, and Gourmohun Shaw, sentenced to be publicly whipped for fraud and conspiracy. At six o'clock precisely the Deputy-Sheriff and his officers, were in attendance, with a crowd of men, as usual in such cases for spectators, and the prisoners were introduced and received the full punishment awarded.

The fraud for which the punishment was inflicted was executed as follows.—The above Gungarim and Gourmohun dressed up one Binmohun (a common coolie, it is said or little better), and taking him to a shop in the bazar, gave out that he was the nephew of the Raja of Nattore. By means of this man of straw they easily obtained credit from the shop-keepers (Hursook Roy and Gopul Roy, father and son), for three pairs of shawls, value six hundred rupees 1,700, which the would be Raja took on trust, pretending he wished to buy them for his mother-in-law and to turn them into pepper and oil. This was

the first part of the plot, and succeeded admirably; but Hursook Roy hearing, about six weeks after, that the defendants had sold one pair of the shawls at less than the original price, he became anxious to get either his money or the shawls recovered. With this view he indicted Gungarim, who was afterwards admitted to bail on the security of one Ram Rochun, who promised to get the plaintiff either his shawl back or his money.

About two or three days after Gungarim had thus been admitted to bail, he and his associate, Gourmohun, seized upon the plaintiff (Hursook Roy) as he was passing by Messrs Taylor and Co's auction room, and detained him forcibly till a sheriff's officer came up, and released him for the sum of six hundred rupees (1000), at the suit of one Curopro and Chocraburtee, and conveyed him to jail. Thus was a counterplot to thwart the legal steps taken by Hursook to recover his shawl, or obtain payment of the price. It was proved by written documents, as well as parole evidence, that the new character who had started up in this character of fraud, Gourmohun and Chocraburtee had been assisted up by Gourmohun and Gungarim who promised to pay the cost at least in two hundred rupees. Having failed in this attempt Hursook Roy having been informed that they put themelves on an equal footing with the unfortunate Hursook, and were bent upon compromise matters, and a claim against him, on condition that he would grant a puttee to them for the recovery of the shawl. And Curopro and Chocraburtee allowed to be taken up at once for him self and offered to the satisfaction of the other on the condition that the Gourmohun Roy retained the terms of his father, Hursook brought the case before the Supreme Court, and it was tried on the 25th of June many of the guilty pronounced guilty. Gungarim, Gourmohun and Gopul Roy were all found guilty. The first two were sentenced to be confined in the common goal of Calcutta, and two years, on condition that in the week of the next month in the first week of the next year they should have been committed to execution by hanging.

THE FOUNDATION AT BURRISAL.

In our last we gave a brief description of the disaster which had occurred at the Sudder Court in the district of Burkergunge, and we have now the satisfaction to notice the measures that have been generously adopted by private individuals in Calcutta in addition to those which were already carried into effect by Government, for the prompt relief of the sufferers, under the fluidable manner in that too much could not be done in such a deplorable occasion. The following is an extract

We are happy to observe that the Calcutta subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers now amount to nearly 16,000 rupees.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* July 18.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Indian Trader.—The Hero of Mallow, Neish, from Batavia, brings intelligence of the total loss of the Indian Trader, in the night of the 14th May, on Trumoon Beach, having upset in a squall, and drove on shore with a full cargo of six thousand pounds of pepper, on account of the Hon. Company (having been taken up by the Bencoolen Government to collect it). All hands were saved but one sick lascar.

Arrivals.

July 12. Ship Golconda, Edwards, from London 17th Jan.

25. Ship Dorothy, Hargraves, from Liverpool 7th April

Aug. 2 Ship Asia, free-trader, from London 4th Feb.

13. Ship Adrian, Horn, from London 23d Feb., and 119 days from Portsmouth.

18. In the river, the free-traders Lotus and Jonathan, the former from London 29th April, the latter from Liverpool 7th April.

The Asia, free-trader, from London direct, 1th Feb.

Departures.

July 11. Ship La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, for the Isle of France.

— Ship Britannia, Snowball, for ditto.

23. Ship Duke of Lancaster, Davies, for Liverpool, via Madras.

The Mary, Ardlie, for the Isle of France and London, is advertised to sail the 1st Sept., and the Golconda, Edwards, in all November.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 8. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Jas. Read, 12th regt. N.I., of a son.

14. The lady of Capt. White, of the Country Service, of a son.

16. The lady of Capt. Foster Walker, of the Hon. Company's European regt., of a son.

17. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Richard Stack, H.M. 14th foot, of a son.

21. The lady of Capt. W. Swinton, 21st regt. N.I., of a son.

— Mrs. J. Jewelyn, of a son.

22. The lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq., of a son.

23. At Lucknow, the lady of Major F. V. Raper, of a son and heir.

26. The lady of Dr. M^cWhirter, of a daughter.

27. In Chouringhee, the lady of Capt. Wm. Cunningham, of a son.

31. At Chinsurah, the lady of Robt. T. W. Betts, Esq., of Baunsberia, in Rajshye, of a daughter.

Aug. 3. The lady of W. Ainslie, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. By the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. G. Burnett, of Moorshedabad, to Miss Ann Gore, daughter of the late Capt. Thos. Gore.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, P. H. Newman, Esq., only son of Paul Newman, Esq., of Bower Hill Lodge, near Milkham, Wiltshire, to Miss Eliza Battye.

— At Dacca, by the Rev. W. Fraser, Capt. James Mylne, H.M. 11th Light Drags., to Jesse, third daughter of the Rev. J. M^cQueen, of Applecross, Ross-shire

22. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, the Rev. Wm. Carey, D.D., to Miss Grace Hughes.

23. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Lieut. James Gray, 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., to Miss M^cArthur.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Richard Welmer Purchase, to Miss Charlott Smith.

24. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Capt. George Wayland Moseley, H. C. Military Service, to Miss Sophia Meiselbach.

30. At Cawnpore, at the Church Bungalow, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, A.B., Mr. William Cox, to Eliza Matilda, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Orde, merchant

— At St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Farson, Mr. H. S. Hann, to Miss Elizabeth Myers

31. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. Charles Crichton, to Miss Elizabeth Bennett.

Aug. 11. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, John William Temple, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Maria Anna Bouleau

DEATHS.

May 18. On board the Kusrovie, on her passage up the Persian Gulph, Wm. Fairlie, Esq., junior, aged twenty-three years and eight months.

June 17. At Titulya, after a short illness, Lieut. James Norton, 25th regt. N.I., and Adjutant of the Local Bat., much lamented.

22. At Bankpore, (Patna) Richard Milbanke, son of Rich. Milbanke Tilgh

man, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged one year six months and twenty-three days.

22. At Cuttack, Lieut. G. D. Aird, of the Cuttack Legion

25 J. Williams, of the Custom House, aged thirty-five years.

July 4 At Sagar, Master George Mordaunt, aged thirteen months and two days, eldest son of Capt. Abraham Roberts, Assist. Superintendent of Buildings in the Upper Provinces

— At Cox's bazar, near Chittagong, the Rev. James Colman, a missionary from America, and who had been removed from Rangoon to that place some time ago, and there fell a victim to what is called the jungle fever

12 At Scrampon, Caroline, the second daughter of Col. Hugh Griffiths, aged four years and nine months

13 At Nagpore, Lucy Maria, the infant daughter and only child of Lieut. P. R. Dore, of his Majesty's 4th Foot, aged nineteen months and three days

17 A. H. Smith, Esq. head clerk in the Police Office, aged forty-nine years

21. In his twenty-eighth year Basil Ronald, Esq. of the firm of Bullock and Co., and lately a lieutenant in the Hon. Company's Madras Artillery

— At Dacca after a few days illness his Highness Nusrat ul Mulk attended doubtless, Syed Ally Khan Bahadour Nubrat Jung Nawab of Dacca

22. Capt. James M. H. of the County Service, aged twenty-two years

— Master Jeremiah Judecker Denman, infant son of Capt. J. Denman, County Service, aged one year eleven months and twenty-six days

3. Lieut. John Charles Dunn, of his Majesty's 10th Regt., aged twenty-six years

28. Aged seven days, the infant son of G. P. Thompson, Esq., of the Civil Service

31. Mr. Elizabeth Child, widow of the late Charles Child, Esq. aged sixty-three years and eight months

Aug. 4 At Cooley Bazar, Mrs. Mary Cropley, wife of Serjt. Cropley, of the Commissariat Department, aged twenty-eight years

5. Mr. Wm. Churchward, who was lately appointed Deputy Agent for unloading the Hon. Company's ships at Diamond Harbour

7. George Alexander, the second son of George Watson, Esq. aged one year and nine months

— Mr. W. J. Saicl. aged twenty-five years, late chief officer of the ship Golconda, a gentleman whose pleasing and unassuming manners gained him the esteem of his brother officers, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th Jun. 1822.

"Agreeably to Clause first, Section III. Regulation VI. A. D. 1821, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to vest police authority and the maintenance of the peace in the Commanding Officers of the undermentioned garrisons, Cantonment, and stations. Vellore, Arcot, Wallajahabad, Sr. Hooris Mount, Presidency Cantonment, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cannanore, and Palamcottah

"Agreeably to Clause second of the same Section, the Governor in Council has been pleased to vest police authority and maintenance of the peace in the Commanding Officers within the limits of the military bazars only at Trichinopoly and Berhampore

"The limits of the cantonments and military bazars above mentioned have been sanctioned and confirmed by Government, and orders have been given for depositing a plan of the same in the cutcherry of the Magistrate of the district in which they are respectively situated. As soon as published have been so deposited, as required by the Regulation, the Commanding Officers will exercise the powers conferred upon them by Sections III, IV, V, and VI.

"The Governor in Council has been pleased to establish general military bazars at the undermentioned stations, viz. Vellore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cannanore, and Trichinopoly. In these five general military bazars, the Commanding Officers subject to the orders of the Commanding Officers will exercise the powers conferred by Sections VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII, of the Regulation. Commissariat Officers will not, without further orders from Government, be employed in the duties prescribed by this Regulation, except at those stations at which general military bazars are established

"It is only in the five general military bazars that the powers conferred by Sections VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII of the Regulation are to be exercised

"The offence of smuggling spirits within any military bazar whatever is, by clause second, section VI, liable to be punished by military law. That offence is liable to be punished in the same manner within the limits authorized by section XIV. of the Regulation, and the Governor in Council has resolved that those limits shall extend four miles round the military bazars, at the undermentioned stations, viz. Vellore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cannanore,

the disclosed, as was Cury Rum, and with a burglary in consequence

of the witnesses not appearing against him.
—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* July 18

Supreme Court of Judicature.

The third law term of the present year commenced on Thursday last, when the usual returns and accounts were delivered in and filed. Pursuant to a recent order of the Court, the Accountant-General thereof also delivered in a statement of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities belonging to the estates of deceased persons, distinguishing each estate, and then remaining in deposit in the General Treasury of Fort St. George, as kept by the Accountant General of the said Supreme Court, up to 30th June 1822, from which it appeared that the total amount in deposit, from the commencement up to that date, is Madras Rupees 12,10,879 2 annas and 5 pie.

The same officer also delivered in a statement of all monies and securities for money deposited in the same treasury belonging to the suitors in the Supreme Court, as kept by the Accountant-General, up to the 30th June 1822, from which it appeared that the total amount, principal and interest, deposited in the said treasury, their account is 12,970 rupees.

Both these accounts were ordered to be filed in the Registry of the Court for the inspection of all parties concerned and interested therein, and such accounts were directed to be filed on the first day of every term.

The monies in deposit at interest at the Company's rate.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.* July 18.

DANGER OF THE SEA TOWARD CALCUTTA.

The ship *Edward Stettin* having encountered extreme bad weather after leaving Madras for the Northern Ports, and Calcutta was finally obliged to drop anchor for Chittagong. The following is an extract of a letter which I subscibed to her, and which gives details of the danger to which she was exposed.

Calcutta 18th July 1822—
“You will no doubt be extremely surprised on observing where the vessel is, but after thinking that I must be obliged to inform you of the situation we have been in since we left Madras.

“You must have received a letter which I forwarded from Vizagapatnam, but it did not contain the particulars of the danger we escaped, I shall give a detail of them in a few words as possible, and I am certain on reading this account of our sad condition that you will be not a little distressed.

We weighed anchor from Madras roads about an hour after you left us and all sail set. The weather being pretty much all our knifles and cabin window were open to admit the air, and we were

tolerably well till twelve o'clock, when suddenly a very heavy squall came on, which laid the ship on her beam ends; before the windows could be shut, the sea had filled the cabins knee deep. Every exertion was used both to take in sail and to shut out the water, but to no purpose, at last it was considered that the ship was going down, and we were told to prepare for the worst. Imagine our condition and state of mind! But however ordered the masts to be cut away, and all of us got tickets, and were just going to make a beginning, when providentially the wind shifted, and laid the ship on the other board, which gave us time to prepare her. Hope now began to revive, the wind gradually bitce, and we were rescued from the imminent danger to which we had been exposed, we experienced like weather, but not so dangerous, for two days afterwards, when we anchored at Vizagapatnam.

We remained at Vizagapatnam till the 13th May, the time was taken up in repairing the ship, and making ourselves comfortable, as well as in a little trading. We left it on the 13th for Vizagapatnam, and arrived there on the 1st of June, experienced also some bad weather. We sailed from Vizagapatnam on the 4th June for Bombay, and arrived there on the evening of the 11th day. Here we waited for a fortnight, and then on the 1st of the 7th month for Calcutta.

On the morning of the 7th we were informed by the Company's vessel next day, we were in Port. I did not believe we were packed to meet it. It was a very quick sail, and we were well during which we lost the joy of it. We called to the said vessel, conveying the goods with us. We found there a few things on claim, and got in a few every article either to our own or to take on one of the vessels which arrived in the South India. I was but a few days in four with the vessel, the ship now more calm, and began to blow a gale, but we were very calm, and after a few days we were in the Gulf of Bengal, and we were well. We continued in this way till evening of the 11th when one of the cables parted, and at once the ship was in danger, and having neither the anchor nor the cable, we were obliged to make sail till the morning when every other misfortune the ship was in, and the ship was very near the bottom.

No other danger now appeared except that of running on Chittagong, but being the nearest port, we were obliged to remain there, and expected to remain days to leave the place of the ship by the Vizagapatnam.

river, as I understand it will take two months for the ship to beat up to Calcutta.

"Think of our dangers and disappointments: at a time when I had flattered myself with the hope of being in a day or two among my family in Calcutta, enjoying every comfort—this hope to be suddenly snatched from me—and in lieu to expect death every moment—and though escaping this, to be driven here!

I forgot to mention that while we were at the Sand-Heads, we saw several wrecks of vessels passing by."

RATES OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Sept. 10, 1822.

On England —

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per Mad. rup.

90 days' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.

6 months' sight, 2s. per do.

On Bengal.—

At 30 days' sight, 93 to 95 sicca rupees, per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper —

Remittable 17½ per cent. prem.

Unremittable 14 do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 15. H. C. ship Asia, Balderston, from London 29th March.

28. Ship William Money, Jackson, from Portsmouth 1st April

Aug. 13. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from Penang and Acheen.

19. Ship Mellish, Ford, from Calcutta 12th July.

21. Ship Moira, Hornblow, from London 1st May.

— Ship Clyde, Driver, from London 31st March

— Ship King George the Fourth, Clarke, from London 22d March.

25. Ship Duke of Lancaster, Davies, from Calcutta.

26. Ship Prince Regent, Innes, from London 14th May.

28. Ship Hope, Flint, from London 2d May.

29. Ship Larkins, Wilkinson, from London 30th April.

Sept. 4. Ship Thalia, Haig, from London and Portsmouth 16th May.

— Ship Daphne, Chatfield, from London 13th May.

— Ship Agincourt, Mahon, from London and Downs 11th April

6. Ship Bengal Merchant, Brown, from London 16th April.

7. Ship Hashmy, Denham, from Bencoolen 17th August.

8. Ship Lady Kennaway, Beach, from Calcutta 20th August

9. Ship Earl Kellie, Edmonds, from Bencoolen 18th Aug

Departures.

July 17. H.C. Ships William Fairlie, Smith, and Thomas Coutta, Chrystie, for Penang and China.

27. Ship Apollo, Tennant, for Calcutta.

30. Ship Nancy, Thomson, for Calcutta.

Aug. 10. H.C. Ships London, Sotheby, for China; and Asia, Balderston, for Calcutta.

— Ship William Money, Jackson, for Calcutta.

24. Ship Mellish, Ford, for London.

28. Ship Clyde, Driver, for Calcutta.

Sept. 2. Ship Prince Regent, Innes, for Calcutta.

6. Ship Thalia, Haig, proceeded on her voyage.

9. Ship Moira, Hornblow, for Calcutta.

— Ship Hope, Flint, for Calcutta.

List of Shipping in the Roads, Sept. 10.

H.M. ship Liffey, Commodore Grant, C B.

H M. ship Glasgow, Capt. Doyle.

H.M. sloop Cwlew, Capt Dunlop.

H M. sloop Sophia, Capt. Frenche.

H M ship Tees, Capt. Coe

H.M. schooner Tender Cochin, Capt.

L. Tincombe.

Ship Wind-on Castle, Capt. Lee.

Ship Duke of Lancaster, Capt. Davies.

Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Vint.

Ship Larkins, Capt. Wilkinson.

Ship Daphne, Capt. Chatfield.

Ship Agincourt, Capt. Mahon.

Ship Bengal Merchant, Capt. Brown.

Ship Aram, Capt. Daniels.

Ship Hashmy, Capt. Denham.

Ship Lady Kennaway, Capt. Beach.

Ship Earl Kellie, Capt. Edmonds.

Brig Catherine, Capt. Garrick.

Schooner Colombo.

Schooner Highland Lass, Capt. Eaton.

Schooner Swan, Capt. Ross.

The Windsor Castle, Capt. Lee, is receiving cargo for England, and is expected to sail about the 20th of September.

The George the Fourth, Capt. Clarke, will be in these roads, and sail for England on or about the 28th Dec. next.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Quilon, in the house of Henry Selway, Esq., H.M.'s 69th regt., the lady of Qr. Master Paula, of H.M.'s 87th regt., of a daughter.

9. At Vellore, the lady of Ens. Sayers, of a son.

— At Bolarum, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Waddell, Paymaster Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, of a daughter.

12. At New Town, Cuddalore, Mrs. De Vaz, of a son.

14. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut.Col. Campbell, H. M.'s 46th regt., of a son.

16. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Hitchins, of a son.

21. At Pondicherry, the lady of J. Benjamin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Major Hackett, of the 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

22. At the Presidency, the wife of Mr. P. Kutchick, of a daughter.

21. At Trichinopoly, the lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq., of a son.

28. Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a son.

29. At Cochin, the lady of Wm. Harris, Esq., of a daughter.

31. At the Presidency, Mrs. R. A. Ashton, of a daughter.

— At Hyderabad, Mrs. James Delaney, of a daughter.

Sept. 7. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. R. H. Russell, 6th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

9. At the Presidency, the lady of John Dent, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

— At Vepery, the lady of John De Uilla, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 10. By the Rev. W. Roy, chaplain of the Black Town Chapel, Mr. Anthony Engles, to Rozina Lewis De Souza, relict of the late Mr. John Lewis De Souza.

21. By the Rev. Dr. Rottler, at the Vepery Church, Mr. William Wilson, to Miss Charlotte Smart.

23. At Alliply, by the Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Captain Thomas Cox, Commissariat Department, to Eliza, daughter of W. Anderson, Esq.

26. At Vellore, by the Rev. R. Smith, Miss Jane Annette Elizabeth Campbell, to Major Joseph Nixon, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Sept. 9. At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Serjeant-Major George Gurnell, of the Engineers Department, to Miss Emelia Helen Young.

DEATHS.

June 14. On board the hapless "Fame," Mary Catherine Isabella Evans, eldest daughter of Henry Cartwright Bankes, Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

July 1. At Kaludghee, after a distressing and painful illness of eight days, arising from epidemic cholera, Lieut. Dupre Brabazon, of the 13th regt. N.I., attached to the 2d bat. Pioneers, the son of Wallop Brabazon, Esq., of the County Louth, Ireland.

27. On board his Majesty's ship Dauntless, at sea, after a few days' illness, Mr. Granville Sharp Williams, midshipman, son of Capt. E. Williams, R.N., and nephew to Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K.C.B., &c.

Aug. 7. John James Wiltsbier, aged one year nine months and seventeen days.

8. At Baulpilly, on his route to Madras, John Hastie, Esq., M.D.

10. At Madras, Henry Harris, Esq., M.D., first member of the Medical Board.

"The death of this valuable and distinguished medical officer, who has passed more than forty years in the Hon. Company's medical service, must be considered a severe loss, not only to his large family, but to the community at large, as well as to the profession in general. His talents are too well known to need eulogium; at the same time we may be permitted to say they were of the highest order, surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in any country. Zealous in the performance of his public duties, he never lost an opportunity to relieve the pains of disease or to soothe the last agonies of suffering humanity! He was an able adviser and a kind friend; and of him it may be well said, *Amicus Humani Generis*."—*Mad. Cour.*

— At Negapatam, of the group, William, only son of A. F. Bruce, Esq., Assistant Collector of Tanjore.

— At Pondicherry, Alfred, the son of F. Vally, Esq.

11. In the thirty-fifth year of his age, Mr. Charles Battle, of the firm of Battle and Co., deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

14. At the Presidency, Edward Unthoff, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, in the 28th year of his age.

— At Cuddalore, Christian Tullin Boalth, Esq., formerly of Tranquebar, and Counsellor of State to his Danish Majesty; a man well known to the society in that neighbourhood, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

— Mr. Henry Boyle, late livery stable keeper, on the Poonamallee road.

16. At Engvoodoor, Masulipatam, at eight o'clock p.m., died very suddenly, and by a fit of apoplexy, in the sixtieth year of his age, the Nabob Moorharuck Doulah Roostoom Jah Bahadur Shem Sham Jung, the eldest son and the head of the family of the late Nabob Hussian Ally Khawn Bahadur. His remains were on the morning of the day following his unfortunate demise carried by a numerous groupe of his children, grand-children, relations and dependents, accompanied by a vast concourse of natives of all descriptions, and deposited in a grave dug in a chosen spot of ground within the compound to the Eastward, facing the main street of Engvoodoor, where a splendid monument is to be erected by his children to perpetuate his amiable character, and sapient deeds of munificence. He has left seven sons and seven daughters by marriage, Neekan and Mettah. The death of this truly noble and worthy per-

sonage has involved his numerous family in the deepest gulf of sorrow and affliction. He was a kind and affectionate parent, not only to his own children, but to those of all his relations, dependents, and servants. Though frugal, he was yet generous, humane, and liberal; when a servant was taken into his service, he never met afterwards with a discharge: even when the greatest fault was committed, such servant was not discharged, but retained in his service, though under displeasure. Thus when the father was snatched away by death, the son was sure to succeed to the situation of his father, so that he has in his establishment to this day the descendants of two or three generations enjoying his bounty. During his life he enjoyed a pension from the Hon. Company, and knew not saving; he forgot nothing but injuries, was a good father and a faithful friend; such were his actions to the close of his life.

18. In Fort St. George, Susanna, fourth daughter of Lieutenant O'Connell, aged three years and three months.

21. Mrs. Charlotte Moorhouse, by a short but painful illness of fifteen days, after the delivery of a girl, in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

Olivia Moorhouse, the infant daughter, aged sixteen days, arrived her mother only twenty-four hours.

23. In the sixty-first year of his age, Major General Ross Lang, commanding the troops in the Ceded Districts.

Sept. 6. At New Town, Cuddalore, Mr. Conductor J. E. Glaser

8. Margaret Louisa, infant daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor W. W. Brady, of the Ordnance Department.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, July 30, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council having established an institution at the head quarters of the regiment of artillery, for the purpose of protecting the professional education of the younger officers of artillery as they join, and of imparting to the non-commissioned officers and a portion of selected private soldiers a degree of instruction in the theoretical parts of their profession, is pleased to appoint Capt. Miller to the situation of Director of "The Artillery Depot of Instruction."

Bombay Castle, Aug. 1, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the second class permitted to be drawn by European troops at garrison stations during the monsoon be discontinued, the pay rates of the canteen system of supply making the issue unnecessary; and with a view to con-

to the European troops generally the benefit of Government liquor, the Commissariat is authorized to issue to European troops at Field Batta stations liquor upon indent, at the rate of Rupees 2 2 per gallon, to be retailed at 32 rems per drain, upon the principle of the canteen regulations.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 1, 1822.

The Governor in Council sanctions the appointment of an officer, under the designation of Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of Pensions in the Southern Concan, who is also to discharge all such duties as may belong to the department of the Quart. Mast. General.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 3, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has derived the greatest satisfaction from a report of the conduct of Jemadar Bewjee Powar, and Havildar Luximon Siskee, of the 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I., in refusing a bribe of four thousand rupees offered to the former, and of three hundred rupees to the latter, by one Seedojee Bhattee Boneawweekur, who had been seized as concerned in the late disturbances, caused by Bridditti in the Southern Concan in order to release him from custody.

As a reward for their fidelity, the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Jemadar Bewjee Powar to Subadar, and Havildar Luximon Siskee to Jemadar, and to direct that they be considered as Supernumerary Subadar and Jemadar until vacancies offer for them in their own battalion.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 7, 1822.

The remaining officers and men of his Majesty's 65th regt., being now about to embark for Europe, the Hon. the Governor in Council reforms a most pleasing part of his duty in recording the sense he entertains of the eminent services performed by that corps in India.

The whole period, since the arrival of the 65th, has been an almost uninterrupted course of active employment. Independent of its services in the territories connected with this Presidency, which alone would entitle it to the cordial approbation of the Government, it has proceeded on various distant expeditions, by land and sea, and has shared in some of the most arduous marches and of the severest conflicts recorded in the military history of the East.

During every part of its long and extended course of service, the strict discipline of the 65th regt., its cheerful endurance of fatigue, no less than its conspicuous spirit and gallantry in the field, entitle it to the highest testimonies of respect and applause.

The Governor in Council will always with a sincere esteem for this distinguish-

ed regiment, and will ever take the warmest interest in its future fame and prosperity.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Aug 7, 1822.

Extract from General Orders, by the Commander-in-Chief.

1. In publishing to this Army the sentiments (as expressed above) of the Government of which he has the honour to be a member, Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville cannot deny himself the satisfaction of adding his individual opinion of the correct system and conduct of His Majesty's 65th regiment, in those relations which have naturally connected him more immediately with them.

2. He will consider it a highly gratifying duty to request of the most noble the Commander-in-Chief in India that these joint testimonials may be brought to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who (His Excellency has every respectful assurance) will have equal satisfaction in laying them before the King, in such manner as will best obtain the most grateful consideration of His Majesty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 10. The Honourable the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Chief Secretary Warden accompany the Honourable the Governor on his proceeding to the Deccan, and that the duties of Secretary in the Military, Political, and Secret Departments at the Presidency be performed by Mr. James Fergus.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

JEFFERY AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 27. Capt. Mansell, 5th regt. N. I., is appointed to the temporary command of the troops in Candlish, in consequence of the death of Lieut.-Colonel Imlach.

Aug. 1. Capt. Stokoe is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Tanna until further orders.

5. Capt. Burrows, His Majesty's 65th regt., is appointed to the charge of the Commissariat and the Post-Office Departments, during the tour of the Honourable the Governor in the Deccan, on the salary of 500 rupees per mensem.

TIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. July 12. Lieut. T. C. Rybott to be Adjutant, vice Terrington deceased; date of appointment 11th June 1822.

Station at Deesa.

July 12. Lieut. D. Cunningham to be Line Adj. vice Rybott, appointed Adj. 2d regt. of Cavalry; do. do.

CIVIL INFANTRY.

July 12. Lieut.-Col. M. Wil-

liams to take rank vice Jardine, deceased; date of rank 9th Jan. 1822.

Lieut.-Col. George Midford to take rank vice Imlach, deceased; 9th April 1822.

Senior Major in the Army John Mayne to be Lieut.-Col., vice Barclay, deceased; 19th April 1822.

3d Regt. July 23. Sen. Capt. Thomas Pierce is promoted to Major, and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Aitchison to be Captain, vice Bromley, deceased; date of rank 14th July 1822.

5th Regt. July 19. Lieut. R. Meldrum, 1st bat., is appointed Interp. and Quart.-Mast. to that battalion, in succession to Lieut. J. Say, resigned; date of rank 18th of May 1822.

6th Regt. July 12. Major A. Robertson, Capt. F. G. Richards, and Lieut. G. F. Lawrie, to take rank vice Williams, promoted; 9th January 1822.

19. Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 2d bat., is appointed Adjutant to 1st bat., vacant by the promotion of Lieut. and Adj. Richards to be Captain of a company; date of appointment 14th of June 1822.

7th Regt. July 12. Senior Capt. James Morse to be Major, and Lieut. R. Sutherland to be Captain, vice Mayne promoted; 19th April 1822.

11th Regt. July 12. Major P. Lodwick, Capt. E. J. Hamilton and Lieut. John Attenburrow, to take rank vice Midford, promoted; 9th April 1822.

Colts admitted and promoted.

May 15. Messrs. Frederick Durack, Edmund Brett, Edmund Neville, Robert Francis Bouchier, James Hay, Henry Stockley, William Adam Wall, Henry Worral Pickford, and William Campbell, to be Ensigns.

June 1. Mr. R. Farquhar to be Ensign.

7. Mr. Thomas Maughan, ditto.

July 21. Messrs. Lockyer, Willis, Hart, Robert St. John, and William A. Crawford, to be Ensigns.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

July 31. Lieut. Watts is appointed Adjutant, in succession to Meriton, from the date of that officer's departure to Europe on furlough.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

July 24. Mr. R. Liddell is admitted an Assistant-Surgeon on this Establishment.

Aug. 4. The following extracts from Division Orders by the officer commanding the Banoda Subsidiary Force of the 10th November and 11th Dec. last, are confirmed by the Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

"Mr. Assis. Surg. Wight, of the 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., being reported sick, Assis. Surg. Tylor, M.D. will take medical charge of the 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I., details of mortality, and concerns proceeding

on field service under Lieut. Col. Turner. Mr. Assis. Surg. Butchart will receive charge from Mr. Assis. Taylor, M.D., of the 2d bat. Grenadier regt. Medical Stores and Lock Hospital as soon as possible.

"Assis. Surg. Young having arrived in cantonments, will receive charge of the 2d bat. of Grenadiers and the Medical Stores from Assis. Surg. Butchart."

MARINE PROMOTIONS, &c.

July 30. The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, viz.

First Lieut. G. Grant, Second Assistant to the Master Attendant, to be First Assistant, vice Mack, deceased.

First Lieut. Edward Barnes, Third Assistant to the Master Attendant, to be Second Assistant, vice Grant.

Acting Lieut. Gosely to be Third Assistant to the Master Attendant, vice Barnes.

Second Lieut. Wm. Macdonald to be a First Lieut., vice Arnold, invalided.

Senior Midshipman R. Moreby to be a Second Lieut., vice Macdonald, promoted. Date of rank 24th June 1822.

First Lieut. J. Crawford to be a Commander, vice Mack, deceased.

Second Lieut. G. B. Brucks to be a First Lieut., vice Crawford, promoted.

Senior Midshipman G. Vernon to be a Second Lieut., vice Brucks, promoted.—20th July 1822.

FURLOUGHS.

July 20. Lieut. J. Forbes, 1st bat. 10th regt., to Europe on sick certificate for three years.

The furlough granted to E. L. Smythe, 5th Madras Cavalry, on the 25th of April last, to proceed to Fort St. George on his private affairs is cancelled, and allowed to commence from the 1st inst.

31. Lieut. and Adjutant R. O. Meriton, Bombay European regt. to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for three years.

Aug. 1. Ensign Dinack, 1s. bat. 3d regt. N.I., to Europe, on his urgent private affairs, for twelve months, from the date of his embarkation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

Saturday 13th July the third session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for this island commenced before the Hon. Sir A. Buller, Recorder, and his associates.

After a short charge from the Hon. the Recorder the Grand Jury retired. In the course of the sessions they returned the following.

True bill against Balloo Moolna Mahomed Alpuray, for larceny.

True bill against Donger Nursey, for stealing in a dwelling house.

True bill against Bhima Lalla and Kanjee, washermen, for burglary.

No bill against Shabiya Buyah Ghaty.

True bill against Purmanund Madowjee, for receiving stolen goods.

True bill against Bhophla Bendia, Antoon Pedro, Joao Rama, and Bendia Rama, for burglary; and against Dewkey, woman, for receiving part of the goods stolen by them.

True bill against Suyajee Gunnessh Gooroo, for stealing in a dwelling house.

True bill against Tajee Woman, Chintopunt Rhambut, Hurry Westwanath, and Tulsatt Wilsett, for larceny; and against Janordun Chrutna Penday, for receiving the stolen goods.

True bill against Goolam Moiden Kelsiker, for extortion.

The Grand Jury then presented that a deputation had, agreeably to the recommendation of his Lordship, visited the goal, and that they found that the improvements recommended by the last Grand Jury had not been commenced; and they strongly recommended that the same should be again brought under the notice of Government. The Recorder having thanked the Grand Jury for their attendance, assured them their recommendation should be attended to, and dismissed them.

The following is the result of the trials already had:

Balloo Moolna Mahomed, not guilty, and discharged by proclamation.

Bhima Lalla and Kanjee, washermen, guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Penang.

Donger Nursey, guilty, and sentenced to three years' transportation to Penang.

Suyajee Gunnessh Gooroo, guilty and sentenced to three years' transportation to Penang.

Purmanund Madowjee, not guilty, and discharged by proclamation.

Nursey Luckmon Kamaty, guilty, and sentenced to three years' transportation to Penang.

Tajee woman, and Chintopunt Rhambut, guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Penang. Hurry Westwanath and Tulsatt Wilsett, not guilty, and discharged.

Janordun Chrutna Penday, guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Bombay goal.

Bhophla Bendia, Antoon Pedro, Joao Rama, and Bendia Rama, guilty, and sentenced to transportation to Penang. Bhophla Bendia and Joao Rama, for life, and Antoon Pedro and Bendia Rama for fourteen years. The woman Dewkey was found not guilty, and after a caution from the bench, discharged.

There was nothing remarkable in any

of these cases excepting the last, which was a burglary of a very daring kind committed by a gang of thieves in the house of a Sowkar, or native banker, at Mahir. The gang were admitted into the house by the servant of the Sowkar. The latter was beaten by two of the thieves, and held down to the ground with a knife at his throat, while the others deliberately lighted a torch, broke open his chest, and took out joys, jewels, and cash to the amount of above 12,000 rupees. The servant and two of the thieves have escaped; they had been brought up and committed by the Court of Petty Sessions for the burglary; but having been admitted to go out on recognizance, they decamped, and have not since been heard of. The charge was very clearly brought home to the other principal thieves, by the evidence of the prosecutor as to the identity of their persons, confirmed by other very strong and direct evidence of their guilt.

There was considerable difficulty on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in forming a Petit Jury, owing in part to the smallness of the panel, only twenty-three names having been returned, some of which pleaded sickness. The Court was detained nearly an hour each day before the Jury could be collected; and fines were imposed on the absentees. The Court adjourned on Thursday until this morning, to enable the sheriff to return a new panel for the trial of Goolam Moyden Kelsker for extortion.—*Bombay Courant*, July 20.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NOMINAL.

Wednesday, August 27, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes, 12½ by Rs. per 100 sicca.

New loan acknowledgments.... do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

July 18. Ship Nestor, Theaker, from London 4th Jan., and Mauritius 27th June

Aug. 15. Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, Chapman, from London.

Departures.

July 21. H.C. ship Buckinghamshire, Adams, to China.

— H.C.S. Macqueen, Walker, to China.

Aug. 4. H.C. ship Castle Huntley, Drummond, to China.

— H.C. ship Orwell, Saunders, to China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 21. Mrs. Mounts, of a son.

22. At Poona, the lady of Major Sutherland, of a son.

23. Mrs. J. F. de Jesus, of a son.

24. Mrs. James Taylor, of a daughter.

Aug. 7. At Byculla, the lady of Lieut. Col. Christopher Hodgson, of the regt. of Artillery, of a son.

8. The lady of the late Lieut. William Campbell, Superintendent of the Cadet Establishment, of a son.

— At Sattara, the lady of Capt. H. Adams, of a son.

15. At Bocage the Byculla, the lady of Captain Russell, H.C. Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 27. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, Mr. Joliffe to Miss F. Kennedy.

29. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Burrows, H. M. 65th regt., to Sophia Louisa Grieve, third daughter of the late John Grieve, D.M. of St. Petersburg.

Aug. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, Capt. Roderick James Maclean, of his H.M. 65th regt. to Robina Jane, eldest daughter of Major Robert Hunter Hough, Deputy Auditor General.

July 13. At Sattara, of apoplexy, Major Robert A. Bromley.

20. At Broach, aged about 20 years, after a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Malcolm, of the Revenue and Topographical Surveyor's Department. Known only to a few, by those few only will his untimely fate be deservedly regretted. Though young, he promised much.

24. At Broach, the daughter of Garrison Serjeant Major William and Mary Furnish, aged 18 months.

29. Miss Athill, an amiable and affectionate young lady, snatched from among her sorrowing friends, who now, instead of celebrating her nuptials, bewail their sad bereavement.

31. Mr. T. H. Hunter, aged 48 years.

— At the Parsonage, Kaira, Vibart Robinson, the son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, aged 4 months.

Aug. 4. Anne, the wife of Mr. James Taylor, Assistant in the Office of the Accountant-General, aged 28.

— At Colaba, Mr. John King, Quart. Master, H. M. 47th regt., in the 44th year of his age, after a severe illness of four months.

Mr. King was born in the 47th regt., and served in it from infancy till death. His constant attention to his duties gained him the respect of his commanding officers; his goodness of heart, the esteem and good wishes of all who knew him: he was an excellent husband, an affectionate father,

and a warm friend; and his memory and worth will long be called to mind in the 47th regt.

Lately, Major General William Atkins, Chief Engineer.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

We insert the following particulars at the request of a gentleman who vouches for their authenticity.

"Extinctus amabitur idem"

Captain Lewis Prates d'Almeida e Albuquerque wa. assassinated at Goa on the 15th instant.

This meritorious officer was sent out to India in 1818, under a suspicion that he was concerned in the revolution which took place at Pernambuco in 1817. On his voyage from Rio de Janeiro in the ship *Maria Primeira*, which touched at Calcutta, he was permitted to land on parole, and on the vessel leaving that place for Goa he rejoined her, notwithstanding his being urged by many English gentlemen of the first rank (who held his amiable qualities and bright talents in high estimation) to remain at Calcutta, with the prospect of shortly being well settled. On his arrival at Goa, he was honoured with the respect and attentions of the first authorities. After remaining there a very short time, he came to Bombay, where he was in January last, and many gentlemen can bear ample testimony to his many qualifications and gentlemanly deportment.

On his return to Goa, he was appointed Editor of the *Goa Gazette*, and subsequently, on the expulsion of the Portuguese Judges, now at this place, Head of the Secretary's Office: but in the former situation, having been warmly engaged in instilling constitutional principles into the minds of the community, through the medium of the press, he unfortunately acquired many enemies, and at last fell a sacrifice to his patriotic zeal; having been attacked by a number of soldiers, headed by two officers, and run through with bayonets, his head being also severed from his body by a stroke of a sword from one of the officers. His loss will be deeply felt by a numerous circle of friends, and many distinguished relatives throughout the Portuguese dominion.

"How many bleed
By shameful variance betwixt man and man"

[*Bombay Gazette*, July 31, 1823.

CEYLON.

BIRTHS.

April 1. At Colombo, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Vandeleur, H.M. 16 g., of a daughter.

May 8. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. Dionisius de Neys, of a still-born daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 31. At Korneegale, by the Rev. Mr. Perring, Lieut. John Brahan, of His Majesty's 1st Ceylon regt. to Miss Ellen Hope, only daughter of Lieut. Hope, Ceylon Gun Lascars.

April 13. At Colombo, Peter Engelbert Vanderstraaten, Esq., leaving a widow and a numerous family to lament his death.

16. At Colombo, Mr. Lambertus Vander Linde, aged 50 years.

23. At Colombo, Mr. W. Blacker, leaving a wife and eight children to lament his loss.

ASSAM.

The following is an extract from a letter under date the 20th July, from our correspondent in the district of Rungpore.

"The adjacent lands are still completely inundated, and no amelioration has taken place in our commercial prospects since the date of my last communication. But the aspect of political affairs in this quarter has changed considerably for the better; and the apprehensions we at one time entertained of being honoured with a visit from the Burmah army, which lately subjugated Assam, have been almost wholly dispelled. The Burmahs, however, are still upon our frontiers in great force; and depredations have been committed in many of our villages by straggling parties of Burmahs, who, in some instances, carried off persons as well as property. The moment Menglee Maha Theelual, the Commander-in-chief of the Burmah forces in Assam, was apprized of these occurrences, he directed not only the immediate release of the captives, and restitution of the property carried off, but also the infliction of a severe punishment upon the plunderers. Thus, combined with other acts of a pacific nature, evinces so clearly his anxiety to avoid hostilities with the British Government, that unless the Assamese, who have sought refuge in our territories, are allowed to concert plans for expelling the Burmahs from Assam, there is no likelihood of our experiencing immediate annoyance from the latter.

"I have just been informed, that orders have been issued for detachments of our sepoy to march to the places where the different parties of the fugitives have assembled, and to deprive them of any warlike stores they may have brought from

Assam, or collected since, with the view of recommencing hostilities against the Birmahs, and driving them out of Assam. If this be true, and I have no reason to doubt its being so, neither the Birmahs nor the Assamese will have any just ground of complaint against the British Government.

"Mengkhee Maha Theluah has been proclaimed Raja of Assam, and since his accession to regal power has been almost wholly occupied in securing the stability of his throne, which he seems anxious to place upon the best possible foundation, the affection of his subjects."—*Hurkeru*.

From Dacca we learn that the Assamese had withdrawn their forces from the Hon. Company's frontier. It is supposed they were apprehensive of a severe handling from the troops, which they heard were to be collected upon that point."—*Cal. Paper*, Aug. 21.

PENANG.

LOSS OF THE GARREB.

We regret to state that accounts have been received by the brig *Prince*, Captain Taylor, from Acheen, the 27th of April, which confirm the report of the loss of the brig *Garreb*, Capt. Mannington, of this port, in a very heavy and sudden squall, off Burong, island of Sumatra.

It appears that the *Garreb*, having a full cargo of rice on board, sailed from Acheen for Penang about the middle of December last, but touched at Burong, where Capt. Mannington went on shore in the only boat the brig had, with the syang and three lascars, for the purpose of recovering some money which had been left unsettled there. Just about three o'clock in the afternoon a sudden and violent squall came on, which lasted about half an hour; when it cleared up no traces of the brig could be seen; and from her being so heavily laden, added to the very decayed state of the vessel, having about one anchor and cable, from which she parted in the early part of the squall, there is no doubt left of her having foundered at sea. The *Prince* has touched at all the intermediate ports, between Mocha on the west coast and the coast of Pecher, where no tidings of the brig or crew have been heard. We deeply lament to state that Mr. Wm. Anchant, of this island, was a passenger in the *Garreb*. Capt. Mannington remained at Burong about six weeks, in a very distressed and helpless condition, when he was relieved by a brig from Malacca, bound to Padang, which fortunately touched at that port. The syang and a lascar of the ill-fated *Garreb* have also arrived from Burong, and give the same

Asiatic Journ.—No. 86.

account of this melancholy disaster.—*Pen. Gaz.* May 27th.

CAPTAIN M'NICOLL.

On Wednesday morning an inquest was held on board the brig *Pallas*, in the harbour (she only anchored late on Tuesday evening from Singapore), on the body of Capt. Colin M'Nicoll, her commander. From the mass of evidence collected it appears that this wretched and unfortunate man shot himself through the head, at six o'clock that morning, with a pistol, double shot, and expired instantly.

This rash act appears to have been committed in a fit of insanity. The native merchant passengers speak in high terms of the kindness experienced by them from the chief mate, Mr. Hill, who appears to have been placed in a very awkward situation several times, from the conduct of his late commander, to him as well as the whole of the crew and passengers, when subject to his frequent and violent fits of mental derangement.—*Pen. Gaz.* May 4.

MARRIAGE.

May 1. At St. George's church, by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, Col. John Henry Dunkin, C.B., of his Majesty's 11th regt., to Miss O'Halloran, daughter of Lieut. Col. O'Halloran, C.B., 20th regt. Bengal Infantry, commanding the troops on Prince of Wales's Island.

DEATHS.

May 23. Drowned, in crossing the bar at Acheen, Capt. Geo. Haines Trill, of the brig *Sabah*, of this port, most deeply and deservedly regretted.

Capt. Trill was unfortunately upset in the surf at the entrance of the river in going on shore; the four men who were in the boat, as well as the boat, were saved. Capt. Trill's body was not found for some hours, but when picked up, his lower jaw, as well as one arm, were found broken; from which it is most likely that, in his endeavours to support and save himself by the boat, she must have turned over and struck him severely.

June 1. Mrs. Ince, the lady of the Rev. J. Ince, Missionary at this settlement.

SUMATRA.

July 1. At Fort Marlborough, the Rev. Christopher Winter, aged thirty three. He was a native of Stoke-under-Ham, Somerset, but had resided at the above settlement as chaplain to the Hon. East-India Company nearly seven years, where, by the devoted, pious, and affectionate dis-

charge of his pastoral duties and zealous exertions in promoting schools, for the education of native children, he had become highly useful, and endeared to all who knew him. A malignant epidemic fever, which prevailed on the island with dreadful mortality at that period, was the messenger by which he was mysteriously called by his Divine Master, to cease from his terrestrial labours, and removed to enter into his heavenly rest.

Lately, Wm. Jack, Esq. naturalist at the settlement. This gentleman had distinguished himself as the author of several scientific articles in the *Malayan Miscellanies*, a periodical work of very considerable merit, published at Bencoolen.

PERSIA.

Extract of a Letter from Persia, dated Tabriz, Sept. 20th 1822.

"My letter in July last acquainted you that the Persian army was then on the frontiers of Turkey. They crossed it at the latter end of that month, and advancing to Byzied, remained there some days, in hopes that an accommodation might take place, to prevent a renewal of hostilities. The Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, though anxious to make peace, at length found it necessary to advance with his army towards Toopruck Kullat, where the Turkish army was encamped, consisting of 52,000 men. On the last day's march his Royal Highness pushed forward, with a small body of irregular troops, until within cannon-shot of the enemy, to reconnoitre their position, and to inspect that portion of his army under Hussein Khan's charge, which had halted within one fursang (about three miles and a-half English) of the enemy's camp. The Prince having accomplished these objects, was engaged in pitching the camp colours for his army, when the enemy attacked and beat back his advanced detachment: however, he contrived to keep them in play until the main body came up. The Nackschwan and Erivan battalions commenced the attack on the left, but were put into confusion by a charge from the Dellilbash cavalry, or mad-heads, who took one of the Prince's guns; fortunately, the two battalions of Tabreezies, under Cosseim Beg and the Merandies, arrived, and threw in two such effective volleys, that put the enemy in turn into confusion; this being immediately followed by the bayonet, put their left wing entirely to the rout. The right wing held out until four twelve-pounders came up and put them into disorder; and they then took to their heels, leaving in the hands of the Persians their whole camp (which by all accounts took up about eight miles of ground), with fourteen pieces of artillery, an enormous

quantity of ammunition and stores of every kind. The Persian army certainly did not consist of more than 50,000 men, whilst, by papers found in the Turkish camp, their army proves to have been upwards of 52,000 strong. I am certainly amazed at the cowardly conduct of the Turks, and was in hope they would have tried the mettle of our Subazies (Persian soldiers), which has hitherto proved good. The Persians lost about thirty killed and wounded: the loss of the enemy must have been severe, as the Prince's cavalry followed them upwards of six fursangs. The whole affair was over in about fifteen minutes, and the more I hear of it the more I am astonished. The only troops engaged were the battalions before-mentioned: the irregulars lost but one man, Ali Khan Katoob, a very brave fellow. Some days previous to this affair the cholera morbus, or spasmodic cholera of India, made its appearance among the Persian troops, and from six to twelve men daily had fallen victims to it; yet the Prince persisted in following the enemy towards Erzroom. On the second day after the battle, his Royal Highness was about to enjoy the rich consequences of his victory by the plunder of that place, which in all probability would have disposed the Turks to treat for peace, but the disorder suddenly assumed so decisive a character, that in a few days it destroyed two thousand of his army. The troops became terrified, and in despair, commenced a precipitate retreat towards Byzied, from which place the whole army dispersed without orders, and returned to their respective homes, leaving the Prince and his Minister almost alone.

"As far as regards the battle, I am very well satisfied with the result; although, in my opinion, the Seraskier and his half dozen Pachas ought to lose their heads, or at least their tails, for behaving so unmanfully. The Prince Royal returned to Khoc, and after remaining there a few days, a messenger arrived from the Seraskier of Erzroom, suing that hostilities might cease, and that the Prince would despatch an authorized agent to negotiate a peace. Mirza Thirky is at Erzroom for that purpose. I sincerely hope that all enmity between the two nations may cease, for, notwithstanding the facility of this year's victory, by which the Prince has gained a great name and character, such decisive advantages are not always to be calculated upon.

"Last year the cholera morbus made its appearance in Muscat, Bushire, Busorah, Bagdad, and Shiraz. This year it has visited every city in Azerbaijan, and is now raging at Teheran, and as far as Erivan we trust. The people of Tabriz have suffered severely; about 1,500

of them died in less than five and twenty days. You will be sorry to hear that the excellent and venerable Kacm Makom is one of the list of its victims, in

him the English have lost a steady, and indeed their best friend. His son, Mirza Abul Kausim, a very different man from his father, is now factotum."

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD AMHERST

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., Lord Amherst, by special invitation, dined with the Hon. Court of Directors in company with His Majesty's Ministers the Right Hon. Charles Grant, the Lord Chief Baron, and several other distinguished individuals.

EAST INDIA SUGAR PATERS

The voluminous papers on the East-India Sugar Question, ordered to be printed at the 1st General Court of Proprietors are now lying at the India House for distribution to those Proprietors who are qualified to sit in the General Court.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM

(In Pall Mall)

This exhibition if not very splendid or brilliant in its appearance yet contains in any interesting objects and, if we may judge from effects which we have ourselves witnessed is extremely well calculated to excite a spirit of inquiry in youthful minds. It consists of musical instruments, implements of war and husbandry which here lie together in strange fellowship; models of vessels, carriages and the machinery or apparatus used in certain crafts; writings on the Cutch leaf, Persian, Malay, Javanese, Hindoostanee and Armenian MSS. coloured models of figures, representing in pairs the various trades, castes and costumes of Hindostan; temples, Indian deities, cases containing medals, coins, ornaments, shells, corals, minerals, &c. snakes and other animals preserved in spirits, stuffed and dried animals, paintings of Veeshna, Siva, &c., drawings exhibiting the various castes, trades and costume of Hindostan and a large collection of historical drawings, which represent the birth, battles, and other exploits of Rana. — *Indian Paper*

APPOINTMENTS

Jan 22 Richard Thomas Goolwin Esq. is appointed to a seat in the Council at Bombay, in the room of Gray Lennox Sandercock, Esq.

22 James Joseph Sparrow, Esq. is appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT GILPIN, OF THE ABBERTON

To Captain Thomas Gilpin

Dear Sir — In consequence of the great attention we received from you, as passengers during the late voyage of the Abberton from Calcutta to this port under your command, we cannot refrain from thus formally expressing our sense of your judicious and liberal preparations for our comfort, safety and happiness and of your unceasing endeavours to promote them during the passage. And when it is recollected how many inconveniences must necessarily be met with on ship board, especially by those who are unaccustomed to it, such care and exertions become doubly valuable.

We also consider it due to you to acknowledge your invariable urbanity of manner and impartiality of conduct to wards all of us, and returning you sincere thanks for your assiduity in kindness and with our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

We are, dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,
N. J. S. Major General
S. L. F. Major,
A. C. Lieut.,
JOHN M. S. M. M.
M. G. L. F. F. F.,
WM. BARNETT, Junr.

INDIA SHIPS INTELLIGENCE

At a 1

Jan 5 Deal Ship Mellish, Ford, from Bengal, Madras and Cape of Good Hope.

— 1 Ditto Ship Layton Miller, from Bencoolen about 15th Sept.

— Ditto Ship Admitt Esterby, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

8 Plymouth Ship General Palmer Truscott from Madras 15th Aug.

13 Liverpool Ship Duke of Lancaster, Davies from Bengal and Madras 1st latter place 1st September.

16 Deal Ship Charles Forbes, Bay done from Bombay.

2 D 2

22. Cove of Cork. Ship *Medina*, Owen, from Bombay for Liverpool.

26. Plymouth. Ship *Susan*, Hamilton, from Bengal and St. Helena.

28. Cowes. Ship *Rouveau*, Jefferson, from Batavia in 119 days.

Departures.

Jan. 4. Grave-end. Ship *General Kyd*, Nairne, for Bengal and China.

— Ditto. Ships *Farguharson*, Cruickshank; and *Herefordshire*, Hope, for Bombay and China.

Passengers by the Farguharson: Major Taylor; Captains Inverarity and Hamilton; Lieut. Mylne; Messrs. Thos. J. Ranken, R. S. Chambers, and R. C. Money, of the Civil Service; Messrs. Foulter, Peat, Millet and Eyre, cadets; Mrs. Taylor; Misses M. and R. Willis, M. Mackintosh, Mary Mackintosh; M. P. Old and S. Graham; Mr. G. Wallace, free-mariner.

5. Ditto. Ship *Kent*, Cobb, for Bengal and China.

— Ditto. Ship *Ingla*, Seale, for Bombay and China.

Ditto. Ship *Repub*, Paterson, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

17. Deal. Ship *Amity*, Gray, for Bencoolen, Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.

19. Gravesend. Ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, for Madeira, Mauritius, and Ceylon.

21. Gravesend. Ship *Swallow*, Ross, for Bengal direct.

22. Ditto. Ship *Norfolk*, Greig, for Madras and Bengal.

26. Ditto. Ship *Britannia*, Luke, for Madras.

— Liverpool. Ship *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, for Calcutta.

28. Portsmouth. Ship *Mulgrave Castle*, Ralph, from the Downs, for the Isle of France.

— Deal. Put back by adverse winds, and remains in the Downs, the ship *Norfolk*, Grey, for Madras and Calcutta.

Vessels spoken with.

Thames, Havre, London to Bengal and China, 1st Nov. lat 36 S., long. 7 E.

Ann and Amelia, London to Bengal 20th Oct., lat. 34 S., long. 19 W.

The following ships had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope and sailed for India previous to the 8th Nov., viz. *Coldstream*, Stephens; *Princess Charlotte*, Lamb; *San*, Anderson; *Frances Charlotte*, Wallace; and *Sir Edward Paget*, Geary.

Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1822.—“The *Jonathan*, of and from Liverpool, arrived off town yesterday, and in the course of the night sprung a leak, which obliged them to run her on shore at the Custom-House Wharf, with about nine feet water in her hold. They are now taking out the cargo, and I expect the evening tide will go completely over her.”—*Lloyd's List*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 8. At Chelsea, the lady of Dr. A.F. Ramsay, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

25. The lady of Money Wigram, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 7. At Kingston, Surry, by the Rev. S. W. Gundy, A.M., Vicar, Lieut. H. I. C. Minardiere, of the 15th regt. Madras N.I., to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Harcourt, of the above place.

17. George James Campbell, Esq., of Treesbanks, to Miss Elizabeth M Reid, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Reid, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

In December last, William Cowper, Esq., aged sixty-nine, late Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

— Arthur William Gregory, Esq., late of the Civil Service on the Madras Establishment.

Jan. 2. James Stuart Hall, Esq., formerly a Solicitor in the Mayor's and Recorder's Courts at Madras.

7. At Hampton, Mr. Elizabeth Strutt, relict of the late Edw. and Snettell, Esq., Advocate General of Calcutta.

12. In Gailford Place, aged twenty-two, Caroline, the wife of Edward Ireland, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service, daughter of the deceased Capt. Robinson, and grand-niece of the late Dr. Ross, of Dundee, who, after following her husband's fortune in all parts of the globe (and even sharing a prison with him) during the last six years, had just returned to her native land, in the hope of enjoying his better expectations, when she was cut off in the prime of life, leaving a husband, an infant daughter, and a few attached relatives, to deplore her loss.

23. In John Street, Adelphi, Mrs. Todd, relict of Charles Todd, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's Service in Bengal.

28. In Argyll-street, Henry, the infant son of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately, At the Cape of Good Hope, to the inexpressible grief of his family and a numerous circle of friends, by whom he is sincerely lamented, Mr. John V. Sharp, R.N., son of Mr. John Sharp, of London Bridge. This gentleman was on his passage home from the East-Indies, when he was unfortunately drowned in attempting to reach the ship from the shore.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1822-23.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers	Surgeons.	Purveys.	Coastguards.	To be uproot.	To be at Downs.
Dec 10	Royal George	1355 J Fam Timms	Christop. Borden	J H Butcher	R H Treherne	A C Watling	Wm Carr	Thomas Hog	John Ward	Bengal & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 7	General Kyd.	1356 James Walker	Alex Varne	Richard Aldin	John Pearson	John M Ralph	H Thompson	Fred P Allen	James (annan)	Bengal & China.	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Kent	1357 J. Marjorbank	Henry Cobb	James Sexton	Fran Daniel	Wm MacNair	R Wm Mure	James Don	John Allan	Bengal & China.	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Herrfordshire	1358 John Locke	William Cope	Robert Card	Richard Card	Wm Robson	T G Adams	Richard Boyes	Edw Crowfoot	Bombay & China.	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Fagis	1359 Borradale	Samuel Serle	Jos Dudman	Fred Oilebar	C Pennington	Henry Harris	John Lawson	Wash Smith	Bombay & China.	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Perkisson	1360 J Chr Lochner	Wm Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	W W Hitehead	H. Colomane	George Lloyd	J Wm Scott	George Adam	St Helena, Bengal, & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Reprise	1361 J Fam Timms	John Paterson	Edward Fogd	Edward Jacob	W H Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G R Griffiths	Bengal & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Hythe	1362 S. Marjorbank	J P tre Wilson	Alex W Law	Rob Lindsay	A C Proctor	R B Jobling	Rt Alexander John Ranney	Edw Edwards	St Helena, Bengal, & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Brudgewater	1363 George Clay	Thos Haviside	A F Proctor	Mark Clayton	C Fowler	W Edmonds	Edw Edwards	Jas. Thompson	St Helena, Bengal, & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Watson	1364 James Sims	Wm Mitchell	Henry Bristow	T Buttenshaw	FW Anewright	James Walker	James Arnott	Joseph Cragg	Bombay & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Scotby & Sile	1365 Companys Ship	Richard Alexander	Charles Shea	John Brwn	G T Calverly	Fred Hedges	Robt Ouplant	George Homer	Bombay & China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Little Catic	1366 Companys Ship	Ldw RaeNewall	Wm Blakely	John Hillman	Robert R. R. R.	Thos Allen	Jas Halliday	William Bruce	Wader and China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Charles Grant	1367 Stewart Brkline	C Owa, Wayne	Jos Sheaton	J. Brathwaite	Robert Shadwell	B J Thos ngn	John Dill	Wm Cragg	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Conant	1368 Wm Moffat	William Hay	Jos Denry	J. Brathwaite	C A. Exumbe	Thos Th me	Robt Strange	Fred Palmer	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Bombay	1369 J. H. H. H.	Wm Moffat	Jos Denry	J. Brathwaite	C A. Exumbe	Thos Th me	Robt Strange	Fred Palmer	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Locher Castle	1370 Henry Temple	John Mm	Hen Clement	W H Edmonds	Wm P. P.	Chas. B. B.	Robt Murrav	A Beveridge	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Marine Hellington	1371 J. H. H.	Richard Baver	J W. Anson	Rich. K. Lloyd	James P. P.	Chas. B. B.	Robt Murrav	A Beveridge	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Char of Wales	1372 J. H. H.	John B. B.	Steph. Puntz	Gro. R. Parkers	John H. H.	Chas. B. B.	Robt Murrav	A Beveridge	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Mnerva	1373 J. H. H.	C. P. H. G. B.	Ldw. Inland	Hector R. R.	Chas. B. B.	Chas. B. B.	Robt Murrav	A Beveridge	China	1898.	To be at Downs.
Jan 8	Thomas Grenville	1374 J. H. H.	George P. P.	Wm. Manning	Jas B. Burnett	R. Cuthberts	Peter Pitcher	John R. W. A.	A. Johnstone	China	1898.	To be at Downs.

Price Current of East-India Produce for January 1823.

207

		L. s. d.	L. s. d.			L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal, . . . . .	..lb.	0 3 9	10 0 4 6	Sal Ammoniac	cwt.		
Coffee, Java	cwt.	8 0 0	9 0 0	Senna	lb.	0 0 6	to 0 2 6
— Cheribon		4 10 0	4 18 0	— Turmeric, Bengal	cwt	0 14 0	— 0 18 0
— Sumatra		4 8 0	4 18 0	— Java		0 18 0	— 1 8 0
— Bourbon				— China		1 8 0	— 3 0 0
— Mocca		8 0 0	10 0 0	Zedoary			
Cotton, Surat	lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7	Galls, in Sorts		7 0 0	— 0 0 0
— Madras		0 0 5	0 0 7	— Blue		8 0 0	— 10 0 0
— Bengal		0 0 5	0 0 6	Indigo, Blue	lb.	0 11 6	— 0 11 8
— Bourbon		0 10 0	0 1 0	— Purple and Violet		0 11 3	— 0 11 5
Drugs, &c for Dyeing.				— Fine Violet		0 11 1	— 0 11 3
— Aloes, Fritica	cwt.	2 0 0	— 5 5 0	— Good Ditto		0 10 10	— 0 11 0
— Anniseeds, Stir		3 0 0	— 3 5 0	— Fine Violet & Copper		0 10 6	— 0 10 9
— Borax, Refined		2 15 0	— 3 10 0	— Good Ditto		0 9 0	— 0 9 6
— Unrefined, or Fineal		2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— Ordinary Ditto		0 4 6	— 0 8 0
— Camphire unrefined		2 0 0	— 11 0 0	— Consuming qualities		0 8 0	— 0 9 9
— Cardamom, Malabar	lb	0 2 3	— 0 3 0	— Madras Fine and Good		0 8 0	— 0 10 4
— Ceylon		0 1 3	— 0 1 6	Rice, Bengal	cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 10 0
— Cassia Buds	cwt.	17 5 0	— 18 0 0	Safflower	cwt	5 0 0	— 15 0 0
— Figuea		8 0 0	— 8 10 0	Sago	cwt	0 16 0	— 1 8 0
— Castor Oil	lb	0 1 1	— 0 2 0	Silpette, Refined	cwt.	1 11 0	
— China Root	cwt	1 4 0	— 1 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein	lb		
— Coculus Indicus		1 8 0	— 1 14 0	— Novi			
— Columbo Root				— Ditto White			
— Dragon's Blood		10 0 0	— 32 0 0	— China			
— Gum Ammoniac, lump		5 0 0	— 9 0 0	— Ozimine			
— Arabic		9 10 0	— 5 0 0	Spices, Annam	lb	0 4 7	— 0 7 5
— Ustiatid		3 0 0	— 1 0 0	— Cayes		0 3 9	— 0 4 1
— B. jamin		9 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Mace		0 4 3	— 0 3 4
— Animi	cwt	2 10 0	— 9 0 0	— Nutmegs		0 9 6	— 0 3 6
— Gullum				— Ginger	cwt	0 17 0	
— Gumbootin		11 0 0	— 15 0 0	— Pepper, Black	lb.	0 0 6	
— Myrrh		5 0 0	— 15 0 0	— White		0 1 3	— 0 1 4
— Olibanum		2 0 0	— 3 5 0	Sugar, Yellow	cwt	1 5 0	— 1 10 0
— Luc Lick	lb	0 1 0	— 0 2 6	— White		1 12 0	— 2 0 0
— Dye		0 2 0	— 0 4 0	— Brown		0 14 0	— 0 17 0
— Shell, Black		2 0 0	— 3 0 0	— Manilla and Java		0 18 0	— 1 15 0
— Shivered		2 0 0	— 3 0 0	Tea, B. lica	lb	0 2 4	— 0 2 5
— Stick		0 15 0	— 1 5 0	— Camen		0 2 5	— 0 3 10
Musk China	oz	0 2 0	— 1 0 0	— Souchong		0 4 0	— 0 4 9
Nux Vomica	cwt	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	— Camp			
Oil Cassia	z	0 0 0	— 0 0 8	— Iwail		0 3 4	— 0 3 7
— Cinnamon		0 1 0	— 0 1 0	— Pel		0 4 4	— 0 5 2
— Clove		2 5 0	— 10 0 0	— Hyson Skin		0 3 2	— 0 3 7
— Mace		0 1 5		— Hyson		0 3 7	— 0 4 8
— Nutmegs		0 2 0	— 0 2 6	— Gunj		0 4 10	— 0 5 4
Opium	lb			Tortoiseshell		1 6 0	— 1 0 0
— Khulub		0 1 6	— 0 5 0	Wool, Saunders Red	ton	8 0 0	— 1 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE

For Sale 5 February—Prompt 2 May

Private Trade — Longcloth — Sallumpies — Blue Cloths — Batties — Chappies — Gauries — Mammidi — Saun — Humhums — Nankens — Mats Handkerchiefs — Banlinoes — Shirts — Cape Shirts — Cape Scarfs — Silk Piece Goods — Silk Gown Piece — Silk Scarfs — Foulcote Silks — Wrought Silks — Lustings — Silk Vests — Satins — China Taffetas — Dimasaks.

For Sale 7 February—Prompt 10 May

Company's — Bengal and Madras Cotton Wooll

Licensed — Cotton Wooll and Cotton Yarn.

For Sale 10 February—Prompt 1 May

Company's — Cinnamon — Mice — Nutmegs — Silpette.

Licensed — Cloves — Mice — Nutmegs — Cinnamon — Pepper — Silpette — Cassia Buds — Cassia Lignea.

For Sale 2 February—Prompt 9 May

Unrenewed and Private Trade — Aloes — Assafetida — Musk — Rhubarb — Senna — Mungos — Myrrh — Gum Arabic — Gum Animi — Gum Benjamin — Olibanum — Shellac — Lac Dye — Luc Lick — Gumbo

— Blue Galls — Safflower — Coculus Indicus — Mung — Mace — Cinnamon — Batties — Banlinoes — Soap — Steaming Wax — Castor Oil — Cajaputa Oil

For Sale 14 February—Prompt 9 May

Licensed and Private Trade — Tortoiseshell — Elephant Teeth — Mother of Pearl Shells — Coralline Shells — Buffalo Horns — China Ink — Red Saunders Wood — Bamboo Canes — Katties

For Sale 6 February—Prompt 20 June

Licensed — Caffee.

For Sale 4 March—Prompt 30 May

Tea — B. lica, 1,100 lbs., Gunjou, 5,000 lbs., Camen and Souchong, 1,100 lbs., Hyson and Skin 1,100 lbs., Hyson and Young Hyson, 300,00 lbs — Total, 7,150 00 lbs.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 6 June

Company's — Bengal and Coast Piece Goods — Nanken Cloth — and Poyanger Wool Carpet

CARGO'S OF EAST-INDIA COMPANIES SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED

CARGO of the Lighten from Benchoen.

Company's — Cloves — Mice — Nutmegs — Black and White Pepper — Caffee

Private Trade and Private — Sugar — Spices — Benjamin — Ivo y.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1823.

Original Communications.

§c. §c. §c.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

THE extreme interest which naturally attaches itself to this subject, has induced us to devote to it a few pages of our Journal. The conflicting opinions caused by the clash of two such powerful interests as those concerned in our East and West-India trade, would be sufficient alone to inspire us with caution in treating of the question; and the vast extent of inquiry opened to us since the publication of the voluminous and comprehensive Report and Appendix respecting the history of East-India sugar, which has just issued from the India-House, impresses us with a full sense of the difficulty of discussing it, so as to discharge this self-imposed office with fidelity and impartiality.

It would have been vain to attempt, in the short period that has elapsed, a complete digest of this ponderous volume; and folly to pretend, without having done so, to deliver, *ex cathedra*, an opinion as to the weight and value of the mass of evidence it contains. We shall content ourselves with reporting of it, that it exhibits, so far as we can judge, an aggregate, not merely of results, but the machinery of detail, which especially considering the source whence it emanates, and the shape it appears in, supplies a most

Asiatic Journ.—No. 87.

desirable body of data to those persons whom interest or curiosity impels to investigate the subject.

This valuable matter is distributed into four Appendices, each of considerable bulk and extent, and occasionally illustrated by designs. The first records the proceedings which took place in the year 1792, when a question regarding this article, similar to that now agitated, was before the Court of Proprietors. A valuable Report from the Committee of Warehouses is given, dated 29th Feb. 1792, wherein is embodied the information obtainable at that period respecting the history and culture of sugar, with copy of papers upon which the Committee's reasoning was founded. A collection of letters, answers to queries, reports and estimates from the Boards of Trade in India, and from various other sources, complete this portion of the volume.

The second Appendix consists of letters from the Court of Directors to the Governors of the respective Residencies, and their answers, upon the subject of sugar, and is entitled "Correspondence between the Honourable Court of Directors and the Government in India."

The third Appendix contains ex-
VOL. XV. 2 E

tracts from the writings of scientific persons in India, and other authorities, respecting the subject of the sugar trade.

The fourth Appendix is of a miscellaneous character, and relates more immediately to the point at issue; namely, the policy of persisting in burthening the Eastern sugar with an unequal duty. It consists chiefly of tables of imports and exports, prices and accounts of sales, rates of duty, profit and loss, &c.; the whole extracted from official documents.

Such a syllabus of the contents of this publication is merely designed to furnish a slight evidence, to those who will probably vainly endeavour to obtain a perusal of it, of the extensive field of inquiry which the subject presents, and the patient diligence and labour requisite to acquire a knowledge of it in all its aspects. Those writers who hastily take up the question, and precipitately publish their reflections to the world, are not aware how much they embarrass discussion, and perplex the pursuit after truth, by narrowing the boundaries of the subject, and limiting to a mere question of preference between two bodies of merchants, however powerful their respective claims, what in fact involves interests of a larger and more general character.

In presuming to express our sentiments, we have determined to make no farther use of the important document just described, than to borrow from it such facts as could not be obtained conveniently from other sources; that is to say, we shall not suffer ourselves to be biassed by any *ex-parte* assertions, unsupported by fact, however respectable the quarter from whence they proceed. For the same reason, it is not our intention to enter the lists with the champions of the West-India colonies; but we shall endeavour, impartially and succinctly, to deliver a free opinion upon the question, whether it be politic and just to continue the present unequal

duty upon sugar imported from the East-Indies?

It is remarkable, and, it would seem, rather ominous to one of the parties interested, that this question should be mooted at a time when new principles of commerce, and a new theory of political economy, the very essence of which seems to consist in abolishing the restraints which confined and crippled trade, are not merely countenanced, but called into operation. The doctrine now current is, that trade should be free; that, provided it have, in the seaman's phrase, *sea-room*, any disorders or fluctuations to which it may be exposed, and any partial distress, will be temporary, and the vessel will *right itself* again; that therefore, generally speaking, prohibitions for the sake of particular trades, partiality towards particular interests, restrictions upon the community on behalf of trading corporations, are abstractedly wrong, and ought not to be persevered in. A practical illustration of this doctrine appears in the gradual diminution of the exclusive privileges of the East-India Company, and also in the sweeping abolition of a host of statutes passed chiefly to befriend existing interests, which in vain endeavoured to be heard in behalf of the ancient principles of commerce, and whose complaints that distress, and inevitable decay, would be the consequences of innovation, were met by declarations that the evils were either imaginary, or that the natural course of things would provide a remedy for them.

The claims of the West-India colonists, therefore, can only be acceded to by the compromise or the sacrifice of this liberal principle, which has been applied without compunction to the destruction of other separate interests. But this is not all. A clock-maker who petitions the Legislature against the abolition of the old navigation laws, and the substitution of a new law, which lets loose upon him competitors possessed of greater

vantages, asks what is *primâ facie* reasonable; but if he demand that some further restraint be put upon the importation of clocks or watches, he would hardly prevail upon a Member of Parliament to present his petition: yet this is in principle the very object of the West-India traders. They were not content with the state of things existing before the passing of the Act of 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 106, when they enjoyed a protecting duty of 10s. per hundred-weight on East-India sugar over and above that payable on their muscovado, and 5s. per hundred-weight over and above that payable on their clayed (although, be it remembered, the clock-makers' petition in favour of things as they were was rejected); but they demanded a further protection, which, as respects some descriptions of East-India sugar, amounts to an entire exclusion of them from the home market.

An effort seems often made to justify the pretensions of the West-India traders and colonists, upon the grounds that protection or partiality has ever been enjoyed by them; and that, especially in regard to the commodity in question, importation from the East began under the disadvantages of high duties, and no prospect was held out to those who imported sugar that it could be beneficial, unless the cheapness of production was in equal proportion with inequality of duty upon the article. But, besides that the deriving an argument from the antiquity of a doctrine is no convincing evidence of its soundness, and may be employed with greater effect in the defence of some of the commercial statutes of Richard II., it wears very much the complexion of what is termed in law *a man's taking advantage of his own wrong act*. The East-India sugar did indeed commence under great disadvantages in respect of duty; and that it has existed, and even multiplied, in spite of those disadvantages, is attributable to the extraordinary vigilance, exertion, and

sacrifices of the East-India Company, the benefits accruing from this branch of their commerce having been in a great measure reaped by the nation.

We shall endeavour to demonstrate both of these propositions. And first with regard to the disadvantages under which the sugar trade began.

When East-India sugar was first brought to this country it formed no item in the schedule of duties imposed upon imports; consequently it was classed among the unenumerated articles, and charged with an *ad-valorem* duty of £37. 16s. 3d. per cent. Accident, not design, thus subjected East India sugar to so high a duty; and, therefore, no argument in favour of continuing an unequal burthen upon this article can be founded upon this fact, as if the rate of duty had attached to it by name in the schedule appended to the Act 27 Geo. III. c. 13. This *ad-valorem* duty, according to the lowest mode of computation (of which the sugar papers afford two, 1st App. p. 25, and 4th App. p. 13), was, upon an average of the years 1791 and 1792, equivalent to £2. 7s. per hundred-weight. At this time the impost upon West-India sugar, including an additional duty of 2s. 8d. per hundred-weight, imposed in 1791, amounted to 15s. per hundred-weight upon muscovado, and £1. 11s. 8d. per hundred-weight upon clayed.

The additional customs imposed since 1791, have either affected East and West-India sugars indiscriminately, or, where a different mode of levying them has been applied, have pressed unequally upon the former, until the year 1799, when "the first decided instance of inequality in the duties upon East-India and West-India sugars" occurred, and it was the epoch "of the marked preference to the West-India sugar of which the importers of East-India sugar complain."

By an Act passed in that year, 39 Geo. III. c. 63, a further duty of 8d. per hundred-weight was levied upon East and West-India brown su-

gars; but upon East-India sugar *alone* a duty of 6s. 6d. per hundred-weight was imposed when exported from England to the continent of Europe. So unreasonably bent appear the projectors of this tax to exclude East-India sugar from the foreign market, that even foreign plantation sugar was subject only to 2s. 6d. per hundred-weight when exported. This Act was soon after repealed.

The Consolidation Act of 1803 contains the first instance of an entire rated duty laid upon East-India sugar, which was fixed at £1. 2s. per hundred-weight, and the duty upon West-India muscovado at £1. From thence it would appear that, when the partial maxims heretofore applicable to trade were in full vigour, a protecting duty of 2s. per hundred-weight was considered by the Legislature amply sufficient for the security of West-India interests.

Without noticing the symptoms of partiality disclosed in subsequent fiscal provisions and regulations, the next consolidation act, passed in the year 1809, imposed a duty upon the West-India article of £1. 10s. per hundred-weight if muscovado, and £1. 15s. per hundred-weight if clayed; and upon the East-India of £1. 13s. per hundred-weight, whether clayed or muscovado. Here was a further advance in the protecting duty of one shilling per hundred weight.

When the new charter was granted to the East-India Company, and a new schedule enacted of duties upon East-Indian commodities, that upon sugar was fixed at £2. per hundred-weight. One provision, however, in the act (54 Geo. III. c. 36, sec. 33) though deserving of notice, in order to complete the view of the question, is omitted to be recorded in the "statement of duties payable on East and West-India sugar" (Papers, 4th App. p. 2.): namely, that in addition to the abatement of temporary duty enjoyed by the East-India in common with the West-India importers, when the aver-

age price of sugar fell below a certain limit, East-India sugar was entitled to an *exclusive* reduction of the permanent customs, when the price ascended above 60s. per hundred-weight, of 1s., increasing at the same rate to 60s., when the duty was to be reduced to £1. 10s. per hundred-weight. The motive for this arrangement was obviously to provide against a scarcity of the commodity in the market at home.

By the last consolidation act, passed in July 1819, the rates in lieu of former duties were fixed as follow: West-Indiamuscovado £1. 10s.; West-India clayed £1. 15s.; East-India, without distinction as to qualities, £2. In July 1821, the latter duty was repealed, and a distinction as to qualities introduced in the following vague manner: East-India muscovado or brown sugar £2.; clayed, or *equal in quality to clayed* sugar, £2. 5s. At the same time sugar not produced in the British territories was charged with a prohibitory duty, and a certificate of origin was required to entitle the former to entry at the low duties.

Such is a picture of the difficulties cast in the way of the East-India Company's sugar trade, which we shall nevertheless find to have continued, though the benefits have, to a considerable extent, accrued to the nation.

The importation of sugar from India, which, in the years 1791 and 1792, immediately following its first appearance here, amounted to about 4,000 hundred-weight, reached in the ten following years, upon an average, to 320,000 hundred-weight per annum. During the seven years succeeding the renewal of the Company's charter, the average quantity per annum sold at the Company's sales, was 260,000 hundred-weight, which is exclusive of what has been disposed of by private traders, without passing through the sale room at the India house.

The quantity of other sorts of sugar imported during the eight years ending 1802, was considerably less than 300,000 hundred-weight per annum;

and during the seven years ending 1821, the average quantity per annum imported into Great Britain, of which no inconsiderable portion was foreign plantation, interdicted by high duties from the home market, was 395,000 hundred-weight.

If the quantity of East-India sugar actually consumed in this country be small, as appears by the respective quantities charged with duty, in comparison with that from the West-Indies, it must be remembered, that the price of sugar is regulated, in a great measure, by the stock really existing in the market. During the war, whilst we engrossed the entire sugar trade, by becoming possessed of almost every corner of the world in which the article was cultivated to any extent, the unavoidable demand upon us must have produced a corresponding influence upon the price to the consumer here. Thus, if 620,000 hundred-weight of sugar was required, as before shewn, to satisfy the effectual demand, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, and if, as must have been the case, all the sugar that could have been produced in the West-Indies, in the ordinary course of things, was thrown into the market, it would follow, if importation from the East had ceased, that the supply must have fallen short of the demand by considerably more than one-half. Is it not plain that the consumer would have been called upon to pay a corresponding augmented price for his sugar?

The nation, therefore, must have acquired at least some advantages from the importation of sugar from the East-Indies, whilst it is asserted by the importer, in the memorial of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 7th April last, that there has long been, and still is, a loss upon that branch of the trade.

It is natural to inquire, why such a disadvantageous traffic should be continued: and the answer furnishes a powerful argument against the injus-

tice, or what we might almost call the tyranny, of imposing an additional unequal burthen upon this commodity. "A ship must, at least, have half her cargo in dead weight; the indigo, silk, drugs, &c., not being sufficiently ponderous to bring a ship into a sailing trim; and if the fine goods were sufficiently heavy, the value of the cargo, if wholly consisting of such articles, would be too great for the risk of a single bottom: for dead weight, there is no article so suitable as sugar, although, as before observed, it produces a loss. To bring saltpetre, instead, would be still more disadvantageous; and the loss upon rice would be absolutely ruinous." This fact, alone, operates in the shape of a tax upon sugar, in favour of the West-India importers, whose trade is wholly free from this peculiar embarrassment.

With regard to the vague terms employed to discriminate the qualities of East-India sugar, although ample grounds of complaint are thereby afforded to the traders in the commodity, who foresee the consequences of so large a discretion being entrusted to inferior ministers, yet as the point is of comparatively unimportance among others of a more essential kind, it will be as well that parties should lose sight of this ground of opposition. The Customs' Board, we understand, have adopted the notable expedient of sending bottles of sugar, corked and sealed *secundum artem*, to the different outports where East-India commodities are permitted to be imported, for the guidance of their officers as to what is equal to clayed, and what is not; probably, in order to obviate an objection made by the Court of Directors, that "the standard of *clayed* being merely ideal, would certainly be different at different ports, with different officers at the same port, and probably at different times, with the same officer."

It is incontrovertible that to entitle West-India traders, or any other mercantile body, to the enjoyment of a

protecting duty, a very plain and satisfactory claim to this favour must be made out, entirely distinct from, and independent of, prescriptive custom, or any shew of right which does not originate from causes connected with the general welfare and advantage of the country. When the East and West-India traders plead their respective causes before the Government, or in fact before the nation, and speak of the interests they have at stake, it should not be forgotten that the party appealed to has its interests likewise, which ought in the first place to be considered and secured. Now, without entering into the details of the grounds attempted to be established on the side of the applicants for protection, the real object they ask, in point of fact, is this, namely, that the country will be pleased to submit to pay a higher rate for the article they sell, than they would otherwise incur. In other words, that they, the applicants, may be allowed to enjoy a modified monopoly of the article of sugar. Now if this be the state of the case, we may very fairly inquire what claims can possibly justify such pretensions? Or, to use a less courtly mode of speaking, deny that any claims whatever can warrant such an extravagant demand.

Besides, this claim reaches to no definite period, or rather it is a claim to a perpetual protection, which is altogether an anomaly in the history of protecting duties, the design of which is to cherish and foster a young growing trade, or a manufacture whose infancy stands in need of support. But in the case before us, the *nursing* is to continue without end; for none of the advocates of the West-Indians afford us any information as to when the unequal duties can be dispensed with, and the trade will be able to *go alone*.

It must, indeed, be allowed, and it appears to us the only ground upon which the West-India pretensions ought to be suffered to stand, that it would be inconvenient in most of the Ameri-

can islands, and impossible, perhaps, in some, to convert the soil to the purposes of cultivating any other production: a strait to which the other party cannot pretend to be reduced. Were the latter, therefore, placed in other respects in equal circumstances, some provision ought to be made to counterbalance the evils growing out of this peculiar hardship. But the East-India traders are not equally circumstanced. On the contrary, they labour under disabilities which ought, alone, to provide an ample security to the interests of their competitors, without resorting to the odious system of statutory impediments and protecting duties.

In the first place their commodity is, generally speaking, inferior in quality. This fact requires no demonstration. The different modes of manufacture respectively employed in the East and West-Indies, sufficiently explain and account for this, without inquiring into the comparative quality of the soils, which is probably superior in the West-India islands. The mills, boiling houses, and other machinery employed in the manufacture of sugar in the West, are complete; whereas the process of boiling the juice of the cane in India is often conducted in an imperfect manner; the apparatus is extremely simple, though cheap; the mill, boiling vessels, and shed, being removable from place to place as occasion requires, to prevent the labour and distant carriage of the canes.

Next, the remoteness of the country and the expense of freight (which multiply the shipping and men employed beneficially to the country) are disadvantages under which the East-India importers labour unequally. To which may be added the loss occasioned by decrease during the voyage.* These impediments cannot be removed, as the former might be, by change of system or method. They will always press upon them, and disable them

* This is produced by what is called *wasting* in the hold.

from exercising that command over the European market, which could prejudice their antagonists.

These and other causes, especially the fact of East-India sugar being less adapted to undergo the process of refinement, will long operate to the disadvantage of the article, which will probably be imported into this country chiefly as dead weight, or in lieu of ballast, and after gently influencing the market price of sugar, so as to check any efforts at monopoly, or any artificial scarcity, will find its vent abroad.

That the original cost of production in the two hemispheres of every article of trade should materially differ cannot be a matter of astonishment. In the sugar colonies in America exists that mode of agriculture so abhorrent to our feelings, even in the comparatively mild and improved system under which it is at present conducted, namely, employing degraded human beings in labours elsewhere performed by beasts. This is an unfortunate source of prejudice against the West-India traders, which, though perhaps unjustly, yet invariably infects their cause. We cannot avoid comparing the nature of the two methods of production, as regards the respective labourers; and it is not without some effort that we listen to any arguments for encouraging a system of trade, wherein creatures endowed with reason instead of being recipients of any partial indulgence conceded to it, are to be estimated as a part of the capital or stock embarked in the concern, and their value discussed as chattels or moveable property.

The employment of negro slaves does not only stir up a hostile feeling against the cause of the West-India planters, but is in a great measure the occasion of that inequality in the original cost of their sugar, which makes them apprehensive of competition with the East-India growers of the commodity. In the evidence of Mr. Botham concerning the slave trade (*Vide 3d App. p. 84*), it is asserted by

that gentleman, from his own experience both in the East-Indies and the West, that the savings arising from employing labourers for profit rather than labourers from force, are very considerable. "The West-India planter," he adds, "for his own interest, should give more labour to beast and less to man; a larger portion of his estate ought to be in pasture: when practicable, canes should be carried to the mill, and cane tops and grass to the stock, in waggons; the custom of making a hard-worked negro get a bundle of grass twice a day should be abolished, and, in short, a total change take place in the miserable management in our West-India islands. By this means, following, as nearly as possible, the East-India mode, consolidating the distilleries, I do suppose our sugar islands might be better worked than they now are by two-thirds, or indeed one-half, of the present force. Let it be considered how much labour is lost by the persons overseeing the forced labourer, which is saved when he works for his own profit. I have stated, with the strictest veracity, a plain matter of fact: that sugar estates can be worked cheaper by free persons than slaves."

In the East, on the other hand, the exporters purchase the commodity of those who are the proprietors and cultivators of the land. The husbandman there has an interest in the produce of his own ground, from which he is clothed and fed, and sustains his family. The exportation of sugar to Europe gives employment to thousands of our fellow subjects in Hindostan, who have, abstractedly speaking, as much right to supply the market of the mother country as the West-India planters. A check upon the importation hither of this or any other fruit of the earth in India is productive, not merely of diminution of profit to the sugar contractor, or the loss of capital to the importer, as in the Western colonies, but of beggary to the cultivator, and distress to the small landed proprietor.

There are some peculiarities in the history of the sugar cultivation of India which deserve record, as affecting the original cost. Dr. Hamilton (Buchanan) states, in a MS. account of a survey, performed in the years 1809 to 1814, preserved in the Company's library (3d App. p. 24), that "The expense of cultivating sugar-cane (in Dinajpur) is considerably more than that of cultivating grain; and wherever sugar is reared the rent is high. In some parts this is laid on openly; and the same field which, when cultivated with grain, pays one rupee, pays five when cultivated with sugar. In most places, however, even this circumstance cannot be ascertained; for, the rent of the whole higher land of a light free soil is raised, and the tenant may cultivate whatever he pleases.

"But as the rent is made high in proportion to the quantity of sugar-land in the district, each farmer must receive his proportion, and he could not pay this rent should he neglect this valuable article. In such districts, the whole land of this nature often rents for two rupees a Calcutta bigah, and more than one bigah out of ten is probably not cut in the year. On the whole, farmers in districts where sugar-cane is cultivated are by no means richer than where grain is the only produce."

It cannot have escaped the observation of commercial readers, that ever since the introduction of the navigation law during the reign of Charles II, the West-India traders and planters have considered themselves justified in protesting against every measure which had for its object a universal good, whereby their *rights* to retain a monopoly of the traffic in what is termed colonial produce were in the smallest degree molested. From the dispute with the British North American colonies in the year 1731, which ended in the sugar-colonists obtaining protecting duties, up to the present time, clamours have incessantly been heard respecting the disadvantages of the West-

India planter, the losses and unequal burthens he sustains, together with wars and hurricanes, and diseases, and mutiny of slaves, to which mischiefs he is liable; and an eloquent dissertation upon these topics has been generally terminated by a claim for some protecting duty, or partial benefit, producing in effect a tax upon the community in favour of the planter. No other dependency of Britain is supposed to possess any inherent merit in the eyes of the mother country, in comparison with that which exists in "our own colonies;" that is to say, territories cultivated by "our own negroes."

Mr. Bryan Edwards has given a comparative view of the West and East-Indian trades, which at present certainly affords a most imperfect and inaccurate representation of the case; and this he finishes as follows: "But the great difference arises from the circumstances that the trade to the West-Indies is carried on with our own colonial possessions, which the settlements in the East never were, nor ever can be considered."

The same writer disserts with great feeling upon the losses and ruin which stare a West-Indian in the face, although in former times experience daily afforded us the opportunities of witnessing instances of individuals accumulating vast fortunes in the islands, or fattening in downy ease in this country upon the produce of their West-Indian estates. We say in former times, because it cannot be contended that West-India property is so valuable, or the trade so lucrative, as heretofore; but what *peculiar* hardship is felt in this respect? Every species of landed property in this country has experienced the general depreciation; and almost every kind of trade has languished. It would seem (we do not apply this to the West-India trade) as if the ingenuity of man had stimulated the fecundity of nature, and increased the ratio of production by the invention of machinery and schemes of improvement,

to a degree disproportioned to the absorbing power of the great market of the universe.

That the supply of sugar from the West-Indies has not been sufficient for the market in Europe in former times must be admitted. The consumption of the article here has increased, whilst the growth of it in our colonies has not extended, or at least has not kept pace with the augmented demand on the part of the consumers. This affords another reason for denying to the planter a boon calculated to keep a competitor out of the market; because he would be unable to answer the wants of that market even if the tornados and hurricanes, so conveniently employed in the service

of the applicants for protection, suspended their diminishing operation. It will be hard indeed to allow these colonists to say to the East-India importers of sugar, you may bring the commodity into the country, and when we have disposed of our stock, and the market is not quite glutted, you may glean a little remaining custom, or keep your commodity on hand until a failure of our crop, or any accidental cause, swell the demand beyond our capacity to satisfy it.

The quantity of the different sorts of sugar imported into Great Britain for the five years ending January 5, 1821, is given as follows, from the official documents :

Year	British Plant	For Plant	East India.	Total
1817	Cwts. 3,410,565	152,770	127,203	3,760,548
1818	3,563,741	103,916	125,893	3,795,550
1819	3,665,520	132,032	162,195	3,965,947
1820	3,785,134	86,040	205,527	4,077,069
1821	3,623,319	162,994	277,224	4,063,541
	<hr/> 18,078,579	<hr/> 687,770	<hr/> 898,246	<hr/> 19,662,595
Average, Cwts.	3,615,716	137,154	179,619	3,932,519

The following is a statement of the quantity of raw and refined sugar exported from Great Britain in the five years ending 5th January 1821. In the last column the quantity is represented as if the whole had been exported in the raw state, the refined being exhibited in its proportion of thirty-four hundred-weight of raw to twenty hundred-weight of refined :

Year	British Plant Raw	For Plant Raw	East India Raw	Refined	Total of all sorts as Raw
1817 .. Cwts.	377,119	191,303	102,056	584,182	1,663,617
1818	258,261	132,937	93,491	697,085	1,671,740
1819	267,602	102,608	110,423	711,185	1,695,627
1820	218,371	102,709	87,211	525,219	1,302,179
1821	173,402	18,297	186,603	679,561	1,659,556
	<hr/> 1,300,892	<hr/> 673,934	<hr/> 582,690	<hr/> 3,197,232	<hr/> 7,992,729
Average, Cwts.	260,160	134,787	116,538	639,446	1,598,546

The quantity of West and East-India sugar entered for home consumption in Great Britain, during the five years ending 5th January 1821, was as follows :

	West India	East India	Total
1817 Cwts.	3,220,595	33,131	3,253,726
1818	4,151,239	27,059	4,178,298
1819	2,672,226	24,775	2,697,001
1820	3,283,059	99,140	3,382,199
1821	3,661,731	83,232	3,744,963
	<hr/> 16,988,850	<hr/> 267,637	<hr/> 17,256,487
Average, Cwts.	3,397,770	53,527	3,451,297

The average prices of brown or muscovado sugar (exclusive of the duties payable thereon) from the weekly returns published in the *London Gazette*, during the five years ending 1821, appear to be as follows:

Year 1817, from 4th January to 27th December,	£2 9 7	per Cwt.
1818, — 3d January to 26th December,	2 8 2½	
1819, — 2d January to 25th December,	2 1 9½	
1820, — 1st January to 30th December,	1 16 9½	
1821, — 6th January to 29th December,	1 14 2½	

It cannot be denied that the foregoing statements demonstrate that a considerable reduction of the profits of the sugar-grower in the West-Indies must have been felt. Whilst the importation has been steady at about three millions and a-half of hundred-weight, the export of raw sugar has diminished, and the price has fallen to little more than two-thirds, according to the standard of 1817. But this state of things ought to suggest to the planter, not the invidious and unfair method of proceeding to cripple and impair the efforts of other competitors, but the more rational and equitable measures of endeavouring to reduce the cost of culture and manufacture, which is the true cause of that inequality under which he labours. Let him attend to the suggestions offered from many quarters for improving the condition of his human machines, and lessening the wear and tear of this large and least profitable part of his capital; let him economize, and exchange his luxurious mode of living for one more befitting his character and station; let him "attend to the ameliorating the process in his boiling and curing-house, and attempt the bringing his sugar to a better quality;" an expedient which, whilst it curtailed the gross supply, would, in a compound ratio, improve the value of his article, and establish a successful ground of competition.

The relief which the sugar colonies have experienced since the intercourse with the United States has been opened, as well as the benefits

hereafter likely to accrue from the modification of the navigation laws, as applicable to those colonies, must not be overlooked in appreciating the condition and circumstances of the West-India interest. There is also an unequal advantage possessed by the planters in the supply of the navy with the article of rum. Our statutes are even at present full of examples which shew that they enjoy too many privileges, especially in regard to the import duties upon their produce. No attempt is however now made to lessen them, but merely to resist pretensions which seem to have no limit; for if, in the course of a few years, unforeseen causes should still further depress the value of their produce, the cost of rearing it being stationary, they will be entitled, with equal justice, to demand a further protection, probably the entire exclusion of East-India sugar from the English market.

It would not however be possible to interdict it from the continental market; and the impediments thrown in the way of its import here would tend to increase the advantages which American and other foreign merchants already command, in their commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe. It appears that the Americans already carry from Bengal a quantity of sugar, nearly equal in weight, and superior in value, to that which our own traders export there, as appears by the following account of Bengal sugar exported to various parts for three years, ending 1818-19.

Years	Great Britain.	for Europe	America	Total.
1816-17 ..	Tons 5,129	716	1,902	10,647
Value ..	£130,464	19,271	130,719	280,454
1817-18 ..	Tons 5,663	1,222	5,072	11,957
Value ..	£156,126	36,470	156,931	349,527
1818-19 ..	Tons 5,990	3,972	1,701	14,663
Value ..	£153,329	116,841	145,998	416,171

In the following year, 1819-20, the American export of sugar from Bengal had increased in value to £181,669, whilst the export to Great Britain did not reach £170,000.

In the report on the external commerce of Bengal for 1817-18, (Sugar Papers, 4th App. p. 44.), the following reflections on the disadvantages of the East-India sugar trade appear:

"It may not be improper here to repeat the sentiments expressed in the report of last year, under the head of sugar, that if the East-India sugars could be imported into England at reduced rates of duty, or on equal terms with those from the West-Indies, it would unquestionably be productive of many beneficial effects.

The heavy duties paid on East-India sugars on their importation into Great Britain, continue to press severely on the produce of this country; and until some measures are adopted to place the sugar of the East and West-Indies upon a more equal footing, much improvement in the trade of that article in British ships cannot be expected; and it is obvious that foreigners frequenting this port, after

paying the extra duties to which they are subject, can undersell the British merchant in the article of sugar, in all the ports of the Continent.

"While therefore the present high rate of duty is levied on East-India sugars, not only is the foreign trade fostered and supported, to the exclusion equally of the British East and West-India merchants, but a proportionate encouragement is given to the produce of the article in the island of Java, while this country alone could furnish supplies for the consumption of all Europe, or probably all the world, of a quality too which would naturally improve in proportion to the encouragement afforded to the exportation."

The East-India Company, though interested in this question as lords of the soil, and solicitous to befriend and promote the welfare of their Indian subjects, are in a very small degree concerned in it as a mercantile body. The following statement will shew the disproportion between their interest in the question, and that of the private traders.

Abstract official value of sugar imported into and exported from the East-India Company's possessions in the peninsula of Hindoostan, from and to places not in the peninsula, during five years, ending 1819-20:

Year	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	By the E I Company	By Private Traders	By the E I Company	By Private Traders
1815-16	—	£ 199,182	.. £ 17,000	£ 297,128
1816-17	—	159,146	.. 1,913	390,217
1817-18	—	204,017	.. 30,334	522,332
1818-19	—	322,182	.. 30,337	561,911
1819-20	—	266,748	.. 29,378	654,604

Estimate of the loss on the East-India Company's raw sugar, sold in the five years ending 1821.

Year	Quantity	Prime Cost	Freight &c. and Charges	Sale Amt	Loss
1817 Cwts.	2,774	£ 4,043	£ 2,940	£ 6,578	£ 405
1818	19,006	30,653	23,422	44,060	12,015
1819	20,751	30,652	22,578	40,267	18,903
1820	12,318	22,613	13,127	33,366	8,434
1821	39,731	56,891	21,204	57,375	20,720
	100,663	150,852	91,331	181,616	60,537
Average,	20,132	30,170	18,266	36,429	12,107

Thus it appears that the prime cost of the sugar was £1. 10s. per cwt. nearly, and the charges about 18s. 1½d. making together £2. 8s. 1½d. per cwt. The sale proceeds give an average of £1. 16s. 1d. per cwt.; leaving a loss of more than 12s. per cwt. So that if the duty on East and West-India sugar were equalized, and the 10s. now payable to the Crown, upon every hundred-weight of brown sugar purchased at the East-India sales, over and above what West-India sugar would be subject to, were added to the price given by the buyer, the West-India trader would enjoy a protecting tax (for such in effect it is) of 2s. per cwt. on East-India sugar.

It is difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of the costs and expenses attending the importation of the West-India commodity. All the data are to be derived from unofficial, and therefore suspicious sources. It has been asserted that the planter is sufficiently remunerated if he receive 20s. per cwt., and that at this price, "with an average crop, he is able to cultivate to some advantage." All the subsequent charges are universally admitted to be greatly in his favour; so that without any protecting duty, it would seem, though contradicting our former admissions, that he would be able to maintain a competition with the Eastern trader at the place of the commodity's growth.

We have not adverted to the counter claims which might be set up on the part of the East-India traders, who since the extension of that branch of commerce, by the curtailment of the Company's exclusive privileges, have embarked their capitals with great avidity in this distant traffic. Whatever impediments are thrown in the way of these adventurous traders, proceed from somewhat like a breach of faith, and must cramp their endeavours to force an increased consumption of the manufactures of Britain. Some of the products of the East have ceased to be in demand here, and others, cotton goods for example,

are, to a certain extent, superseded by the superior cheapness and improved quality of the same articles of British manufacture. It is highly inexpedient, then, to legislate as if for the object of obstructing the exchange of the Hindoo's raw goods, for those which we pretend to be anxious to spread throughout the peninsula; and of bringing the India trade to its former state, without benefit to the Company, to the admitted trader, or to the nation.

It must be observed, with regard to the prohibitory duties affixed to the Eastern sugar not produced in our own territories, that it is a check upon that very species of trade which we profess to be so desirous of promoting; namely, the commerce with Cochin China, Siam, and other continental countries in the East, hitherto out of the reach of our mercantile speculations. The chief article of barter which the natives of these regions can offer to us is sugar, which if we cannot take, or can only receive at a very inferior price, a serious blow is given to our infant endeavours to establish an intercourse with these jealous and prejudiced people. It would appear, on the contrary, to be the interest of this country to facilitate the demand for the raw products to be found in those hitherto unapproachable markets, and to treat the trade in those parts with that tenderness and forbearance which young and growing branches of commerce alone deserve.

Before we conclude, we would look more attentively into the probable causes of the failure of demand on the continent of Europe, which is one of the evils, and indeed the principal, with which the West-India trader has to contend. With this view, we subjoin an abstract of the accounts submitted to Parliament of the quantity of sugar, of all sorts, exported annually to the European continent, and the principal countries to which the article is sent, for the five years ending 1821.

RUSSIA.				
Year		West-India Raw.	East-India Raw.	Refined.
1817	.... Cwts.	12,366	176	121,165
1818	.....	21,801	1,423	157,143
1819	.....	20,273	1,830	198,959
1820	.....	13,320	957	153,585
1821	.....	79,150	36,128	49,311
Total as if Raw.				
1817	.....			218,524
1818	.....			290,369
1819	.....			360,333
1820	.....			275,372
1821	.....			199,108
DENMARK, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.				
1817	.....	13,002	232	8,611
1818	.....	10,538	265	5,109
1819	.....	6,389	1,459	16,458
1820	.....	3,810	3,710	7,697
1821	.....	8,517	4,992	4,364
Total as if Raw.				
1817	.....			27,673
1818	.....			20,000
1819	.....			25,628
1820	.....			20,638
1821	.....			22,000
GERMANY.				
1817	.....	102,205	6,015	219,750
1818	.....	69,602	9,770	249,875
1819	.....	30,025	22,734	222,836
1820	.....	73,238	28,048	146,451
1821	.....	46,913	75,645	321,327
Total as if Raw.				
1817	.....			538,795
1818	.....			504,160
1819	.....			431,822
1820	.....			418,254
1821	.....			668,814
HOLLAND AND FLANDERS.				
1817	.....	301,296	57,664	72,366
1818	.....	140,565	52,232	111,928
1819	.....	92,114	45,220	13,210
1820	.....	50,290	27,417	15,219
1821	.....	61,932	50,906	11,763
Total as if Raw.				
1817	.....			381,933
1818	.....			33,157
1819	.....			220,221
1820	.....			24,736
1821	.....			122,807
FRANCE.				
1817	.....	39,322	2,167	65
1818	.....	3,151	20,861	2,114
1819	.....	1,116	25,119	323
1820	.....	3,217	12,719	119
1821	.....	15	3,116	1,554
Total as if Raw.				
1817	.....			62,579
1818	.....			2,042
1819	.....			31,637
1820	.....			16,199
1821	.....			5,168
ITALY.				
1817	.....	12,765	1,577	57,731
1818	.....	2,306	1,175	67,211
1819	.....	27,122	7,939	115,221
1820	.....	7,318	6,101	81,764
1821	.....	2,556	1,551	6,553
Total as if Raw.				
1817	.....			75,025
1818	.....			151,945
1819	.....			220,105
1820	.....			152,722
1821	.....			15,379

The greatest falling-off in the export of raw sugar has been in France; and in the export of refined sugar in Russia and Italy. The increased duties in Russia on refined sugar will account for the diminution of the demand there. In no part of this account does there appear any reason for ascribing the diminished demand for one sort of sugar to the increase in the supply of the other. Whenever an increased export of East-India sugar has taken place, an increase, not perhaps in equal proportion, appears in the export of West-India sugar, raw or refined. Thus, the largest augmentation in the quantity of East-India sugar exported was to Germany, in the year 1821; but in that year the export of refined

sugar reached the greatest amount recorded, namely, 321,327 cwt., equal to the quantity of 546,256 cwt. of raw sugar, the whole of which may be assumed to have been produced in the West.

The large figures which appear in the statement of East-India sugar exported to Holland and Flanders, must not be assumed as the representatives of *bona fide* exportations from this country. The produce of the Dutch islands was conveyed to the Netherlands by British shipping for some time after peace; and, under the existing laws, which have since been altered, that produce, chiefly sugar and coffee, was unavoidably obliged to pass through the warehouses of the

* In the copy of this account printed under the Sugar Papers, vol. vi. p. 7, in the column representing the total weight of refined sugar exported in the year ended with January 1820, there are several important errors, which I do not attempt to rectify. I am, however, enabled to state that the total weight of refined sugar exported in the year ended with January 1820, was 1,614 cwt., 10 lb. 7 cwt. 27 lb., and 10 cwt. 25 lb. 8 cwt.

East India Company, or into some port of this country, the transshipment from whence to the real place of consignment is recorded in the Custom-House accounts as if an exchange of property and a real commercial transaction had taken place.

One conclusion from the statement just inserted is, therefore, that the failure of demand on the Continent for West-India sugar, arises from causes quite distinct from the interference of the East-India traders, and is to be imputed to their possessing other sources of supply, which the return of peace and its concomitant commerce, have opened to those nations lately our unwilling customers; and also to the efforts made by them to emancipate themselves from a dependence on us for refined sugar, as well as other British manufactures.

There is only another point of view in which the question as to the policy of continuing the duty on East India sugar, remains to be considered; namely, the increase which may result thereby to the revenue. We should hope that such an object never was contemplated. It would imply a fatal want of consideration. Indeed, protection to the West-Indian and addition to the revenue, cannot both be answered by this same measure, which must oppose itself to one or the other of these objects. The West-India trader could be benefited only in proportion as the duty operated as a prohibition upon the importation of East-India sugar for consumption here.

Let us now terminate the reflections, hastily, and we fear very imperfectly and immethodically put together, upon this subject, by a recapitulation of the heads of our argument. That the difficulties first encountered by the East-India sugar trade formed no

part of a systematic plan to check it, we have demonstrated. That it survived those difficulties is also apparent, and we have shewn that the country must have experienced benefit from it. We have shewn likewise that it labours under certain peculiarities, which constitute alone an operative tax in favour of a rival trade. We have stated, as an admitted fact, that the qualities of East-India sugar (though doubtless capable of improvement) render it unequal to a competition with that from the West. We have moreover adverted, as we were justified in doing, to the different circumstances under which the commodity is produced in the two hemispheres; and though prejudice ought to be repressed, in consideration of the impossibility of providing a radical remedy for an evil of so long standing, they form so far a part of the question inasmuch as the mode of cultivation by negroes, the ill treatment of these unhappy beings, and the comparative disadvantages of employing them, rather than free agents, occasion that enhancement of price which is the ground of the West-Indian's complaint. We have endeavoured to consider the question, as it ought to be viewed, with reference to all the interests concerned, and we are decidedly of opinion, that, especially since the colonists have recently been benefited by a relaxation of those laws formerly appealed to as the grounds which entitled them to indulgence, the community ought not to be called upon, at this era of free trade, and hostility to franchises and monopolies, to consent to tax one class of merchants for the benefit of another, whilst, by its very operation, the measure entails the certainty of perhaps a very considerable sacrifice upon itself.

PROVISIONS PRESERVED WITH SUGAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, there is published a communication from Dr. MacCulloch, which records a fact deserving, I think, of some attention, and not unworthy of a place in your Journal. It relates to the anti-septic qualities of sugar; a commodity whose increased production of late years seems to demand some increased means of consumption, beyond the uses to which its saccharine properties have hitherto merely limited it.

The writer I have referred to states, that "Fish may be preserved in a dry state, and perfectly fresh, by means of sugar alone, and even with a very small quantity of it. I have," he says, "thus kept salmon, whittings, and cod, for indefinite time, and with the best effect; an experiment which I was led to try in voyaging among the Western Islands, where matters of this nature are often of considerable moment.

"Fresh fish may thus be kept in that state for some days (but I know not how long), so as to be as good when boiled as if just caught. If dried, and kept free from mouldiness, there seems no limit to their preservation; and they are much better in this way than when salted. The sugar gives no disagreeable taste."

He adds, that the process is particularly valuable in making what is called kippered salmon; and the fish so preserved are far superior, in quality

and flavour, to those which are salted or smoked. In the preparation it is barely necessary to open the fish, and to apply the sugar to the muscular part, placing it in a horizontal position for two or three days, in order that this substance may penetrate.

Dr. MacCulloch has not entered into the details of the comparative expense of the two modes of preserving provisions. With regard to the kipper process, indeed, he says, a table-spoonful of brown sugar is sufficient for a salmon of five or six pounds weight. This is certainly a material point, especially now that the reduction of the duty on salt has lessened the expense of employing this condiment. Salt, however, is well known to destroy provisions, and, besides, renders them in some degree unwholesome: sugar, it appears, is liable to neither of these objections. In curing meat for the navy, to which purpose the writer states that sugar is applicable, the increased expense should be of small consideration compared with the additional degree of health and comfort imparted to those who so well deserve it as our seamen.

As sugar has lately formed a considerable topic of discussion among our East and West-India merchants, every circumstance in its history and character is worthy of special notice at the present moment.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

P.

PERSIAN SOPHI.—CUSTOMS IN MALWA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: In looking over Duckett's voyage into Persia, 1574, I observed the following remark upon the title which was formerly always given in this country to the sovereign of that empire; namely, *Sophi*. The travel-

ler says, "The King of Persia (whom we here call the great Sophi) is not there so called, but is called the Shaugh. It were there dangerous to call him by the name of Sophi, because that Sophi in the Persian tongue is a

beggar, and it were as much as to call him the Great Beggar."

Upon reference to that monument of industry and research, Selden's *Titles of Honour*, I find that Shah Ismael was the first Persian monarch who had that title. Leunclavius (*Pand. Turc.* cc. 81, 188) represents the name as if a mark of disgrace; though in a subsequent work (*Musulman. lib.* 16) he recedes from his former opinion. The word *Tsophe* signifies *wool* in the Arabian tongue, and the hypothesis was, that thereby it was meant to imply that the Persian monarchs wore a poor woollen turban, instead of linen or silk which the Turks use. The learned Scaliger ridicules very justly this notion, observing, in his usual manner, quod quidam *Sophi* a floccolana dictum volunt, hoc levius est ipso floccolana. — *De Emend. Temp.* l. 5.

The fact appears to be, that the term has a religious meaning, and designates the head of a sect, who refined notions upon the abstruse points of their religion, procured them, like the *Puritans* of our own country, the title of *Sophi* or *Tophi*, an Arabic term, signifying *pure*, *elect*, &c. This sect is probably the same which is now denominated in Persia and Afghanistan, *Sufi*. There can be no doubt that the traveller was misinformed, for in 1561, shortly before the period he wrote, Queen Elizabeth sent an ambassador with a letter to Ismael's successor, in which he was addressed by this identical title: *Potentissimo Principi Magno Sophi Persarum, Medorum, Parthorum, Hircanorum, &c. &c.*

Whilst I have pen in hand, allow me, Mr. Editor, to observe upon two singular facts recorded in your review of Sir John Malcolm's Report on *Malwa*.

The use of the spear head among the Rajpoots, as a mark or symbol of authority, which you have compared with our present *broad arrow* affixed

on Government property, may be better elucidated by Mr. Richard Payne Knight's learned Inquiry into the symbolical language of ancient art and mythology, published in the *Classical Journal*. The writer there observes that the staff or spear, signifying power in general, was employed by the Greeks and Romans, and received divine honours all over the north. *Ab origine rerum*, says Justin, *pro dus immortalibus veteres II IST is coluere : ad cujus religionis memoriam adhuc decorum simulachris II IST.I. adduntur*. Hist. lib. xliii. c. 3. The whole of that curious article is worth perusal.

The use of the ordeal, I observe, is known and employed in Malwa; and the learned author of the *Inquiry* would have probably embodied this as well as the preceding fact, among the other proofs he has recorded of the correspondence and apparent communication between the superstitions of the eastern and western world. That the ordeal by fire and water, which was general throughout Germany and the North, as well as in Britain, prevailed in Greece and Italy, is proved by Sophocles and Virgil:

ΗΜΕΝ ΔΕ ΤΟΙΜΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΜΥΘΡΟΣ ΑΙΡΕΙΝ ΧΕΡΟΙΝ
ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡ ΔΙΕΡΠΕΙΝ. Antig. 270.

Summe Deum, sancti custos Solis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui pueri ardor accenso
Pascitur, et mecum fructu per te periculum
Cultorum in diu precibus vestigia perit.

Æt. xi. 75.

That witchcraft should be recognized in Malwa, I am not disposed to regard as equally remarkable with the foregoing, because the weakness of the human mind has displayed itself in parallel proofs of absurdity in every hole and crevice of the habitable world. King James might have availed himself of the fact in his *Demonologie*, had it been known in his time.

I remain, Sir,

your most humble servant,

CRITO.

London, 10 Feb. 1823.

TRUE HISTORY OF THE WILD SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The recent arrival from the Mediterranean of one of his Majesty's ships, reported to bring two wild animals, which are named "Ammonian Goats," reminds me of a promise which, some months since, I made to myself, to offer you an explanation regarding the "strange and singular animal, resembling both the goat and deer," found by Mr. Fraser to be an inhabitant of the Himalaya Mountains, and there called *burrl*; and which your Reviewer (vol. xiv, p. 360), properly identifies with the *baral* of Mr. Moorcroft: who however supposes his *baral* to have "an affinity both to the deer and sheep, forming as it were a link between them." This animal, your Reviewer observes, Mr. Colebrooke suggests to be the *Ovis Ammon* (Ammonian Sheep).

In a volume of the Transactions of the Madras Literary Society, the contents of which are taken notice of in the twelfth volume of your Journal, page 363, there is a description of a "new genus of quadrupeds, the stag-sheep, or *kalcatoo* of the Tamoolians." Before your number for April reached my hands, I was about to address you concerning this *kalcatoo*,* which I had then no doubt of identifying with the *Ovis Ammon*, and which I am now persuaded is the same animal with the *burrl* or *baral*. But there is nothing new—no new genus of quadruped—in either case; and the prevention of a rash or ignorant multiplication, either of genera or species, in our books of natural history, is a purpose worthy of pursuit. They are already too much crowded with errors of this kind. Dr. Shaw has *five* animals (one of which he denominates a *horse*), manufactured out of the *three* species of Peruvian *sheep* (so called); and the

* The modern exotic use of the letter *k*, in place of the English *c*, before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, is surely a singular affliction, or else blameable servility?

genus *sheep* seems, in a more than ordinary proportion, the subject of this species of mistake.

The animal spoken of in Mr. Fraser's Tour, and in the Transactions of the Madras Literary Society, is common to the high (though not the highest) latitudes, and high (though not the highest) elevations of the whole northern hemisphere. It is found in Kamtschatka (Kamtschatka), in Siberia, in Tartary, in North America; and, as appears from Pennant, was anciently an inhabitant of Great Britain. It is the *musmon* of the Greeks, and the *mouflon* of Buffon: and is, as I venture to call it, no other than the *sheep* in its wild state, and the *single species* to which the genus is confined.

An account of this animal, which I wrote four years since, and which is printed in the Colonial Journal, is accompanied by a figure, engraved from a drawing by Mr. Lawrence, made by that gentleman from the rude sketch of a Canadian fur-trader, which I obtained in Canada; the representation of the head and horns (those parts so essential to the determination of the genus) being further assisted by a comparison with a dried specimen preserved in the collection of the Linnean Society of London. The Canadian fur-traders, adverting only to the male animal, call it Rocky-Mountain Ram; and the drawing in my possession was made from one shot by Mr. Duncan McGillivray, in the first expedition, made under the direction of the North-West Company, for the purpose of exploring that part of the country.

In the account above referred to, I have collected a great number of the local and ancient and modern names, by which the animal is, or has been known; as well as stated the synonyms which I suppose to belong to it

in our books of natural history. In this place I shall not repeat that account, nor recall all those, but content myself with taking such notice of leading peculiarities, as may serve to satisfy your readers of the identity of all the animals referred to, as well as, in some degree, to justify the particular opinion which I entertain; namely, that there is but a single species of *sheep*.

That the *burrl* of Mr. Frazer, as well as the *calcato* of the Madras Literary Society, is the *baral* of Mr. Moorcroft, there is no reason to doubt; and that the *baral* is the *ovis ammon* is certain. It has the pretended specific name of ammon from the shape of its horns, the prodigious size of which every where fixes the attention of spectators, and which has been forcibly dwelt upon by an early traveller (Rubruquis) into Tartary. In shape, the horns resemble those of the common English ram.

In all countries, too, the affinity of this animal to the *deer* has been the second subject of remark. In North America, the Algonkin nations of India, struck at once by the general deer-like form of the animal, and the substitution of its enormous and ponderous *ram's-horns*, for the branchy ornaments of all the several species of *deer*, bestow upon the animal now in question the name of *mi-atu'*, or, "ugly *deer*." It may be worthy of remark, that the word *atic'* primarily signifies "a tree;" and that, therefore, when the Algonkin Indians call a deer *atic'*, they mean the animal with a *tree-ed* or *branched* head; as, among ourselves, the deer's horns are called *branches*, and by the French, *bou*.

But, while some, with Mr. Moorcroft, have always discovered an affinity between the animal of which we are speaking and the *deer*; others, with Mr. Frazer, have supposed an affinity with the *goat*. The figure, called, I think, that of the *musmon*, engraved in the work of Buffon, and copied by Pennant, has a strong re-

semblance to the figure of the *goat*. The explanation is not difficult. When the animal is provided, by the kind hand of nature, with his winter garment of shaggy hair, including a highly respectable beard, he most resembles what we are accustomed to see in the *goat*; but when, in summer, all this profusion of hair is cast off, then, the closeness of his coat, the length of his legs, the general lightness of his figure, and the agility of his motions, bear the strongest resemblance to the *deer*, and nothing is wanting for inducing us, at first sight, to regard him as one of that numerous and elegant family; nothing, but an inferiority of elegance, and the strange and unaccustomed sight of his vast volute horns.

But the animal is neither a *deer* nor a *goat*; and has no affinity with either, except as to external figure, and as to the general alliance subsisting between all the ruminating animals, from the camel and the ox, downward. The animal before us is a *sheep*, and the only *sheep*, or original type, which nature has placed upon our globe.

Buffon has rigorously scrutinized the long list of *specus* and varieties of sheep which climate, domestication and artificial management have concurred to present to the naturalist; and has thought himself justified in reducing the number of species to *three*. With all deference, however, to the decision of so illustrious a master, I think that the erasure has not gone far enough; that there is but *one* species of *sheep*; that no more than one species is, nor ever was to be found in a state of nature; and that all the diversities of configuration discover only *varietus*. The three-horned sheep, the Wallachian, with upright spiral horns, and the broad-tailed sheep, with tails loaded with fat, present the only formidable difficulties to this theory; and all these are very easily got over.

The chief perplexity, in the eyes of strictly *superficial* observers, will consist in tracing the original of the white

and fleecy-coated *sheep*, in an animal covered, as to the larger portion of its body, with short deer-like *hair*, and that hair of the usual brownish deer-like colour; and as to its neck, breast, and beard, supplied with long, coarse and shaggy *hair*. But the respective processes of nature and art are in this regard very simple, and easily comprehended. The *sheep*, like the beaver, the elk, and other animals adapted to low temperatures, is provided by nature with a double coat, that next the skin being of wool, and the outer one being of hair. The under-coat of wool is for retaining the heat of the body; the upper one of hair, for keeping off the humidity of the atmosphere. As far as nature operates uncontrolled, either the woolly coat predominates in growth over the hairy one, or the hairy over the woolly, according as the season, the climate, or the local situation of the animal may require, and are therefore fitted to bring about; but, as soon as men interfere with what the French, with propriety, call the *education* of sheep, means are found, and belong to the *art of breeding*, to encourage the growth of *wool* in an unnatural and *diseased* quantity, and to discourage, at the same time, the growth of *hair*. In point of fact, the disposition of the coat of the *best-educated* sheep, to produce hair, mingled with the wool, is well known; as it also is, that in warm climates, where the wool of the sheep is injurious to the animal, and cannot be produced, the only coat is of hair. To sum up all that belongs to this head, no person is unaware of the inconvenience suffered by the animal from the load of wool which we oblige it to wear; no person has ever supposed that this coat, such as we see it, was designed for the animal by nature; and no person doubts that if the superintendence of man were withdrawn, the fleece would rapidly degenerate. The wool of the sheep, therefore, such as we are accustomed

to see it, is wholly an artificial production; and we are not to expect to find, in a state of nature, any animal whatever wearing such a garment.

Colour is well known to be an accident variable from so many trivial causes, that the naturalist least experienced will attach no importance to the existing difference, under this head, between the wild animal and the domestic sheep; it may not be difficult, however, to suggest some satisfactory explanations even here. The brown colour of the *hair* will not be looked for where the *hair* itself is lost; it is the colour of the *wool* only with which we are at present concerned. Now, the natural colour of the under-coat of wool on the wild animal is *grey*. This *grey* wool, extended in growth, and exposed to the atmosphere, must be expected to assume a darker hue. The white fleece of the lamb, and even the white fleece of the grown sheep, as seen upon examination near the skin, assume a creamy colour, from exposure to the atmosphere. The coats of perhaps all animals are lighter in colour next the skin, than on the surface. In a human head of hair, the same variation is to be observed. It is to be conceived, therefore, that the short under-coat of *grey* wool, when grown to a greater length, and exposed to the atmosphere, should make greater or less approaches to a *black* colour. Now, a *black* colour is natural to the sheep; and whiteness, though an occasional natural variety, is only rendered predominant, or even common, by the will of man. In England, and in all countries where the wool is desired to take a variety of dyes, it is desirable to breed *white* wool; but among the Tartars, and other pastoral nations, where *black* wool is wanted for tents and clothing, *black* sheep are bred. That *black*, and not *white*, is the natural colour of the wool of the sheep, may even be seen in the sheep bred in the mountainous parts of this island, of which the faces and feet are uniformly *black*; and, in

those parts of the country, too, sheep altogether *black* are in request, and therefore frequently seen among the flocks, because the *black* or *grey* wool, woven in a checked pattern with white, forms the coats of the shepherds and other rustics. Nothing, in short, is more certain, than that the whiteness of the flocks is mere matter of human choice. An English shepherd could as easily, and probably more easily, breed *black* sheep than *white*.

The artifice resorted to by Jacob for determining the colour of his lambs is on record; but we know that the ordinary means is to breed from the colour desired, and to devote the remainder to the knife. It is observable that the variety in the colour of the fleeces of sheep has but a narrow range: they are *black* or *white*. Now, *black* being the *natural* colour, *white* is also a *natural* variety. In every species of animal, of which the usual colour is *not* white, nature occasionally presents us with *white* specimens: thus, we have white oxen, white deer, white ravens, white sparrows; and, even among the human species, *albinos* and white negroes. This occasional whiteness, produced in a state of nature, is the result of a faulty constitution of the individual animal. Among domestic animals this whiteness is always more frequent, and the cause has always been looked for in a supposed general degeneracy and constitutional feebleness, consequent upon domestication. That any animal acquires a constitutional degeneracy or deterioration from domestication, unless where some artificial purpose is directly pursued, or where the advantages of domestication are, from whatever cause, abused, is more perhaps than we ought to believe. The horse can hardly be said to have degenerated in the hands of man; and the same observation may be applied to many other descriptions of animals. In the human race, the negro creole of the West-Indies is a finer animal than the negro native of Africa; in

the most civilized, and therefore, in the eyes of a certain philosophy, the most degenerated situations and countries, finer specimens of the human figure are produced than under other circumstances; and if, in the rural parts of those civilized countries, and in countries which we call savage, the human form is also occasionally seen to perfection, let us be assured that a happy domestication has not been wanting in its production. But, whether or not the frequent whiteness of domestic animals (an acknowledged defect of constitution) is in any case an effect of a constitutional degeneracy, the result of domestication, this much is certain, that it is often the mere consequence of human taste or caprice, and that we have here a cause adequate to the whole effect. Whiteness is beauty among all nations. There are exceptions to this rule; and the negro, when he holds the white man to be diseased and loathsome, feels only as we feel ourselves, as to whiteness misplaced. But the same negro loves to contrast his black skin with white raiment; and the whiteness of animals, we may assume, is everywhere held beautiful. Even if whiteness strikes us as an outward mark of weakness, that latent perception does not detract from the beautiful: because, with the physical attribute of weakness, we associate the moral attribute of gentleness. The gentle is mild, is amiable, is lovely, is pure, is holy; and all these things, considered by association and chromatically, are *white*. White belongs to the virgin, to the priest, and to heaven. White animals have been set apart for sacrifice. In Peru, the *white* paca belonged to the Incas and to the gods.* In domestic life, we frequently make choice of white dogs, white cats, white pigeons and other poultry; or of those in which the white colour more or less prevails. No body doubts

* Mr. Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylston" will occur to the recollection of the reader.

that we might banish the white colour at our choice, or make it the sole colour, if we pleased. How easily might we breed none but white horses, or the reverse! But with respect to the domestic sheep, the choice and consequent production of colour depends wholly upon the description of market for the wool; and I think the reader will agree with me, that we are now in condition easily to understand why so many sheep are white, as well as to perceive the cause; and to doubt, at the same time, of the soundness of the doctrines generally received, as to

its origin in domestic degeneration, and as to the degenerating effect of domestication generally.

In the attempt to satisfy the reader of the identity of all the animals alluded to in the several descriptions, with the *sheep in its wild state*, the next difficulty arises out of the question of *form*, or *figure*; but this, as well as some other points to be disposed of, I reserve for consideration in a second letter.

I am, &c. &c.

E. A. KENDALL.

January 7, 1823.

PHEIR, IBEX, WILD GOAT?

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A few days since, I sent you a communication, the object of which was to establish the identity of certain mountain animals, described by travellers and naturalists as "between the deer and the goat," and known in different countries by a variety of names; and to establish the identity of those animals with the sheep in its wild state, a native, in ancient times, of our own island, as well as of so many other countries. It was my wish, at the same moment, to call your attention to the Goat, the wild stock of which is in exactly the same situation, as to the representations of travellers and naturalists, with the wild sheep; but I reserved that topic for a future opportunity. I had not then seen, that in your number for December, in Capt. Hodgson's Journal, mention is again made of "an animal between the deer and goat" (the wild sheep), as inhabiting the higher mountains of the Himalaya range, accompanied by an addition to the list of synonyms: "The *Goorul*, or *Boorul*," says Capt. Hodgson (p. 22), "an animal between the deer and the goat; and the *Pheir*, a larger animal of the same kind. I have preserved the skin, horns, and bones of the head of one shot near Jumnoti."

From a subsequent passage (p. 27) it appears that the animal of which Capt. Hodgson preserved the skin, &c. was the *Pheir*, "a species of animal," as Capt. H. thinks, "*peculiar to these elevated regions*" of the Himalaya range; also, that the skin, &c. were presented to the Most Noble the Governor-General; and by his Lordship sent, as Capt. H. believes, to the late Sir Joseph Banks.

I was for some moments perplexed by the apparent testimony to the existence of a *new animal*, of "the same kind" with the goorul, or wild sheep, but "larger." The more full description, however, at page 27, already referred to, is quite sufficient to dissipate every doubt. It is there said, among other things, all characteristic of the Goat, that "the horns are large; the lower part of them stands nearly erect from the forehead, but the upper half bends backward." The *Pheir*, then, is the Goat, of which the *Ibex* is the wild stock.

That Capt. Hodgson, perhaps with a mind not particularly drawn to the study of natural history, should imagine the *Pheir* to be a *new animal*, is very pardonable; but it is curious that a similar mistake occurs in the French *Miscé de l'Histoire Naturelle*,

(and in the same volume, tome ii.) with the erroneous account of the Béliér de Montagne (Goorul or Boorul), of which a description had reached Paris from North America. The "new species" of Goat came to the French naturalists from the Alps; and they have been as slow as Capt. H. (with infinitely less excuse) in discovering

in the stranger no other than the parent of an old and familiar acquaintance—the Domestic Goat.

Here is another lesson, Mr. Editor, of the caution with which we should listen to tales of "new species" of animals!

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

January 16, 1823. E. A. KENDALL.

TOUR IN SUMATRA.

(From the *Malayan Miscellanies*, vol. II.)

Account of a Journey from Mannar to Pasummah Lebar, and the Ascent of Gunung Dempo, in the interior of Sumatra; performed by Order of the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Marlborough, in the year 1817. By E. Presgrave.

Oct. 1. We left Manna at half past five for Marambung; our party consisting of myself, Mr. Osborn (whose object was the dissemination of the benefits of vaccination), and four Buggesses for the escort of our baggage, carried by twenty-five coolies or porters. Arrived at Bundar Agung on the Manna river, at nine o'clock, and reached Marambung at noon. The first part of the journey, as far as Bundar Agung, was performed on horseback: the road, which pass over beautiful plains, were very good, excepting in some parts which the recent rains had rendered bad. The horses being fatigued, we left them at Bundar Agung, and prosecuted the remaining part of the way to Marambung on foot. Our course during the day was E.N.E. and N.E. Experienced much inconvenience from the want of a proper compass, having none but a small boat compass, which being generally in the rear, caused much delay and vexation. The mountains were invisible the whole of the day, on account of the haziness of the weather, which was particularly unfavourable; and indeed, we had but little reason to expect we should be more fortunate in this respect during our journey, the rainy season having set in with all its severity. Saw nothing worth remarking this day. The face of the country through which we passed was in many places beautiful, but all interest was taken away by the waste and uncultivated aspect which it presented. Here and there, indeed, we did perceive the traces of human industry, but nothing

was more striking than the want of population.

Oct. 2. Several of the coolies having run away during the night, we found it difficult to replace them, for which reason we did not leave Marambung till eight o'clock. We were last night joined by Pangeran Raja Ngichor, a man of some authority in Pasummah Lebar; he was returning from the qualloe with two cows, which he had received as a present, one of which unfortunately died through fatigue on its arrival at Marambung; he, with the remaining one, brought up the rear of our party to-day. Kamumuan was the extent of this day's journey, where we arrived at half past four P.M., half dead with rain and mud. Mr. Osborn being a heavy traveller, did not come up till an hour afterwards. Here we erected temporary huts in the best way we could for the night, but could get nothing substantial enough to keep out the rain. We had now arrived at the foot of the first range of hills. The road hitherto might be made very good the only obstacle we met with was from the mud, which is always, but particularly at this season, very deep. Our course was to-day N.N.E. It rained the whole of the day, without any prospect of its ceasing during the night. Having travelled chiefly through woods, and the atmosphere being cloudy, no mountains or hills were visible to us. The cow, though sometimes more than half buried in the mud, managed to keep up with us.

Oct. 3. The broken and uncomfortable rest we experienced last night, but ill fitted us for the laborious task which we had to perform to-day. Mr. Osborn rose with a fever. We crossed over three ranges of hills during the day. The highest, and by far the most arduous, was one called Jambul Baniul; but from the top of another

Penninjowan Laut, we had a sight of the sea, and all the intervening country. If I might hazard a guess, where I had nothing to guide me but my eye, I think we might be on an elevation of about five thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate was very cool and grateful; but not having a thermometer, we were unable to ascertain the precise degree of temperature. The thermometer, which had been with much difficulty borrowed in Bencoolen, was lost on its way down, and a barometer, with which we might have ascertained the height of the mountains, was absolutely unprocureable. A quadrant, which would have been useful, was left behind: so we were totally unprovided with every thing that could enable us to make accurate observations. Our day's work, though not our difficulties, ended at Alas Runny. Although we reached this spot about four o'clock, and a Talang was at no great distance, we were obliged to prepare for passing the night in this uncomfortable place, for having had scarcely any thing to eat since we commenced our journey in the morning, we were all pretty well tired, and I had become so weak and faint that it was impossible to proceed farther. A few branches of trees being collected together by the coolies, were formed into huts. Miserable and wretched beyond description as these were, affording scarce any protection from the heavy rain (which still continued to fall in torrents), they now seemed places. Having raised our huts, our next object was to dress some food; but in this, alas! we were disappointed, for every stick of the wood was so wet that it would not burn, and after wasting our oil and cutting up our walking sticks, we were obliged to satisfy our ravenous appetites with a little half-dressed rice. The poor cow, which had surmounted all obstacles, now fared better than we, for the rain did not prevent it from satisfying its hunger from the leaves of the trees, on which it fed very heartily.

At about midday we were surprised by the appearance of Mr. Church, descending Bukit Ambarung Lampahung as we were ascending the same: he was on his return to Manna, being weary of waiting any longer at Pasummah Lebar. Mr. Cudlip, he informed us, was left at Sawa Batuhau Pasummah Lebar. On meeting us

he laid aside the idea of going to the coast, and returned with us. Our party now consisted of Mr. Church, Mr. Osborn, and myself, with the addition of three Bug-guesses and a few Pasummah Lebar chiefs, who were escorting Mr. Church and his attendants to Manna.

The roads to-day were very bad, though not so much so as to prevent a horse from passing; this was proved by the arrival of the cow at Alas Runny, and also of three horses at Pasummah Lebar, which had been sent on before. The rains rendered the ascent and descent of the hills very slippery and difficult. A little labour might make the roads tolerably good. The one we passed had rather a singular appearance: sometimes for an hour or two together we travelled along ridges, in many parts not more than a fathom broad; each side of the path presented a frightful precipice of great depth; but the sides being clothed with vegetation, and trees of a large size growing to the very top, the mind was divested of the horror which it would have felt had these abysses been exposed to the naked view. These tremendous pits bear some resemblance to the extinct craters of volcanoes, but their being found in the side of the mountain (whereas the craters of volcanoes are for the most part situated at the summit, or nearly so), their number, and probably the internal composition of the hills, would not perhaps be favourable to the opinion that they were once the vents of subterranean fire. I should therefore be more inclined to think that these abysses received their existence directly from the same powerful arm that formed the mountains themselves, with which they seem to be primæval. The three ranges of mountains are covered to their very summits with dark and gloomy forests, which appear to be as old as the hills on which they grow: some of the trees we observed to be of an immense girth.

Oct. 4. The day had far advanced before it fairly dawned upon us. The height of the surrounding hills almost excluded the light of the sun, and lengthened our night full two hours. Alas Runny is merely a small stony island in the middle of a stream, which flows into the Alas river. The hills open, as it were, to admit the passage of this insignificant stream. Added to our other difficulties, we were in danger,

had the rivulet swollen during the night to any height, of being floated to the mouth of the Alas river. We did not set off this morning till seven o'clock, but were more fortunate in cooking our victuals than we had been the preceding night. We arrived at Tanjung Allum Pasummah Ulu Man-na, at two o'clock, having stopped to take some refreshment at Talang Dundei. At the latter place we met several of the Pasummah chiefs, who had come thither for the purpose of escorting us to the village. We had not arrived at Tanjung Allum long, before we discovered that one of our coolies and his burden were missing. People were sent in all directions to search for him: night came on, but no tidings of either the man or baggage were received. In order to shew their respect towards us, at night the young women of the village were assembled: this is their usual mode of receiving strangers. Tanjung Allum is a neat village, containing about thirty-six houses and a good Balei. The Balei is the public hall; here strangers of quality are received; here the public business is transacted, and marriage ceremonies performed. The houses are here better built, and much more commodious than any I have entered on the coast. The generality of them are from four to six fathoms in length, and each one is divided into two separate parts. On entering the door you ascend a ladder, which is nothing more than a rude solid block of wood set on end, with notches cut in it to serve for steps. This brings you to a staircase, on the right hand of which is the entrance to the common sitting room or Brogo; on the left are the private apartments or penetralia of the house. The latter are dark, having no windows for the admission of light; the Brogo, or common apartment, is well supplied with light and air, and in general is a pretty comfortable room. As usual, we had our share of rain the direction of our course was this day northerly.

During our short stay in this village, we lost several things, the inhabitants having a most astonishing propensity to pilfering; we could not even help suspecting the honesty of the Pangeran himself. Our clothes, as they were hung up to dry in the Balei, came the worst off; and unless the servants had taken the precaution to tie them fast, the whole of them would have

disappeared without exception. The pilferers seemed to understand their profession very well; they gave us indeed a very high opinion of their adroitness in this way. Our servants complained bitterly; several of their clothes were stript from their very backs; and so cleverly was this species of denudation performed, that they all declared it must be done by incantation, and that the people were in league with devils.

Oct. 5. Having received a pressing invitation from Pangeran Putu Nangaro, Ilakim for the tribe of Sumbei Besar, which we could not well refuse, we repaired from Tanjung Allum to Gunung Ayu, the village appointed by the Pangeran for our reception. Gunung Ayu is about three hours' journey from the village we last left.

Nothing occurred worth mentioning in the course of the day, nor could we observe any thing very interesting during our walk from Tanjung Allum. The face of the country in this part is very uneven, nor did we observe many traces of cultivation. In the vicinity of the villages, where the lowness of the ground will admit of the water, sawahs are general.

The village of Gunung Ayu is rather larger than that of Tanjung Allum, though not near so neat or clean; it is indeed impossible to stir two yards from the Balei without being actually up to the knees in mud. This Pangeran seemed to have greater authority over his people than the chief of the former village. We lost nothing during our stay here, the Pangeran having declared, on our arrival, that he would not screen any one who should be found stealing. He also gave orders for a strict watch to be kept during the night.

Oct. 6. Still at Gunung Ayu. Finding myself very ill, we were obliged to remain another day here but our stay was rendered very disagreeable by the uncivil and rude behaviour of these barbarian chiefs. Yesterday a buffalo was killed out of compliment to us the conclusion of the feast was the most singular part of the ceremony. At night several of the Proattins were sent into the Balei to us by the Pangerans or Ilakims, to demand the immediate payment of the thirty dollars monthly pay, stipulated in the recent engagement to be paid to each Ilakim. The claim was delivered in a rude and impe-

rious tone, giving us to understand that if we did not comply with their demand, they should consider such non-compliance a breach of treaty on the part of the Company, and feel themselves at liberty to return to their old system of warfare and depredation. After the many professions of friendship (of which, however, these people are always very profuse), we were not a little astonished at so much assurance and impudence. As to paying the money, it was out of the question we were very deficient in that article, not having enough to carry us through our journey. We replied, that their present behaviour was not the way to gain any favours or indulgence from the Company; that, as to their returning to their former course of depredation, the Company were not so weak as to be intimidated by such threats; that they were always faithful to their agreements; that it was not in our power to pay them, having barely a sufficiency to carry us through our journey, but that we would give them a letter to Daing Indra, who would pay them what was due immediately, on application being made in a proper manner. This answer was far from satisfying them; they only became more clamorous, saying the Pangerans had sent them for the money, and money they must have. Finding it impossible to pacify them, we sent them down, and ordered the two Pangerans themselves to come to us, if they had any thing to say. On complaining to the Pangerans of the insulting behaviour of their deputies, and wishing to know whether it was by their orders that they dared to behave in the manner they had done; the Pangerans denied that they had acted with their knowledge or consent; they reprimanded their Proatus, and the affair ended with our giving one month's allowance to each Pangeran, and a note to Daing Indra for the payment of the two months. The smallness of our party subjected us, no doubt, to this insulting behaviour.

This afternoon our attention was suddenly roused by a great noise in the village, the people running in all directions we soon learnt the meaning of this tumult. A man of Batu Ranching, whose father was shot when the sepoy, under Col. Clayton, were sent to destroy the villages in Pasmumah Ulu Manna, having arrived at the village and heard that we were there,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 87.

drew his sword, and in a transport of rage and fury was proceeding to the Balei, the door of which he had nearly reached, crying out: "De mana crang puti?" where are the white men? when he was stopped by the people, disarmed, and conveyed by them from the village. So bent was he on revenge, that he vowed he would yet accomplish his purpose, for nothing but the blood of an orang puti would satisfy the manes of his deceased father. Before quitting the village, we were told that he and two or three other desperadoes, who had suffered on the same occasion, intended to attempt their revenge by running a-muck as we passed along the road.

We here heard tidings of the cooly, who on approaching Tanjung Allum, had lost his way, following a by-path that leads to the village of Batu Ranching. The people of the village could not let so favourable an opportunity slip, and the poor man was immediately bound, his burden taken from him, and plundered. The Pangerans promised that they would exert themselves, and both pledged their word that the man and things should be restored. Here again there had nearly been a quarrel, for one Pangeran accused the other of having been concerned in the seizure; which he positively denied, and retorted the charge on his accuser. We endeavoured to make matters straight between them, by assuring them we did not suspect either of them to have been concerned in the business.

All was not yet, it appeared, quite right between us and our rude hosts: for, contrary to the custom of the place and what we had experienced the preceding nights, there was not a soul in the Balei besides our own party and a Pasmumah Lebar chief, who, from the general deportment of the people towards us, was not apprehensive of some mischief befalling us, and therefore they would not quit us during the night.

Oct 7. After great trouble and difficulty in procuring coolies, we at last got out of the village of Gunung Ayu, not one of our party caring if he never again saw it or its barbarians. But before we could get a supply of coolies, we were obliged to use threats; and even then two burdens were left behind: these the Pangeran promised to bring with his own people. At four o'clock we reached Guntung, where, as the weather was bad, we resolved to pass the night in a deserted

village, situated on a lofty hill, surrounded on its three sides by the Manna river, which here divides itself into two streams, that shortly after meet again. Gunting, as the term signifies, is a pass or defile, and the only road of communication between Pasummah Ulu Manna and Pasummah Lebar. Here, with much difficulty, the cow was got up; from the steepness of the cliff, it had been necessitated to remain in the river the whole night. The passage is so narrow in one part, and so strongly fortified by nature on every side, that one man might keep almost a whole army at bay. It was formerly resorted to as a place of refuge by the inhabitants of Negri Kayu, who, being worsted by their enemies on the plains below, thought to maintain themselves against superior numbers in this natural fortress. Their enemies pursued them hither, but were baffled in all their attempts to take the place by storm. Nine weeks were consumed in making these fruitless attempts, when, despairing of ever being able to reduce the place, they turned the siege into a blockade—famine at length compelled the besieged to capitulate, but on honourable terms. Among the ruins of this village we passed the night. It has not yet been our lot to experience one fine day. The mountains around us have been continually kept from our view, now by surrounding woods—now by the cloudiness of the atmosphere.

Pasummah Ulu Manna was first peopled by migrations from Pasummah Lebar. The inhabitants consist of three independent tribes, Ana Panjallang, Sumbei Besar, and Sumbei Ulu Lura; each having its kindred one at Pasummah Lebar. The first is the most ancient, though the least numerous. The Pasirahs of the respective tribes at Pasummah Lebar claim them as their subjects, and have or had a nominal authority; but distance from the mother country, and a spirit of independence, have encouraged them to shake off their allegiance to their lawful chiefs, and each petty head of a village considers himself as entirely independent of every other master as the Emperor of China does, and rules in his own name.

The individuals of which these tribes are composed, in the general outline of their features resemble those of the coast, but are in general a more robust and hardy

race of men. Their superiority in this respect may be attributed to the climate, and the mountainous state of the land which they occupy. They are less averse to labour than their western neighbours.

Their customs, manners and language differ very little from what I have witnessed among the country people bordering on the west, and nothing from those of Pasummah Lebar.

The villages in Pasummah Ulu Manna are said to be twenty-two in number; and from what we observed of those through which we passed, each, on an average, may consist of thirty houses or families, which, allowing eight persons to a house, will make the total population about five thousand two hundred.

Oct. 8. From Gunting we passed on to Gunung Agung, the first village of Pasummah Lebar you meet with after leaving Pasummah Ulu Manna. At midday we took refreshment in the Manna river, near to the foot of Gunung Dempo, an arm of which we passed over shortly after. The stream here is not more than a fathom across: its water is extremely cold, leaving a vapour on the glass, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur. Here we picked up some stones, and the people made great murmurs at carrying, as they said, such useless things. Had a fine view of the mountain bearing west, at the distance of about four miles; could distinguish a small stream about two-thirds of its height gushing from its side. Thus they told us was the source of the Manna river. The summit of the mountain appears to be entirely naked; could not distinguish any smoke, the place from whence it issues being situated on the other side. The roads to-day were very bad on account of the depth of the mud, added to which, the leeches were particularly annoying. Of these there are two kinds, the common black mud leech, and a small green one, which falls from the branches above. The latter is very fine, and penetrates through every thing: its bite is painful, like the stinging of a nettle. Passed along elephant tracks for a considerable distance. Our main course to-day was E.N.E., winding round the foot of the mountain.

Arrived at Gunung Agung about four o'clock. The village is larger than any I have seen yet, containing about eighty houses, all well built and of a common

dious size. The mode of building here is exactly similar to that of other villages which we saw at Pasummah Ulu Manna, excepting here they appear to be more profuse of ornaments. The houses are arranged so as to form a square, with two or three rows running parallel to each other at right angles to the side, thereby forming streets. The Balei is large and good, except that it wants at present a new thatch, which we found to our annoyance. The tongkiangs, or granaries, are all built on one spot on the outside of the village. There is a very fine tank of considerable depth belonging to the village; its water is as clear as crystal and excessively cold: it is fed by a stream from the mountain, which is the reason of its coldness. Bathed in it: all our people, and some of the natives who followed our example, were laid up with an ague and fever.

The people of this village are particularly affected with goitres, some of which grow to an immense size, and render the patient a disgusting object. Among themselves they do not look upon these monstrous excrescences as deformities, nor do they seem to experience any pain or inconvenience from them. The inhabitants on the plains are entirely free from the disorder, while as you approach the hills almost every individual is affected with it. The natives themselves attribute it to drinking the water of some particular stream.

The climate is extremely cold during the night, and before sunrise. Here again we have to regret the loss of the thermometer. This village is situated at the foot of Gunung Dempo, at the distance of about two miles, the mountain bearing N. W. by N. We stopped at this village two days, and then went on to Sawah Batuharn, distant about fifteen miles.

Oct. 11. During our stay at Gunung Agung, the cooly whom we lost on our entrance into Pasummah Ulu Manna was returned with some part of the things that were taken from him. It appeared that two persons of this village, who were residing at Batu Ranching at the time we passed, for the recovery of some money due to them from the inhabitants of that village, had received this man and a part of the things in payment for the debt. Arrived at Sawah Batuharn at four o'clock p.m., where we found Mr. Cudlipp and

one of the Pasirahs (Radin Lawangan) waiting for us. We learnt with regret that the other three Pasirahs had gone to attend some ceremonial at a distant village, and that we should not have an opportunity of meeting them until their return, which we were given to understand would take place in five or six days. We wished to meet them at the village, but this we were told could not be done, so we were obliged to content ourselves with the prospect of an imprisonment for eight or ten days in the village. We were conducted to the Balei, which was prepared for our reception; and indeed it appeared a very comfortable abode, compared with the miserable huts we had been obliged to put up with on the road. Our journey from the last village has been principally over plains and through very extensive Sawah grounds: we also passed through several ladangs. The chief, and almost only articles of cultivation besides padi, are tobacco and kalawi, the plant from which the pulas is produced. The soil is of a fine black loam of very considerable depth, the horses' feet sinking in as they passed over it. We were very near to the great mountain the whole day, winding round the east side of it. On our arrival here we found one of our horses had died suddenly: its death was supposed to have been occasioned by its having eaten some noxious herb which grows amongst the grass. The natives ate some part of the carcass, pillaged the bones, and even before death robbed it of all its mane and tail. As this was the first time a horse had been seen in the country, it excited much curiosity among the natives; some exclaimed, "It has four legs!" others, "Where are its horns?" with several remarks of this kind. They made three or four attempts to steal them, and one night succeeded so far as to convey two of them to a considerable distance from the village. This was done, no doubt, in expectation of receiving a reward on their return. We prepared for passing a more comfortable night than we had done since we left Manna, and every thing seemed to promise that we should rest well. We went to sleep, rejoiced to think that we had got among a more civil race of men, and we seemed not to regret the length of our stay here as we hoped in the interim to have an opportunity of seeing more of this beautiful country; besides we now

resolved, if practicable, to visit the summit of the Mountain Dempo.

Oct. 12. Being fatigued by our previous journeys, we remained quiet this day, except that in the morning we rode on horseback on the Pasummah plains.

Oct. 13. In order that we might have an opportunity of seeing the country, we this day proposed a walk to Bukit Kayu Manis, a small hill distant from the village about eight miles, and said to contain stones of a peculiar and rare sort: they produced one which seemed to contain a considerable quantity of metal. We set out on this short excursion about eight o'clock in the morning. The hill derives its name from the cassia-trees, which, we were told, formerly grew there in great abundance, though at this day there are none to be seen. The jealousy of the natives, which now for the first time began to manifest itself, and their general deportment towards us, entirely shut us out from the only channel of information. Some refused to admit us into their ladangs, and one man whom we met alone on the road, and of whom we civilly inquired the way to the hill, surlily replied he would not shew it; but this we compelled him to do, and he went with us a short distance, but he soon escaped from us. We at length ascended the hill, and in a small rivulet which flowed down its declivity we searched for the stones which had excited our curiosity to visit this place. We found several, but only a small piece that appeared to contain any metal, and which the natives call Batu Intan, or diamond stone. It is probably a variety of iron pyrites. Having satisfied our curiosity, and brought away with us several specimens of stones and earth, we returned towards the village whence we came, and entering several ladangs, where the chief occupation of the inhabitants appeared to be the preparation of the pulas, we fell in with the man who refused to shew us the road, and who had disappeared from us so suddenly on our going to the hill. When we first met him he was unarmed, but now he had taken the precaution to provide himself with a sword and a spear, and even had the audacity, when we passed, to unsheath them, and to put himself in a threatening posture. He remained in this way some time, brandishing his spear in his right hand and a kris in

his left, bidding defiance to our whole party, which did not consist of less than sixteen or seventeen persons. By way of apology for such rude and inhospitable conduct towards strangers, the natives said the man was mad: we might have inferred as much perhaps from his actions, but these people are too apt to excuse the brutal and treacherous behaviour of their fellow-countrymen in this way. The man who was rushing into the Balei at Gunung Ayu in Pasummah Ulu Manna, breathing murder and revenge against us, was pronounced to be mad; so were the others who had joined with him to waylay us. We at length reached the village of Sawah Batuhan, and entering our palace, we regaled ourselves on fowls and onions, and prepared to drown all our cares, fatigues, and disappointments, in sleep.

Oct. 14. Although the people of this village were particularly civil and attentive to us, our yesterday's journey taught us that the whole of the country were not very well pleased at the appearance of white men. This we could gather from their reluctance to admit us into other villages and hamlets, and from their sour and ungracious deportment towards us. The reply to any question we put to them was usually prefaced with, "Why do you ask this?"—"Why do you wish to know" such or such a thing? Indeed it was plain to see they looked on us with an eye of suspicion. The remark which those natives who followed us, and were most friendly to our cause, made amongst themselves, indicated that the same suspicions were universal.

They would frequently say to one another, "Why do these gentlemen delight to walk about?"—"Why do they ask this thing or that?" Another would reply, "They want to find out the best roads, &c. for the sepoys that are to follow them." "The Company are in search of a good spot on which to build a godown." They appeared not to entertain a better idea of our persons and colour than of our views and intentions, for on entering a village to-day, a tall spare figure, more resembling a spirit broken loose from the infernal regions than a human being, with one of the largest wens on his throat I have ever seen, came up to us, and after surveying us with an attentive eye for some time, at length exclaimed aloud, "These are the white

men we have so often heard of! Here they are like devils!" For this remark he received a rebuke from his fellow countrymen, when he slunk away ashamed.

Radin Mangalo, one of the principal chiefs, said to have in his possession a very ancient spear, endowed with miraculous qualities. It is asserted that it has been known to speak; in war it is invincible, causing a whole host to fly before it, and in cases of great emergency it is frequently consulted as an oracle, when it gives counsel in an audible voice: in short, it is as much consulted and venerated by these ignorant people, as the Delphic Oracle was among the Greeks; and its responses, I make no doubt, are delivered in the same ambiguous terms. When it is taken out of the temple, where it is carefully deposited, the people fall down before it. None may sleep with his feet towards the place in which it is kept. Our servants, and even ourselves, were frequently rebuked for disrespect of this kind: the illness of some of our people was attributed by the natives to similar in-advertencies. It was to consult this supernatural spear that the chiefs had gone when we first arrived; and it is hinted that we were the cause of the meeting, and the subject of their deliberation; but what the spear said with regard to us we could never learn. No wonder that the possessor of such a miraculous spear should be looked up to and feared!

Oct. 16. The natives appeared astonished at the trouble we took in collecting stones. They told us there were some at a small distance resembling in colour pieces of silver, and proposed to point out the spot: we assented, and curiosity led us to the place. After walking for about half an hour in a northerly direction from the village, we arrived at a low swampy flat, where they said the stones were to be found. Here they pointed out a small aperture in the ground, about five or six inches in circumference, through which the water continually bubbled up: this we discovered to be a mineral spring, the water of which had discoloured the stones and given them the appearance they had described to us. We tasted the water, and found it very disagreeable. The people told us they had frequently remarked that birds and beasts, particularly buffaloes, at times resorted to the spot to drink the

water. There is a stream of fresh water close by it; perhaps this is what attracts the animals from the neighbouring plains, and not the spring water. After bringing away different specimens of stones, we returned to our lodging. It is reported the chiefs will return to-morrow.

Oct. 17. Nothing particular occurred.

Oct. 18. The report of the preceding day was verified by the actual return of the Pasirahs, and the day spent in receiving complimentary visits from them and other chiefs. They gave us a cordial welcome into their country, and each offered a small present of rice, fruit, and fowls, as a token of his friendly disposition towards us. Radin Mangalo was the first to do these honours. He is the chief of the tribe of Sumbie Ulu Lurah, which is now the most numerous. This latter circumstance is one great cause of his popularity, for his tribe possessing a greater numerical strength than any of the Pasirah's, he is more feared. Radin Mangalo was followed by the remaining two, Radin Lawangan having already paid his respects on our arrival. These persons were nothing behind the former in expressions of friendship towards the Company. Nothing farther was transacted this day, excepting that three days were allowed to assemble their inferior chiefs, to ratify the agreements previously entered into with Mr. Church.

Oct. 19. We were this day detained in the village by bad weather, and received a few visits from some of the Pangerans. Mr. Osborn's malady appeared to be increasing.

Oct. 20. This was an idle day.

Oct. 21. The village this day was crowded with people at an early hour, and preparations were made for proceeding to business in due form. The Balai being too small to admit the whole of the chiefs and visitors, without inconvenience, benches were erected for us and the Pasirahs under the shade of some trees in the middle of the village. All things being prepared, we took our seats in the midst of an astonished multitude. Silence being obtained, and having premised what the Hon. the Lieut. Governor had effected in Pasummah Ulu Manna (when he visited that country in person in May last), we repeated to the chiefs the object of our mission, *viz.* First, to effect a good understanding and friendly intercourse, and to re-establish peace on a

and permanent foundation between the countries of Pasumah Lebar and Manna. Secondly, to promote a reconciliation between them and their northern neighbours the Lintangs, or Ampat Lawang, as that country is more usually termed; and for that purpose to proceed thither by their assistance through their country. Thirdly, from Lintang to proceed to Bencoolen, by way of Kasambye and Musi. We then took occasion to acquaint them that the Lieutenant-Governor had learnt, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, the ravages which the small-pox was making around them, and even in their country: that to avert the impending calamity, he had sent by us a certain remedy called Ubat Tangkal Janeria, by the application of which this implacable disease would be rendered harmless; adding, that if they would submit their Anak Buahs to receive the remedy, Mr. Osborn was at all times ready to do what was requisite. We strongly recommended them to bring their people immediately to be vaccinated, and offered to go ourselves to any village that would receive it. We urged them to take advantage of the present opportunity, offered to them by the bounty of the Lieutenant-Governor, to save themselves from destruction; reminding them, that if they did not embrace it now, it would be for ever lost to them; that when they saw their country desolated by that dreadful scourge of the human race, they would, when too late, repent of their folly; that their Dewas, who are compassionate beings and delight not in misery, would perhaps have no mercy on them should they remain obstinately bent on their own ruin; and that they ought to consider such an inestimable gift as proceeding immediately from those benignant deities, who, to snatch them from the jaws of death, had caused the Tangkal or charm to be introduced into their country. These points having been explained to them by Mr. Church previous to my arrival in Pasumah, and engagements drawn up to which they had given their assent and signatures, they now merely repeated the earnest wish and desire they had before expressed, to embrace the present opportunity under the auspices of the new Governor of Bencoolen, to place themselves under the protection and authority of the Hon. English East-India

Company. With regard to the Lintangs, they said, they were most anxious that the calamities of fifty years' warfare should be terminated, and a mutual friendship restored between them and their neighbours; but to the accomplishment of this desirable object they feared the inveterate and sworn hatred of the Lintangs would prove an insurmountable obstacle. At the present moment, no Pasumah dare set his foot in Lintang, the intervening country being thickly planted with dangerous rangers; and even so late as Mr. Church's arrival, nine villages of Pasumah Lambah had been totally destroyed by the ferocious incursions of this people. Under these circumstances, no one could venture to accompany us, unless the Lintang chiefs would first pledge themselves that a strict neutrality should be observed during their stay with us: in this case they would willingly furnish coolies for our baggage, and themselves escort us thither. Respecting our return to Bencoolen by way of Kasambye and Musi, they had nothing to say, as the country through which we proposed to pass did not belong to them; but if that was our determination, they had no objection to send deputies to attend us to Fort Marlborough, at the same time expressing their own inability, on account of their great age, to accompany us through so long and difficult a journey. Touching the small-pox, they replied that they fully appreciated the good intention of the Lieutenant-Governor towards them: that the disease had visited one or two of the villages, and again had disappeared; and although they would before have been glad to receive the Tangkal, the efficacy of which they did not doubt, yet as the infection had now left their country, they did not think they should stand in need of it; but they would consult with their people on the subject, and those who wished to receive it would attend on us for the purpose. Thing thus far equalled our most sanguine wishes, and the conference being at an end, the treaty was ratified by firing three volleys of musketry; and to testify their satisfaction, the Pasirahs ordered the young men and women to dance before us. The last, as a mark of respect, presented their Siri boxes, which we returned with small presents. Other amusements of the country, such as fencing, &c., were exhibited for our

diversion. The chiefs then begged that we would permit our followers to perform some of the sports peculiar to their country, in order that they might see the manners of different people. To this we readily assented, and they appeared to be highly diverted with the Bengalees, who exhibited fencing and single stick; and indeed the quick motions and home thrusts of the latter, formed a singular contrast with the unnatural and slow measured paces of the former.* They observed that the Sepoys, meaning the Bengalees, well deserved the name of Ulubalang Company, i. e. champions or warriors of the Company. The amusements being at an end, the meeting broke up, with an invitation from the chiefs to partake of a feast, which they were preparing for us, each tribe having provided a buffalo for the occasion. It is usual with this people, on the conclusion of any affair of an important and public nature, to slaughter a buffalo, and assemble the inhabitants of the surround-

ing villages in ratification of what has been transacted: without this ceremony the business is in some degree considered incomplete. All parties having eaten together, and mutually joined in the festivities of the occasion, any future infringement of the engagements, which are the cause of the meeting, is looked upon by them as a greater offence, and therefore deserving a heavier punishment than if no such meeting had taken place; besides among a people who are ignorant of the advantage of writing, and who have no public records, this, perhaps, is the only way in which the knowledge of past transactions can be preserved. In this manner an affair of general concern is made public, and the memory of it recorded in the minds of each member of the community: in this way war is declared and peace proclaimed. Three days were announced to us as the period necessary to prepare for the feast.

(*To be continued.*)

‘COLLEGES OF HAILEYBURY AND FORT WILLIAM.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As it is probable the Calcutta Gazette which contains the discourse of His Excellency, the Visitor at the College of Fort William, may not reach you in due course, I send, for insertion in your Journal, a summary report of the late examination, from which you will perceive the sister institution at Haileybury has had no small share in contributing to the satisfactory result of the examinations in general.

The following students were declared qualified for the public service:

Messrs. Irwin,	Messrs. Smith,
Fraser,	Cartwright,
Conolly,	Shaw,
Lamb,	Mangles,
Schalch,	Kennaway,
Dorin,	Elliott.

Mr. Irwin's period of attendance upon the lectures at the Calcutta College, was six months and two weeks upon the Persian, and two months and one week on the Hindustani lec-

tures. Medals of merit were awarded him for rapid and considerable progress in both languages.

Mr. Fraser's period of attendance upon the lectures, was two months and one week in Persian, and two months and one week in Hindustani. The Governor-General states, that "Mr. Fraser holds the first place in the Hindustani, and the third in the Persian class; that he had brought with him from the sister-institution, at Haileybury, an elementary knowledge of the Hindustani and Persian languages, and that he is reported as having acquitted himself, at the late oral examination, with as much success as almost any student the Persian professor ever heard examined."

Mr. Conolly's period of attendance upon the Persian and Hindustani lectures, was five months and two weeks. The Governor-General remarks, that "the medals of merit which have been assigned Mr. Conolly, for rapid progress in Persian and Hindustani, are

satisfactory evidences of a vigorous application of talent, &c."

Mr. Lamb's progress, though considerable, had been interrupted by illness: his career at Hertford was very promising.

Of Mr. Schalch the Governor-General remarks, that "he held the first place in Persian as well as the Bengali class, having not only acquired a sound, critical, and highly respectable knowledge of the former language, but having achieved a progress in the Bengali which, whether with reference to the extent or the celerity of its acquisition, is considered by the professor to have been rarely surpassed by the most successful students, and as ranking him among the highest ornaments of the College of Fort William. Mr. Schalch has obtained medals of merit in the Persian and Bengali languages, and entered on the duties of the public service in March last."

"Mr. Dorin, although only admitted into the College in October 1821, entitled himself to emancipation from the institution, by a competent proficiency in the Persian and Hindustani languages. He is reported to have acquired a considerable knowledge of the principles and idiom of both those languages at the College of Hertford, and, by subsequent assiduous application here, to have placed himself quite on a par with Mr. Schalch in Persian; except, perhaps, in the critical accuracy, which a study of the elements of Arabic grammar can alone bestow."

"Mr. C. P. Smith entered the College with Mr. Dorin: he ranks immediately below him on the roll; his acquirements are of a similar stamp, and their merit equally enhanced by the rapidity of their attainment. A medal

of merit was awarded to Mr. Smith in the Persian language."

Mr. Cartwright was reported "qualified for the public service, by the requisite proficiency in two languages, in the month of December, and Messrs. Shaw and Mangles in Sept. 1821."

"Mr. Elliott, though labouring under the disadvantages of severe indisposition, succeeded in qualifying himself for the initiatory and subordinate duties of his profession, with a rapidity highly creditable to his talents and powers of application."

"Mr. Kennaway was admitted into the College in February 1821, and in the month of August following had reached a proficiency which entitled him to enter on the duties of public office. His progress in the Persian and Hindustani languages was considerable, and his collegiate course was alike honourable to the student and to the gentleman. It is painful to reflect, that a premature fate has terminated a career whose dawn shone with so fair a promise."

I regret my inability to send you, at present, a copy of the Governor-General's speech at the annual visitation, but trust you will receive it from other hands very shortly.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

JUNUS.

Calcutta, August 1822.

*** Our readers will perceive, on referring to a subsequent page, that the report of the Public Examination of the Students at the College of Fort William has come to hand since the foregoing communication was forwarded to us.

OF THE CASTE AMONG THE HINDOOS.

(From the Friend of India, No. V. Quarterly Series.)

THE division of the whole body of the Hindoos into four great tribes, the brahmun, the kshatriya, the vishya, and the shoodra, has, by some writers, been praised

as a wise arrangement of a population. By others it has been condemned, as most absurd and barbarous.

An institution which so deeply affects

the happiness and future improvement of nearly sixty millions of British subjects, a population thrice as numerous as that of the parent country, may well excite the attention of every British philanthropist, and awaken his closest reflection. It is not refined or speculative improvement which these people need; they are, as it respects all knowledge which can enlarge the mind or amend the heart, as low as the most savage tribes.

What then is the law of caste? After forming the families composing the whole mass of the population into four distinct tribes, the framers of this social or rather anti-social institution appointed the duties of each. the work of the brahmun is that of offering sacrifices, and presiding at the presenting of these offerings, reading and teaching the veda, offering gifts, and receiving presents. The work of the kshutriya is thus laid down: "To protect the earth, its cattle, and brahmuns: that of the vishya is, "to keep cattle, carry on trade, lend upon interest, cultivate land," &c. To the shoodra is assigned "the work of serving the brahmuns."

The law for preserving these orders for ever distinct, enjoins, that the higher order shall not have the least communion with the tribe or tribes below them, in marriage, in eating, or in any degree of familiar friendship, on pain of degradation, and loss of all earthly connections.

This institution thus affects the whole order of society, since it elevates beyond measure the highest order, and deeply oppresses the lowest, which contains the great bulk of the people (the two middle orders being little more than a name), and fixes every individual in this state of elevation and depression without the least reference to natural or moral acquisitions.

The whole of the literature of the country is assigned to the first tribe exclusively, with all its honours and emoluments. In this arrangement, the actual exceptions to this rule are all contrary to the terms and the spirit of the Hindu institutions. Upon the shoodra who shall dare attempt to require a knowledge of learning of his country, the most horrible anathemas are poured for reading the veda "a shoodra is condemned to have boiling oil poured into his throat; for hearing it, into his ears; for committing it to memory, he is to be put to death." Munoo says, "Of that king who stupidly

looks on, while a shoodra decides causes, the kingdom itself shall be embarrassed like a cow in deep mire."

The effect of these interdictions, is, that if a brahmun be reading the veda, and a shoodra happen to come near, the degraded wretch stops his ears, or runs away, lest the wrath of the gods should fall upon him.

Thus all the honours of the country are confined to one hereditary class, without any regard to wealth, education, or character. But what is worse, these honours are, as is seen, connected with the degradation and slavery of full three-fourths of the population; so that while fourth is elevated to an equality with the gods, and receives the honours of deity, the other three-fourths are in a more degraded state than the African slave; for these slaves never drink the water in which the slave holder has washed his feet, never collect the dust which has fallen from his feet, and wear it as a charm to frighten away disease.

On our inquiring lately into the truth of this latter circumstance, it came to our knowledge that the dust from the feet of a thousand brahmuns, and even of a lack, has actually been collected, and drachms of it disposed of, from time to time, as a specific against various diseases. There is now living, at Calcutta, a spice-seller, named Vishnoolah, who believes that, by a pinch of the dust shaken from the feet of a lack of brahmuns, worn as a charm, he was cured of the leprosy; and this poor infatuated man comes into the street (at Chitpore) daily, both in the forenoon and afternoon, and stands and bows in the most reverential manner to every brahmun who passes by him. Should a brahmun pass by without receiving this honour, he calls out to him, and says, "Oh! Sir, receive my salaam." He has now for years paid these honours to this tribe, firmly believing that he owes his deliverance from the most dreadful of diseases to the virtues imparted by them to the dust shaken from their feet. Amongst others who have gathered and preserved the dust from the feet of a lack of brahmuns, are mentioned the names of Gunga Govinda-sing, and of Lala-baboo his grandson. The former, preserving this dust in a large sheet, as often as he was visited by brahmuns, took them aside, and made them shake the dust from their feet upon this sheet for the good of mankind. Even

the dust collected from the feet of single brahmuns is given away in pinches, and is inclosed in gold, silver, and brass caskets worn on the body, and carried about as a charm against diseases, evil spirits, &c. When a poor Hindoo leaves his house, to proceed on some difficult business, he rubs a little of this dust on his forehead; and, if it remain on his forehead till he arrive at the place where this affair is to be adjusted, he feels certain of success.

In addition to this mark of superstitious devotion to this tribe, we have heard that it is common, six days after the birth of a child, to rub the dust from the feet of the brahmun guests upon the forehead, the breast, and other parts of the child's body, as a security against disease.

It is further very common for a shoodra to solicit a brahmun to dip his foot into a little water, which he brings in a cup for the purpose, that he may receive the benefits insured to the individual who drinks the water in which a brahmun has washed his feet. The water must not be the water of the Ganges; for that would be, in the brahmun, an act of disrespect towards the sacred stream. Instead of putting his whole foot into the vessel or cup, however, the brahmun generally satisfies the shoodra by immersing in it his toe. Some preserve, in the house, a quantity of water thus impregnated with divine virtue, and drink of it daily.

The same abject subjection to this tribe of their countrymen is seen in the article of eating. To entertain a number of brahmuns is an act of transcendant merit, and to eat their offals is equally meritorious. Some villages do not contain a single house of brahmuns; and the passage of a brahmun through the village is, therefore, hailed with the greatest joy, and considered as a most auspicious circumstance. One of the richest of the villagers entreats him to stay and honour the village by permitting them to prepare a meal for him. A large quantity of rice, and other articles, is prepared; and after this sacred guest has eaten to perfect satiety, the remainder is carefully collected, and a few grains sent as an invaluable present to each family.

The shoodra is even taught to believe that, by eating constantly from the plantain leaves which have been used at meals by brahmuns, he shall lose the degradation of continuing a shoodra, and, in the next birth, be infallibly born a brahmun.

Although the bride and bridegroom are enjoined to keep a rigid fast on the day of their nuptials, and every kind of aliment is forbidden them, yet if a brahmun invite them to eat his ors, the law of the shastra is immediately dispensed with. The same fast is enjoined on the day a father dies; but the offals of a brahmun's meal may be eaten, and the fast be thus broken without blame.

The inferior orders of Hindoos are separated from all communion with each other by the law of the caste: they never eat together; and transgression herein would involve the loss of caste, and bring upon the offenders disgrace and ruin. But should a number of shoodras of different orders happen to be at the house of a brahmun, they may all eat there on privileged ground. Thus the very laws themselves, laws the violation of which insures a forfeiture of every thing dear to the individual, are suspended in the presence and at the caprice of these gods.

No shoodra may perform, through the priest, a brahmun, any ceremony whatever, without presenting gifts to a brahmun.

Should a brahmun beat a shoodra, and should the latter, while enduring the pain, thus inflicted, be represented to him as once pacified by the representation that the brahmun has, in this act, been really conferring a blessing on him.

It might be naturally supposed that such a yoke as this would be so intolerable that men could never be kept under it; that they would revolt and reject such abominable pretensions as these. Let us then survey the many walls and the iron gratings of this prison-house of the shoodras, and consider the interest which the jailers have in preventing the escape of any of their prisoners.

The penalty connected with loss of caste is the loss of the whole world. The offender is not only rejected by father, mother, brother, sister, and all that are dear to him, but by all his countrymen. He in vain looks through this inhospitable world; not a hut will open its door to him, and henceforth he can see no more the face of father, mother, brother or sister, or even of his wife or children. He must tear from his heart every tender tie and recollection, and must hide his head amongst the most degraded outcasts, without the least hope of ever again seeing the

faces of those who gave him birth. His own father and mother will run away at his presence, as from one infected by some deadly distemper. Many an individual involved in these circumstances, by his own trespasses, or those of his wife, or some near relative, has abandoned the world, and become a religious mendicant, or has fled to Benares as a place of refuge, —or has put an end to his existence. Others have offered a thousand, two thousand, ten thousand, a lack of rupees, to be restored to caste, without success. Here then is a prison, far stronger than any which the civil tyrannies of the world have ever erected; a prison which immures many millions of innocent beings.

We may judge of the interest which the brahmins have in the continuance of the caste, from the following circumstances. After the taxes of Government and the bare necessities of the body have been provided for, almost the whole property of the productive classes comes into the hands of the brahmins. The Hindoo legislators have united religious ceremonies with almost every civil transaction, and the performance of these ceremonies is the exclusive right of the brahmins, and they are ever connected with presents and feasts to brahmins. From the *Kurmo-Lochun*, extracts from which have already appeared in the *Friend of India*, it appears that religious ceremonies are multiplied to an almost boundless extent among the Hindoos; a stronger proof of which can scarcely be given than the circumstances which have occurred respecting this book. After printing it, the publisher finds that the people are absolutely afraid of purchasing and perusing it, because the proofs hereby brought before them of their religious omissions, are so frightfully numerous. The brahmins, like so many tax-gatherers, present themselves to the poor shoodra at every turn, and demand attention to some ceremony, and the accustomed fee. They work upon his superstition and his fears; they urge the example of his relations and neighbours, they threaten some domestic calamity and the horrors of some degraded birth in futurity, unless the ceremony to which they summon his unwilling attention be performed. A brahmin knows how profitable it is to remind the shoodra, that "the brahmins are the mouths of the Gods."

In Calcutta and its vicinity, multitudes of brahmins derive their support from trade; but this is not the case in the interior: there, almost every brahmin derives his support from his profession as a priest, from the temple lands, or from the performance of the almost innumerable ceremonies which are enjoined upon the population, of which those connected with weddings and funerals are the most productive. Still those which are performed for the removal of some evil, or the acquisition of some good, are also a highly fruitful source of revenue, seeing they apply to every object of hope and fear which belongs to the life of an indolent, covetous, and superstitious people. For instance, one man has a religious ceremony performed that such a plan may succeed; another that such a speculation may be profitable; another that such an evil may be removed, and thus the superstitious terrors, the cupidity, and the easily excited hopes of this people are constantly throwing them at the feet of the brahmin, who, like the vulture, is ever on the scent for his prey. To gain a cause in a court of justice, to obtain service, to remove sickness, and on numerous occasions of a similar nature, the brahmin is called to move the gods in favour of the person who presents the fee. In short, the Hindoo never thinks of putting his shoulders to the work of removing the ten thousand real and imaginary ills of life,—if a straw lie in his way, he calls the brahmin and entreats him to come with his enchant-

agones of death. A case is within recollection, when the mother of a voidy was very ill, and continued in this state many weeks. A brahmin, addressing the son of this old woman, and lamenting that she lingered so long, said, "Thes voidya females never die." Thus the brahmins, like so many vultures ready to

pounce upon their prey, wait with impatience the departure of the soul from the body. On these occasions, a thousand brahmuns at once are sometimes feasted, and carry away as presents bedsteads, horses, boats, cows, palankeens, gold, silver, and brass utensils, silks, shawls, broad cloth, garments, &c. &c. Sometimes as much as two or three thousand rupees are given to the brahmuns merely in cash and food. Where a brahmun finds no employment as a priest, he lives on the community, and wherever he goes he finds the houses, and shops, and purses of the people open to him as a privileged pensioner.

As the guardians of the caste, therefore, we may naturally suppose that the brahmuns are ever vigilant; and though there are no officers amongst them whose express duty it is to bring delinquents to punishment, yet there is vigilance enough in the whole body on this head: and the prisoners are so completely within their power, and the men of property so ready to throw in the whole weight of their influence to enforce reverence to the priests, that he must be a bold shoodra who shall claim the right to think and act for himself. When even a brahmun offends against this law, the honour of the caste, and the dread of pollution and ruin, rouse all his relatives against him, who are obliged to abandon him, unless a powerful bribe to those at the head of this division of the tribe becomes efficacious.

Among all the higher castes there are particular persons and families, who maintain an authority nearly as oppressive as that of the puramaniks over the shoodras. To these persons and families all the knotty cases concerning the breach of the rules of the caste are referred, and their decision is final. Amongst the Rajpoots, voidyas, and kayast'has, the caste is left for its preservation to the pride of these orders, and to the operation of the terrors by which it is guarded. But among almost all the other divisions of shoodras, a class of men are found at the head of the caste, called pramaniks or puramaniks. These persons have been found connected with the caste among the shoodras from time immemorial, and the office is hereditary in particular families. If, however, a puramanik family become extinct, the persons over whom the last in office presided choose a successor, mostly from among the more distant relations of the deceased. All the shoodras in one

village have not one puramanik, however; the office is connected with those divisions of caste which arise out of the trade of individuals: hence the blacksmiths of eight or ten villages have one puramanik, and the joiners, weavers, goldsmiths, &c. have their puramanik in the same manner. This officer has no fixed salary, and has no authority except what is associated with the caste; this is therefore an office perfectly distinct from that of the village mundal. When parents wish to contract for the marriage of their child, the puramanik is consulted, and his commands solicited in reference to the family with which the alliance is proposed to be formed, and he is present when the articles of union are written and signed. The father of the boy writes an acknowledgment to the father of the girl, engaging that this boy and this girl at a proper time shall be married; and at the close of the arrangement this act is said to be done with the concurrence of the puramanik, who receives as his fee one or two rupees. Sometimes he forbids the contract out of mere caprice, or because he has a private quarrel with one of the parties; and his concurrence must be purchased by bribes. The parties have no remedy if the puramanik forbid a union; he has no occasion to assign any reason: in his office he is as arbitrary as the Dey of Algiers. When the wedding is to take place, the puramanik is consulted respecting the invitations to the guests; nor can any one be invited without his express permission. Hence, if he be at variance with a family who ought to be invited, he issues his prohibition, and this family dare not attend, unless they can propitiate the puramanik.

When the guests, perhaps to the amount of two or three hundred, are all assembled, the father of the girl asks leave of this officer to give his daughter to the bridegroom, and his leave being obtained, the ceremony proceeds. Sometimes he starts objections, and stiffly refuses his consent till he has extorted such bribes as he thinks the parties can afford. At a recent wedding in which the father of the boy resided at Serampore, a quarrel took place at the moment when the bride was about to be presented to the bridegroom. The father of the bride, accosting his own puramanik, asked leave to present the girl; and he, without consulting the puramanik of the boy's father, gave leave, upon which the

latter, in a furious passion, forbade the wedding, declaring that he ought to have been consulted. The whole assembly were thrown into confusion; and the puramanik of the boy's father set the opposite party at defiance, and declared he would see who durst marry the couple without his leave: the wedding was thus prevented for that night. All the next day the parties continued at a distance, and the day was occupied with conflicting arguments on this momentous dispute between the two puramaniks. When the night arrived, and the guests could stay no longer, these two rival monarchs were brought to terms, and the parents were permitted to bind the two animals together, who through life are destined to exhibit a scene similar to what is often witnessed in our native country, when two hounds, fastened together by a collar, continually drag different ways till they arrive at the kennel.

Among the endless instances of the vexations to which the poor are reduced by the oppressions of these guardians of the caste, we may mention the case another poor boy, now employed at Serampore, but whose family reside in a neighbouring village. After marriage this boy had placed his wife with his father and mother; for his wages were so small (three rupees a month) that he could not begin house-keeping, especially as all he could borrow or beg had been spent in the wedding dinner. The wife while placed here was persuaded by her father and mother to return to their house, and it was soon whispered that something was irregular in the conduct of the girl. The puramanik seized the occasion, and declared the poor lad an outcast for the supposed levity of his wife. Frightened beyond measure at this sentence of excommunication, he purchased a reversion of the sentence with a bribe of eight rupees, procured by pawning or selling the prime articles of necessity. When the time came that he should obtain his lost honours, the puramanik again denounced, and new impediments were thrown in the way; and from those difficulties the poor lad was not delivered till he had procured a letter to the English magistrate.

Thus the whole frame of Hindoo society is anti-social; and this afflicted people are placed under a regular system of organized oppression, extending even to the minutest

domestic arrangement, interfering with every part of that intimate and endeared intercourse which can form the only solace of human society, and subjecting every thing sacred in hospitality, in friendship, and family connections, to the cupidity, the intrusion, the despotic caprice of a wretched inquisitor. We have removed only half their miseries, by delivering them from the tyranny of the native governments: nor will any considerable portion of the good which the British Government is capable of bestowing upon Hindoostan, be realized among the governed, till the principles of eternal justice (the first principles of all rule and legislation) be applied to the interior of Hindoo society, to remove the inconceivable miseries arising out of the caste, and the other parts of this barbarous system. The application of some parts of the English law to this people, though counteracting and setting aside the Hindoo law, has already been a great blessing to our native fellow-subjects: but we must go further, and open the door of justice to persons oppressed by those Hindoo institutions, which are contrary to all laws, and to the plainest principles of justice. The protection of rank, property, and life, is surely the first duty of government; and every institution, however ancient, should be removed as a nuisance, which is founded upon the violation of these first principles of legislation.

To us, indeed, this institution appears to have been formed without any just view of the powers of man, and without any desire to extend the operations of the human faculties. Society can make progress only when every member has the rewards for merit laid open to him. That the labours assigned to the priesthood, the military, the merchant, the agriculturalist, and the labourer are essentially connected with social order, is certain; nor can society be preserved without religion, policy, trade, and the use of servants: yet it must be evident to every man, that piety, enterprise, and diligence, wherever found, should lead to respect and elevation, and that vice and idleness should be connected with degradation. Capacity, and talent for the discharge of the duties prescribed in the social state, are diffused pretty equally among the different orders of the community; and it is a most shocking principle of legislation when the

institutions of a country, instead of encouraging mutual good-will and reciprocal kind attentions, say to the great bulk of the people, "Neither piety, talent, nor exertion shall avail you: you were born in a degraded class: you have no inheritance in the learned institutions of your country and it would be a crime were you allowed to become rich. You can perform no duty so meritorious as that of serving a brahmun without fee or reward." To prevent, by a law connected with penalties equal to death, all intercommunity between the different orders into which the population is divided, is to destroy all the social feelings by which the comforts of society are preserved. And to make trades and professions hereditary in certain families, and

confine them there, is to war against every principle of our nature, and to prevent all improvement in the state of the arts. That this is the very point of stagnation in which the arts among the Hindoos are found at this moment, is known to every one who possesses any information upon the subject.

A long continued and dreadful experiment has thus been made on an immense population, and the Hindoo caste stands condemned as one of the most barbarous institutions that human depravity ever formed; and one than which none ever more effectually kept the people in a state of complete ignorance, inaction, and slavery.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SEVERAL HONG MERCHANTS.

No. I. HOUQUA, OR EWO.

THE first and most opulent; being said to possess from six to eight millions of dollars, close and shrewd in business: has had large dealings with Americans as well as the Honourable Company, and has, in concern with an American house, as well as on his own separate account, made many considerable shipments to America, Holland, and other parts of Europe. He is much attached to the American interest. He has been much blamed, however, and deservedly so, for his conduct in the affair of Francis Terranova, the Italian seaman belonging to the American ship *Emily*, who was lately barbarously executed in Canton for the accidental death of a fisherwoman in the river. It is supposed he was instrumental to the protracted settlement of the Topaze affair at Lintin, under the expectation that the seaman of that ship would in like manner be given up for execution.

No. II. MOWQUA, OR WONGTEL.

A most independent and liberal man, confining his business chiefly to the Company: he trades, however, in cotton and other imports from India and America, and furnishes returns to both.

No. III. PUAN KEQUA, OR TEONGIOR.

Was formerly the first Hong Merchant, and retired; but several of the poorer merchants having failed soon after, he was compelled by the Government to return as third, and bear his proportion of the losses;

they considering him as one of the securities as well as the other remaining merchants, and that a dread of that responsibility had induced him to retire. He now confines his business solely to the Company, though formerly he had much to do with continental foreigners; *viz.* with Holland, Sweden, and Denmark. He is next to Houqua in opulence, though much short of him.

No. IV. CHUSQUA, OR TOUNSHONG.

A man with very considerable interest at Peking, and connected with the Court there, also most intimate with the Mandarins in authority at Canton. He is very respectable, and in good circumstances, and now chiefly confines his business to transactions with the Company. He considers himself, however, the merchant for the French trade: he has also to do with the India, or country trade, but little with Americans.

No. V. CONSIQUA, OR LYCHUEN.

Very respectable, and recovering from very severe losses occasioned by extensive credits to Americans and others. By Americans he supposes he has lost a million of dollars, and as much by Baboon the Armenian; he has been handsomely supported by the Company since, and has merited it by a correct and satisfactory conduct. He is now rising from his embarrassments, and is (with justice for many munificent acts of generosity to foreigners) much esteemed and respected, and is, of all the

Hongs, the most attached to strangers, particularly those for whom he entertains a good opinion and regard: he is also the most hospitably and agreeably polite; excessively pleasing to strangers with whom he has business, or invites to his table. He yet does much with Americans, moderately with the India or country trade, and most with the Company. He is naturally a good-hearted character, eccentric in many respects, extremely tenacious in little matters, though munificent in large; he will contend hard for a mace (ten-pence), and in greater instances liberally give way. His expensive house, buildings and garden were to be sold off early this year, and it is expected he may again get into credit, from his hospitable habits, and superior knowledge of the English language.

NO. VI. PACKORA, OR SYHING.

One of the insolvent Hongs; but supported by the Company, and paying old debts by instalments: a well intentioned, honest man, but weak, and subject to losses from over persuasion to make bad bargains; he has done, and continues to do much with the country trade of India, and much latterly with Americans. He has lately got into several sad dilemmas respecting opium, by securing ships, but being utterly penniless, the Mandarins could only punish him with abuse, which he has borne with unexampled patience for a long time.

VII. MANHOP, OR HOCKTON.

Another of the insolvent Hongs, and well versed in business. He was distressed by his partner running off with a considerable property, and is now also paying his debts by instalments; he is more cautious than the generality, and is doing

less than the rest in trade; from prudential motives, and the stagnate and dangerous times. His business is chiefly with the Company, and little with them, having failed in supplying his promised quantity of tea this season. In his dealings with individuals he is considered correct in the quality of his goods.

NO. VIII. POONQUA, OR TOONTI.

Another of the insolvents; much liked, and pleasing in manners a year or two will clear him of old embarrassments. He does much in the country trade, and some business with Americans and the Company; also with the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, and has been long considered an honourable good merchant, with a most thorough knowledge in the choice of tea, and with the highest character for punctuality.

NO. IX. GINOWA, OR TOGYEU.

Formerly a useful linguist; but he has failed as a Hong Merchant, and his principal business (to a small extent) is with the Company.

NO. X. KINQUA, OR TINPOO.

Originally a shop-merchant of large concerns. He is considered one of the most shrewd of the small Hongs. He does much in the India Trade, and latterly with Americans, and is considered intelligent and safe. He has lately taken into partnership another eminent and favourite shop-merchant (Lishong), and has made very large purchases from the Company's ships, engrossing nearly the whole private trade of the last season.

NO. XI. FAQUA, OR MANYUE.

Of very inconsiderable consequence, and doing little or nothing but in a trifling degree with the Company.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IDOL JUGURNATH AT THE TEMPLE IN ORISSA

(Communicated by the Rev. J. Peggs to the Friend of India.)

1. *Maha Raja Ramchandra Deva*—Honorary servant to the idol, to drive the flies from off the idol with a chamur, sweep the great ear, and place flowers to the idol.

2. *Moodee Rat'h*, alias *P'napot n'acg*.—This officer is astronomer to the idol, and performs the above duties in the absence of the Maha Raja.

3. *Nayak*, or *Head of the order of Servants attending upon the Idol*.—This officer adorns the idol, and performs other services, and superintends all the other officers.

4. *Ponda*.—Performs the ceremonies during the presentation of the offerings.

5. *Pasoo paluk*.—Adorns the idol.

6. *Chowkwa*.—Keeps watch at the time of presenting the offerings.

7. *Puricha*.—This officer accompanies the idol to the tank and purifies the temples.

8. *Naeb Puricha*.—In the absence of the *Puricha*, these act in his stead.

9. *Muha Shoowar, or Head Cooks*.—Brahmun cooks, who also carry the offerings into the presence of the idol.

10. *Shoowars*.—Brahmunns who assist the head cooks.

11. *Guraburoo*.—Persons who give water to the priests, at the time of their performing the ceremonies of worship.

12. *Put'hree*.—Clean the sacred vessels, and carry the flowers, sandal-wood, &c. to the officiating priests.

13. *Punt'hee*.—Brahmunns who place the boiled rice and split peas in silver and golden dishes, before the idol. This is called *sirkaree Bhoge*, or, that allowed by the Government.

14. *Sowar*.—These persons distribute proper quantities of the offerings to different temples and officers according to the appointed rules.

15. *K'hoontiya*.—Warns the idol at the time of the festivals.

16. *Meerkap*.—Master of the wardrobe, that is of the jewel office, and *Changra Meerkap*, master of the wearing apparel.

17. *Douta*.—Removes the idol from the throne, and puts him on the car, and replaces him again.

18. *Putee*.—Brahmunns who dress the idols. After the bathing festival the idols are taken into a room, stripped of their old clothes and swaddled with new ones. During the fifteen days of this festival the offerings are presented by these people.

19. *Majuna*.—These officers rub and clean the idols, and convey the smaller idols to tanks and other places, and afterwards place them in the room allotted for them.

20. *Hurup Nayuk*.—After the offerings are removed, these officers bring pawn,* and hot spices, and place them

before the idol, and which *Jugurnat'h* munches at his ease.

21. *Akund Meerkap*.—Lamp-lighter.

22. *Khut Meerkap*.—Lord of the bed-chamber.

23. *Puhuree*.—Watchmen at the time of presenting the offerings.

24. *Pooran Punda*.—Reads out of one of the poorans every forenoon near the idol.

25. *Mookhupukal*.—A person who attends with a clumsy tooth-brush and water to wash the face of the idol in the morning.

26. *Dastana*.—Warns the idol of the time for the performance of ceremonies.

27. *Pharkana*.—Watchmen of the wardrobe.

28. *Chatooa*.—A person who carries the umbrella.

29. *Tarasya*.—A person who carries an ensign in the form of a half moon.

30. *Deootiya*.—A torch-bearer.

31. *Dundu Chutree*.—A person who stands by the throne with an umbrella, at the time of a fast occurring, on the 11th and 26th of the moon, and at other festivals.

32. *Kahaliga*.—One who blows the *kahal*, a sort of trumpet.

33. *Ghuntooa*.—A person who sounds the *ghunta*, or brass bell.

34. *Ghutwaree*.—A person who prepares the sandal powder.

35. *Linka*.—Poons.

36. *Pradhan*.—Persons who give the golden rods of office to the *Purichas*.

37. *Doowaree*.—Doorkeepers (Porters).

38. *Sumunta*.—Grinder of pulse.

39. *Devi Dasse*.—Dancing girls with a band of musicians.

Besides split peas, milk, curds, fruit, vegetables, &c. &c. it is said that not less than 124,800 lbs. of rice alone are offered to this god every year. The servants of the idol are paid out of grants of temple lands. On extraordinary occasions it is affirmed that not less than twenty lacs of people assemble at this temple; and if the weather be very wet and inclement, nearly half of them perish.

* Beetle, an aromatic leaf commonly eaten by the natives with the nut catechu, viz. *terra japonica*, and prepared lime.

THE HISTORY OF RAJAH JUNJUMAH.

(Translated from the Malay, and originally communicated to the *Asiatic Journal*.)

IN the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.—Implying the assistance of God, we shall relate the history of Rajah Junjumah, who reigned over a powerful and extensive kingdom in this world.*

It happened upon a certain time that as the prophet Jesus, who is from the spirit of God,† was walking through a plain in the land of Syria, he saw a dry human skull lying in the highway in the middle of the plain, and turning it over and over, he wept with heartfelt sorrow. Then addressing himself to the Most High God, who is ever to be praised, he put up the following prayer: “O God, O Lord, O Preserver, O my Lord, whose is the greatness and whose is the glory—O my Lord, this human skull is quite dry, but wilt thou grant that it may converse with me, that thy servant may be able to make in-

quiries of it.” Now it pleased God at that time to exert his power for the accomplishment of the wishes of his chosen servant; and a voice was heard by the prophet Jesus, upon whom be peace,* saying, “O prophet Jesus, it is the command of Almighty God that you desire that skull to converse with you, you have the permission of the Most High God your Lord to make what inquiries you please of it.” The prophet Jesus then addressed the skull in the following words: “O skull, I have received the command of God to converse with you.” Upon this the skull pronounced the following confession of faith: “I know with certainty that there is no God but the God; and I know with certainty that thou Jesus art from the spirit of God:” and then said to the prophet Jesus, “Inquire my Lord whatever you please, for the word of Almighty God has come to me, commanding me to converse with you, O prophet Jesus from the spirit of God, Lord of all the hosts of this world, thou to whom belongs the power with the inclination.”‡

* “In this world.”—The Malays generally believe in the existence of beings similar to the genii and fairies, which have proceeded from the brains of most writers of romance. They likewise believe them to live in organized societies, and that a good portion of them are true *Musselmans*: and as a large proportion of their histories, or rather *stories*, are full of the wars, adventures, &c. of these imaginary beings, it is not uncommon for them, when condescending to relate matters belonging to the earth, to be particular in telling us so, lest we should suppose they were soaring into other regions. That such a precaution is sometimes necessary will be evident from the following pages.

† “Jesus from the spirit of God.”—The English of عيسى روح الله *Esa Rohullah*, which is the title generally applied to Jesus Christ by the Malays, and I presume by the *Musselmans* in general. But although the expression seems perfectly consistent with the account given by the Evangelist Luke of the birth of the Saviour, I query if any among them would subscribe to that account. The fact appears to be, that, having, like the Socinians, admitted the divine mission of Jesus Christ, they feel obliged to take shelter in ambiguity.

* “Upon whom be peace.”—This precatory ejaculation is similar to what is common among the Jews, who, when speaking of the prophet Moses, exclaim: “And may his soul rest in peace.” It is adopted by the *Musselmans* after mentioning the name of any they consider as prophets.

‡ “Lord of all the hosts, &c.”—This is attributing to Jesus Christ much more than can be expected from a *Musselman*. In pressing one of their priests upon this subject, he told me, with respect to the former part of the sentence, that I must notice that the authority of Christ is confined to this world, which, by delegation, was under the dominion of Jesus previous to the appearance of Muhammed, to which period this story relates; but towards the end of the story, the expression occurs without this limitation. But the latter part of the sentence is to me the more difficult to reconcile to any doctrine short of the real divinity of Jesus Christ. The original is not Malay but Arabic, on

The prophet Jesus then commenced his inquiries. "O skull, who (what) art thou? a Musselman or an infidel? rich or poor? liberal or covetous? of noble birth or mean extraction? a man or woman? a royal personage or a subject?" To which the skull replied: "I am a man and not a woman; a rich and not a poor man; a man of family and not of mean origin; a liberal and not a covetous man; a king and not a subject; king of Egypt and of Syria; and my name was Raja Junjunah, renowned through the whole world; and my greatness and glory were celebrated in all countries. O Jesus, prophet of God, when I was in this world, my possessions and my greatness were not to be equalled by those of any other man."

When I was desirous of a little pleasure, and for that purpose went on a hunting excursion with my subjects, soldiers, and purchased slaves, their numbers were beyond calculation. There were amongst them forty thousand men dressed in yellow, who carried the royal sword,* whose handle was gold studded with diamonds and jewels. There were forty thousand dressed in white, who had creeses with handles of precious stones and sheaths of mixed metal† set with diamonds and amethysts. There were forty thousand who wore gold cloth, and carried spears overlaid with gold

which account I cannot speak positively, but, as far as I can judge, the expression imports a capability of accomplishing whatever is desired, which cannot be less than omnipotence.

* "The Royal Sword."—The office of sword-bearer is well understood among the Malays: no petty chief walks out without having the instrument of justice carried before him. But from the above passage, by which I presume is to be understood that each of the forty thousand carried a sword of state, as well as from information received from the Malays, I conclude that the number is proportioned to the dignity of the prince.

† "Mixed metal."—This metal, called by the Malays تمبکت سواس *Tambaga suwasa* is a compound of gold and copper similar to what we call jewellers' gold.

and silver and adorned with pearls. Forty thousand dressed in green, red, and yellow velvet, with guns ornamented with gold, silver, and mixed metal exceedingly bright. There were moreover forty thousand military men, who carried state umbrellas of white, red, and various colours, with handles of gold.* Four thousand carrying drinking vessels, and they were dressed in scarlet cloth, embroidered with gold and adorned with jewels. I had likewise four thousand young girls (concubines) dressed in gold cloth, each having a fan washed with gold or silver. I had moreover in my palace women resembling cherubs, all using betel-stands and sirih boxes† of gold set with diamonds and amethysts. Of elephants, camels, and horses I had twenty thousand, whose bridles were of gold, and saddles of mixed metal set with jewels.‡ I had

* "State umbrellas, &c."—The قبة *panje*, which I have here rendered state umbrella, is rendered by Marsden, banner, standard: but as it resembles an umbrella in shape, and when the sun shines is applied to the same purpose, I presume it should not be called a banner. It is carried behind a person of rank, and when the sun shines is held over his head. The number is according to the number of persons of distinction in the retinue of the monarch.

† "Betel stands and sirih boxes."—The contents of this apparatus consist of the arca or betel-nut, called by the Malays پينغ *pinang*; the leaf of the betel-plant called by them سره *sirih*, pure lime prepared for the mouth, spices, and sometimes tobacco; these are wrapt together in a gina of moderate size, and chewed by the Malays as English tars chew tobacco. It is a universal practice amongst both sexes, and the very poorest amongst the females generally have the apparatus of silver, the nib of gold.

‡ "Whose bridles were of gold, &c."—The Malays frequently make use of bridles, the reins of which are composed chiefly of chain instead of leather, and these chains might be made of gold, but I can hardly conceive that they would like to ride on saddles made of the most valuable metal. It must refer to the ornaments.

likewise twenty thousand white camels. Of hounds I had seventy thousand, with chains of gold, silver, and mixed metal, and to each a keeper who led him by the chain. I had forty thousand Ethiopian soldiers well ~~inured~~ ^{inured} to arms. In Egypt I had forty, and in Syria the same number of cooks, all skilful in preparing rice and curry, and employed from morning till night in dressing food for the mendicants,* and the poor. O Jesus, prophet of God, this was the state of my kingdom when I was living in this world: and then all the kings who were in subjection to me paid their tribute to me regularly once a year. Besides what I have mentioned, I had forty thousand white camels for the use of those who had charge of my treasures. O Jesus, I had thousands of meals conveyed to the poor, the mendicants and the orphans, and many were the dresses I bestowed upon them, and likewise on the teachers of religion and their pupils; and many thousands of changes of raiment have I presented to my nobles. As for my person, I was so tall, so finely made, and the colour of my skin so nearly resembling burnished gold, that every one who saw me was astonished at my appearance. Nor have I, O prophet of God, been an avaricious king: I have been munificent. I have greatly improved the countries of Syria and Egypt, and administered justice with impartiality, but I have not prayed five times a day; upon festivals only have I performed my devotions."

The prophet of God then addressed the king. "O Raja Junjumah, hast thou not heard the words of the Most High God, that there are three descriptions of persons upon whom

he will cause his anger to fall.

1. Upon those who continue averse from Islamism. 2. Upon those who are never afflicted with bodily sickness; and 3. Upon those who are unwilling to instruct others, nor will part with their property for that purpose. Raja Junjumah, how long didst thou live in this world?" The king replied, "O prophet of God, I lived in this world and enjoyed my kingdom four hundred years." Jesus then inquired, "what description of punishment, Raja Junjumah, didst thou feel when near death, and what didst thou realize in the grave? relate to me every particular." The king replied, "O prophet of God, my death was occasioned by a violent disease, in which I endured most excruciating pain. When I first felt unwell, I went into Syria for the purpose of bathing: but when I had arrived and sat down, I felt my body parched with heat, and became so unwell that I hastened back to Egypt. When I had entered my palace and lain down, all my concubines collected about me, making the most anxious inquiries. My people likewise came inquiring after my health, and continued doing so, with the most anxious solicitude, during the four days I was ill. All my physicians were exceedingly anxious to administer medicine, and by various applications endeavoured to give me relief, but in vain; the disease continued to increase with such violence that no one could render me the least assistance, nor could I longer endure the pain, but screamed out from excessive anguish.

"In this condition I saw approaching me an angel of gigantic stature, who with a loud voice cried out, 'Ho! angel of death! out with the soul of this wretch, for he has not obeyed the commands of the prophet of God.' After this another angel approached me, and I saw that his head had four sides,* and was greatly

* "Mendicants."—The fakirs, or religious mendicants amongst the Malays are very numerous. They profess to do nothing but attend to religious exercises, and are generally well supported; to give them alms is considered very meritorious. For their other poor the Malays care but little.

* "His head had four sides."—Or faces; but I apprehend this must be a
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astonished to behold his immense bulk as he sat down before me with his staff, from which exceedingly fierce flames shot forth. With this staff he struck me upon the breast, by which I lost all feeling in that part. He likewise called out, "Ho! angel of death! out with the soul of this rebel and convey it to hell." He then took hold of my soul, nor did any one come to my assistance; but those who were standing by wept most bitterly to witness my death. At that period none of my property was of the least service to me, except what I had given to the mendicants, the poor, and the teachers of religion. It was that alone which mitigated my punishment; all I had eaten or drunk, or worn, proved not of the least advantage, nor did the presents I had made to the great and rich avail me in the least, but became a source of greater pain. Then, O prophet of God, the angel of death came to me with a solemn and dreadful aspect, and seated himself by my side with his staff in his hand. His wings were of gold and silver and mixed metal, shining with excessive brightness. He had four faces,† one before, one behind, one above, and one below." The prophet Jesus then said, "Rajah Junjumah, did you make any inquiries respecting this appearance of the angel of death?" To which the king replied, "Yes, prophet Jesus, I said to him, 'O angel of death, why have you four faces?' and he replied, 'O wretched creature, I make use of my upper face when I take the souls of the faithful; of my front face when I take the souls of sinners from east to west;* my back face to take the

souls of all infidels and those who will not obey the apostle of God, nor refrain from what he has forbidden; and my lower face is to take the souls of all hypocrites; and that was all in a flame.'"

The prophet Jesus then said, "What description of pain, Rajah Junjumah, did you feel in the article of death?" The King replied, "Oh, Jesus! there is no sickness in this world that can give you any idea of the pains of death. An angel came and grasped my throat, upon which I became motionless, but screamed out at the sight of him through extreme fear. The by-standers likewise were so terrified at beholding my condition, that they all ran away; nor one was left to witness my exit. Thirty angels were then commanded by the Most High God to lay hold of all my joints and limbs. One immediately seized my feet, so that I could no longer move. Thirty other angels were commanded by God to pour melted copper over my body, which created such extreme anguish, that I screamed out to the angels, 'Oh, angels! set me at liberty and take now my kingdom, my grandeur, my elephants, horses, and all the contents of my palace, with my wives, children and concubines; oh, take them all.' Upon hearing this, they struck me upon the face with such violence, that I felt it through my whole body, my brain was much affected by it. The angels then said, 'Oh, wretch! why wouldst thou not follow the commands of Almighty God? why not obey the injunctions of the prophet of God? Thou wouldst not do what God commanded thee, nor wouldst thou avoid what he forbade thee. Now, oh wretch! thou art feeling a punishment beyond endurance, and which is not yet over. Continue thou to feel the exceedingly fierce wrath of God.'"

Jesus then said, "Oh, Rajah Junjumah, when your soul was separated from the body, what description of pain did you feel?" The King re-

mistake of the writer; for I cannot learn that either of the angels is represented with more than one face, except the angel of death, whose faces and their offices are described below. But respecting this formidable being there are various accounts; some say that he has six faces instead of four.

* "Souls of sinners, from east to west."
—These must be Musselman sinners; those who have not been perfect, yet have not apostatized.

plied, "Oh, prophet of God! when the angel of death would take away my soul, he drew it out of my mouth like a piece of cloth dragged over thorns. Such, oh prophet of God! was the pain of dying. After this, ten angels came and said, 'Oh, wretch! Write down all your actions both good and bad.' To which I replied, 'How can I write them, for I have neither pen, ink, nor paper?' but they said, 'For a pen, wretch! take thy finger; for ink thy spittle, and for paper, thy shroud. So I wrote down all my actions, both good and bad, with the exception of a certain crime which I concealed. And the angels said, 'why hast thou concealed that thy wickedness? for the Almighty God is acquainted with every secret thing.' So I wrote down the whole. My soul was then conveyed to hell by the angels; after this, my body was carried to the grave by the whole congregation, who, after interring me, returned."

Jesus then said, "What description of punishment didst thou feel in the grave, Raja Junjunmah, and what of the angels Munkir and Nakir?*" What didst thou see, and what didst thou hear?" The King answered, "Oh, prophet of God! when I was laid in the grave, two black angels approached my side; their bodies were huge as the date-tree, their faces had the fierceness of tigers, and when they spake their mouths scattered fire. And they spake to me with a voice like thunder, 'Oh, wretch! who is thy Lord? who is thy prophet? who is thy priest? Towards what temple didst thou pay thine adorations, and who were thy brethren?' I then from excessive fear became incapable of saying more than, 'thou my Lord.' To which the angels replied, 'O

thou wretch! receive thou chastisement with this our staff;' upon which they struck me with the staff seven times, and the blows were beyond endurance, for I felt as if all my bones were crushed to a mummy. Even the seven heavens, and the seven regions of the earth* shook with the violence of the blows given by the angels, and shot out vivid flames; so dreadful were they, oh prophet of God! And the angels said to the earth, 'Confine this wretch, oh earth! for he has not acknowledged the most High God, nor has he obeyed the command of his apostles.'—Because thou (addressing me) hast continually shed the blood of men unjustly, receive these blows, and the more because thou hast despised the blessings of the Almighty.' Two angels then came and conveyed me to hell, the doors of which were all open. They then carried me in, where I saw a black angel, whose bulk exceeded that of the mountain of Syria. I inquired respecting him of the angels who carried me thither, and they replied, 'That is the chief of all the angels.' I then inquired, 'what is his name?' and was answered, 'Oh, wretch! that is the angel who guards the throne of the most High God.'

"After this, they delivered me to the angel who has charge of the infernal fires, and rivets on the chains of the damned, saying, 'Take this man into hell.' I then saw the dreadful place, and it appeared to be boiling; but, oh, prophet of God! this was not all, nor can I tell you a tenth part. They then cast me into it, upon which I screamed out, 'Woe is me,

* "Munkir and Nakir."—It is the office of these two angels to visit all who die after their interment, and examine them in the manner above described. If they have been good Musselmans they have no punishment, but are left to rest in peace.

* "The seven heavens, and seven regions of the earth."—The Malays have an idea that the earth has a flat and circular surface, and consists of seven different stories or regions, one below another. The six below our dwelling place are inhabited by the jin, or genii, of which Satan is the chief. The heavens they believe to be of a semi-spherical form, and to be seven in number, one inside of another, and all resting upon an immense ridge of mountains, which encircle the earth and which they call the mountains of Kaf.

what is this my fate ! who will deliver me from the pains of this hell ? I can no longer endure this punishment.' I then had a glimpse of the throne of God,* near which were four chairs, two on the right, and two on the left of the throne, respecting which I inquired of the angel, who replied, ' These seats the Almighty has bestowed as marks of his favour upon his four servants. One is for the prophet Muhammed ; one for the prophet Abraham ; one for the prophet Moses, and one for the prophet Jesus.' When he had done speaking, he again thrust me into hell,† where I saw an exceedingly thin man sitting in the fire ; and the angels publishing his crimes, and plunging him into the flames. I saw various tortures inflicted on him, and amongst them chains of fire put on various parts of his body. I therefore made inquiries of the angel respecting him, but was answered, ' Oh, wretch ! why wouldest thou not obey the commands of God, and the injunctions of his apostle ?' and he dragged me (further) into hell. I then felt as if all my bones were broken in pieces ; and my body swelled into the size of the mountain of Syria, so that a man mounted upon a flying horse‡ could not travel across my back in three days and three nights. He (the angel) then gave me a coat of serpent's-skin, and ordered me to put it on, and upon the inside of this coat

were hanging scorpions and centipedes, and every kind of poisonous insect and reptile. My bowels,, which were swollen to an immense size, were so pressed by the coat, that I felt as if squeezed to pieces. He likewise commanded to put on a coat of fire, by which my body was burned to a cinder, and I felt as if falling to pieces. Oh, prophet of God ! he gave me to eat the fruit of the tree Rukun,* which in shape resembles a pig's head ; and I ate it and burnt my mouth, upon which he gave me to drink melted copper, which he poured into my mouth (by way of cooling it). This so burned my lips, that I screamed out from being no longer able to endure the heat. After this they took me into the hell called Jehennam, and the angel Zebaniah dragged me to the top of the hill Jehennam, where is an amazing number of serpents, centipedes, and scorpions ; and so large is the hill, that there is none like it, indeed, were there one, it would crush the earth to atoms. Serpents, and scorpions, and centipedes there hung upon my body. I was moreover compelled to run with speed, upon which the sweat flowed in streams to the soles of my feet. Oh, prophet of God ! so various were the punishments I endured in hell, that it is impossible for me to relate to you the whole. It is God alone who knows. Under that hill there is a river that is very large, and makes a noise as if boiling. In this river crocodiles are very abundant, and I was carried and thrown into it, when one of the crocodiles seized and bit me, so that my body was crushed to pieces by him. Three hundred times was I plunged into that river, and beholding the various punishments which God inflicted there, I cried out, ' Woe is me ! who can deliver me from

* " I then had a glimpse of the throne of God."—They say all the wicked have a similar view from the infernal regions. It is not unlikely that the idea is taken from our Lord's parable of the rich man and Lazarus.

† " Thrust me again into hell."—They believe in seven hells, one below another ; and I should have thought he meant that he was conveyed to a lower region, had he not afterwards spoken of being taken into Jehennam, which is the uppermost. All that took place previous to his entering Jehennam must, I think, have been in the suburbs.

‡ " A flying horse."—A fabulous animal frequently spoken of by the Malay story-tellers. From the accounts we have of his speed he would leave Whitehead's horse in Brorcher's *Leonora* far behind.

* " The fruit of the tree Rukun."—This fruit is about the size of a cocoa-nut, but so deadly poisonous, that if one were to fall upon the earth, its effluvia would destroy the whole of its inhabitants.

this excessive torment? Alas! alas! there is no one who can render me the least assistance, or give me the least ease. Wretch that I am!’ Nothing, O prophet Jesus, but the alms I had given to the mendicants—the poor—the learned and their pupils, was of any assistance to me. It was that which helped me, which delivered me from the punishments of hell, from the fetters that were upon my hands and feet, and the chains which covered my body even to my shoulders; from the chain which was round my waist, and the fetters which were on my wrists. And those chains and fetters which were on my body were so large, that if all the iron in the world were collected together, it would not be equal to a single link. O Jesus, so various were my punishments, that it is not in my power to relate to my Lord a tenth part of them. I then called vehemently upon Almighty God, exclaiming, ‘O God! O Lord! O preserver! O my Lord!’ upon which I heard a voice addressing me in the following words: ‘O wretched creature, why wouldst thou not obey the commands of God? Why not follow the injunctions of the prophet of God? Is he not the being who made thee? now then, wretch, feel thou the weight of his fierce wrath. As, while in the world, thou didst transgress the commands of God without measure, this is now the recompense.’ I then saw a man in hell suspended by his feet, with his head downwards, and I inquired of the angel Zebanayah what he had been guilty of in the world; and the angel replied, ‘That man, Rajah Junjunmah, sold his goods contrary to the rules of justice laid down in the book.’ I then saw another man hanging in the same condition, and inquired of the angel respecting him, and he answered, ‘That man was in the constant habit of committing adultery, and that is his reward.’ I then saw a man attempting to rise, but in vain; as often as he raised himself a little from the ground he fell again. I inquired of

the angel respecting the sin of that man: and he replied, ‘That wretched man forsook the way of righteousness and walked in forbidden paths, and now he is not capable of enduring the punishment.’ After this, I saw a woman whose tongue was hanging out of her mouth, which was all on fire, and I inquired of the angel Zebanayah what woman it was punished in that manner; and the angel replied, ‘That woman procured an abortion, and that is her punishment.’ I then saw a man who was unable to move from the weight of the chains hung upon his body, and I inquired of the angel, ‘who is that man thus laden with chains;’ and he replied, ‘That was a rich man who would not pay the just contributions,* and that is his reward.’ I then saw a man who was bound in chains of fire, having his mouth bridled, and hanging by his feet, and I inquired of the angel, ‘what man is that punished in that manner?’ The angel replied, ‘That man rebelled against his father and mother.’ But so various were the punishments that I witnessed in hell, that it would be impossible for me to relate them to my Lord.—It is the Almighty only that is acquainted with them.

“Then came the word of God to the angel Zebanayah, saying, ‘Angel Zebanayah, release my servant, King Junjunmah, from hell, for I have pardoned his crimes;’ upon which the angel immediately conveyed me out of that dreadful place. Now therefore, O prophet of God, intercede with God on my behalf; for thou, my Lord, art the messenger of God, the chief of his servants, the Lord of all Hosts, chosen from all his servants. Present my prayer that I may return to this earth, in order to serve God, and appease his wrath, and to yield obedience to the law, even as thou dost; that thy dis-

* “The just contributions.”—Distinguished from voluntary alms, and which every one is obliged to pay for pious and charitable purposes, according to the amount of his property.

ciples, O prophet, both men and women, seeing and hearing of thine effectual intercession, may exalt thine excellencce."

Jesus then replied: "It appears that thou art blessed, and that the most High God has shewn favour to the Rajah Junjumah." Then Jesus, the prophet of God, performed the necessary ablutions, and prayed, bowing four times. After this he pronounced the blessing,* and invoked the Most High God in the following words: "O God! O Lord! O Ruler! O Preserver! O my Lord! whose majesty is inconceivably exalted, grant that the skull of thy servant, Rajah Junjumah, may live as formerly: thus let it be through thy mercy, O my Lord."^m

Now it was the will of God to shew forth the glory of his chosen servant, and he shewed favour to the skull of Rajah Junjumah, through the influence of the prophet Jesus. And the king stood upon his feet, as in former days, and immediately pronounced the confession of faith, "There is no God, but the God, and thou Jesus art from the spirit of God:" and added, "God has now manifested his omnipotence and his (gracious) inclination to all; therefore, ye inhabitants of the earth, be not

* "Pronounced the blessing;"—which is, "peace be upon you," and addressed to the invisible beings on the right and left; the person praying first turns to the right, and pronounces it upon the angels and the prophet Muhammed, and then to the left, and pronounces it upon all good Musselmans, whether men or genii.

neglectful of the mendicants, the poor, the teachers of religion and their pupils. Such (as I have related) was my condition; but the Almighty God has forgiven me because of my benevolence. It was that which preserved me from various punishments. As for the presents I made to monarchs, to the rich and to the great, they all became a source of pain. As for my kingdom, and honours, and greatness, they became chains and fetters to me, because I followed not the commands of God, and the injunctions of the prophet of God. I now grieve that I did not so, and therefore by God, by God, by God * I will not again become king in this world." All the inhabitants of Egypt and Syria made obeisance to him, saying, "May your majesty, king of the world, enjoy perfect happiness from this world to the next (during your life). From that period the king devoted himself to the service of God, in which he was engaged day and night without ceasing. Thus was Rajah Junjumah employed. It is said that he wore his cap on one side, in consequence of which all the hills and mountains in Egypt and Syria inclined themselves: and when Rajah Junjumah bowed in prayer, all the trees in the country bowed likewise, so dignified and illustrious was he when he had returned from his grave.

* The form of an oath used by the Musselmans. They frequently likewise swear by their prophet.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

The following Letter has been forwarded to us by the Honourable writer, for insertion in our Journal.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K. G., Patron and President of the African Institution, &c. &c. &c.

SIR: Knowing the influence which a Prince of England must possess, who has ever taken an active part in promoting the rights and happiness of man, I venture to address my thoughts to your Royal High-

ness on the state of Slavery in British India.

In the following observations, I shall endeavour to shew the origin of this bondage, the condition to which it has reduced a large portion of our fellow-creatures, and the policy of abolishing such an oppression in our eastern empire. I shall enter on this discussion with the more confidence, because the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have, in

several instances, declared themselves hostile to the principle of Slavery. They prohibited the commerce in slaves, either by export or import, along the shores of their extensive dominions. Their political agent, Captain Thompson, persuaded some Arab tribes, inhabiting the borders of the Persian Gulf, to stigmatize the trade as piracy. The Marquis of Hastings, their Governor General, put a stop to this traffic in Nepal, heretofore the great mart from whence the neighbouring countries had been supplied with slaves. They also interposed their powerful mediation with the Imam of Muscat for the entire abolition of the Slave Trade at Zanguebar. Hitherto men had been sold there like cattle, and they had been annually sent to India, to the Mauritius, and to Muscat, to the amount of ten thousand.

Slavery, both agricultural and domestic, is said to have prevailed in Hindoostan from time immemorial. The sources of bondage were numerous. Colebrooke states that there are seven modes of obtaining Slaves, recognized by the laws of the Hindoos: "One made captive in battle; one maintained in consideration of service; one born of a slave in the house; one sold or given away, or inherited from ancestors; and one enslaved by way of punishment." These methods were common to all ancient nations. I shall now mention some examples illustrative of the origin of slavery in India. Tippoo having subdued Coorg, caused seventy thousand of the inhabitants to be driven, like cattle, to Seringapatam. He there forced them to submit to the rite of circumcision, and sent back the labourers among them to become Slaves under his Zemindars. In most of the Hindoo places of worship there are establishments of dancing girls. They are generally purchased when infants, by the old prostitutes of the Pagodas. When the children grow up, they dispose of them as they please, so that the Bazars and Seraglios are supplied from this source. In the Hindoo Code, the Sudra tribe are considered as Slaves, the property of any person who defrays their marriage expenses, which is the ordinary way of constituting hereditary slavery. Free men of low caste, when in distress or debt, often sell their progeny, or their sisters' children, who are their heirs. In short, it appears that any man may voluntarily dispose of

Asiatic Journ.—No. 87.

his own liberty, and may sell, without their consent, the liberty of his children, and his heirs, and all their issue, from generation to generation.

As to the actual state of Slavery in Hindoostan, the domestic prevails all over India; but the *agricultural* exists, I believe, chiefly though not exclusively, on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and the adjacent provinces. Slavery may be divided into two classes,—domestic Slaves, belonging to rich men, and prostitutes; and Slaves employed in agriculture. The wealthy Mussulmans employ domestic Slaves, and these are usually converted to their faith. The men serve them as menials, the women are placed in and about their Seraglios. The Mahometans in general treat their Slaves well. This may be traced to a religious feeling; for by their law, Slaves are in some cases liable to only half the punishment adjudged to other offenders. "Moreover," says the Hadaya, "as bondage occasions the participation of only half the blessings of life, it also occasions the suffering of only half the punishment; because an offence increases in magnitude in proportion to the magnitude of the blessings under the enjoyment of which it is committed." With respect to the number of domestic slaves, all we know is, that they are to be met with in almost every town and village throughout our Indian empire.

The great Slave population consists of Hindoos, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The principal Slave districts are Arcot, Madura, Canara, Coimbatore, Tinnivelly, Trichinopoly, Malabar, Wynaud, Tanjore, and Chingleput. No just estimate can be formed of the extent of Slavery in these provinces. In Canara alone, there are said to be above 16,000 Slaves. The prices of Slaves vary in different provinces. A child may be estimated at a price varying from 10s to 40s; a woman, from £2 to £6; and a man from £3 to £20. In times of great scarcity or distress, they have been purchased for a handful of rice. The purchase, sale, or gift of a man, is usually confirmed by a title-deed, and this is binding on his descendants. The owners of Slaves are required to provide them with food and clothing, to defray their wedding expenses, and to assist them, on the births of children, and in funeral charges. The Slaves

have either a portion of ground allowed for their subsistence, or about one-eighth of the produce of the land they cultivate; or they get a small allowance of food, and one-twentieth part of the gross produce of the rice; or else they have a certain quantity of food daily. A man Slave receives about seven cubits of cloth yearly; a woman, about double that quantity. In some places they receive a larger allowance. "There are three modes," observes Buchanan, "of disposing of a Slave: First, by sale. Secondly, by mortgage; the proprietor receives a loan of money, generally two-thirds of the value of the Slave; also annually a small quantity of rice, to shew that his right in the Slave exists. He may resume the Slave on paying the money borrowed, and if he dies, the proprietor must find another. Thirdly, by letting the Slave for rent. This tenure is utterly abominable; for the person who exacts the labour, and furnishes the subsistence, is directly interested to increase the former and diminish the latter as much as possible." It is not incumbent on the Master to provide subsistence for his Slave except when employed in his business. When the proprietor does not protect and subsist his bondsman, he may seek employment elsewhere; but he is bound to return to his Master at harvest-time, and if not then wanted, he is still liable to be reclaimed at any future period. Slaves are incapable of acquiring any property of their own. "Three persons," says Menu, "a wife, a son, and a slave, are declared by law to have in general no wealth exclusively their own. The wealth which they may earn is regularly acquired for the man to whom they belong." The Master possesses power over all the property of the Slave, and may use the cattle reared by him, for agricultural purposes. He may also sell his Slave with or without his land. On the Coromandel coast, the Slaves are usually sold with the land, but the reverse is the case on the coast of Malabar. "The Hindoo law," says Colebrooke, "contemplates these two species of property as one and the same; but in this, as in other countries, it has been usual to transfer the Slaves who were *adscripti glebae*, with the land itself." The Master cannot sell his Slave to one who will carry him to a distant country, without his consent. A Slave cannot marry without his Master's per-

mission; but a husband and a wife, except in Canara, cannot be sold separately. Children may be separated from their parents, and brothers from sisters. These inhuman acts are checked, from a fear lest the husband or parent should desert, as the trouble and expense attending their recovery would exceed their value. The Slave, on the other hand, is prevented from absconding by his strong attachment to his native soil. In former times, a Master had the power of life and death over his Slave. The exercise of such authority, would not be allowed under the British Government; for the person of a Sudra is as well protected by law as that of a Raja. This principle, derived from equal laws, has operated to prevent the merchandize of Slaves, and to render them less valuable. Some of the superior subdivisions of the Sudra tribe have in modern times emancipated themselves; but in general, Slaves never obtain their freedom except when their Masters are reduced to indigence or their families become extinct.

With respect to the effects of Slavery in British India, they may be justly estimated from what has been already stated. They have been described by that religious, humane, learned, and impartial observer, Dr. Francis Buchanan. This gentleman was employed by the Marquis of Wellesley to inspect the state of our Indian Provinces. In his book, dedicated to the East-India Company, he has given a statistical account of the Slaves in those parts which he had visited. Speaking from ocular demonstration, and after patient research, he says, "When the crop is not on the ground, the Slaves are kept with the labouring cattle, in a house built at some distance from the abode of freemen; for these poor creatures are considered as too impure to be permitted to approach the house of their lord. In fact, the Slaves are very severely treated; and their diminutive stature and squalid appearance shew evidently a want of adequate nourishment. There can be no comparison between their condition and that of the Slaves in the West-India Islands, except as regards the marriage state." These assertions of Dr. Buchanan have been partially contradicted in reports made by Collectors of Revenue who preside in the Slave districts—men of worth and talent. Admitting most of the facts I have stated, they have maintained gene-

rally, that the condition of Slaves differs little from that of free labourers. Miserable then must be the condition of other productive classes in our Eastern possessions.

Having alluded to the reports of certain Collectors on the subject of Slavery in British India, I am bound in justice to them and to the Local Government, to disclose what occasioned the inquiries from which those reports resulted. The third Judge of Circuit in Malabar reported in 1819, through the Adawlut Court, the seizure of certain Slaves, being British subjects, for the payment of arrears of Revenue due from their masters to the Madras Government. The Governor in Council, consisting of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Mr. Fullarton, and Mr. Alexander, with becoming feeling and wisdom, now call upon the Board of Revenue to state, "whether the practice which actually prevails with respect to the sale of Slaves, should be permitted to continue as at present, or whether it ought to be laid under such restrictions as would render it less objectionable, or to be altogether abolished, as productive of evils for which no adequate remedy can be devised." The Board of Revenue, on the receipt of this order, direct the Collectors of Revenue to report fully on the state of Slavery in their respective districts. The Collector of South Arcot observes, that "Slavery in India is free from many objections that exist against West-India Slavery. The Slave is not sent to a foreign land." No; but, like the West-Indian Slaves, many of their ancestors came from a foreign land. "The convention," he continues, "is mutual, and the Slave enjoys his purchase-money." I shall answer this assertion in the words of the Collector of Canara: "The price," says he, "of a Slave is from twelve to twenty-six rupees; of a child, four rupees. So that for four rupees the posterity of a man may be enslaved from generation to generation. The Zilla Court has guaranteed this right by decrees, both on transfer of landed property, and in sale in execution of decrees." The Collector of Trichinopoly writes thus: "In the wet districts there are 10,000 Slaves; in the dry districts about 600 Slaves. A female Slave is here never sold; while in Malabar, men, women, and children, are sold indiscriminately. The

Slaves are athletic and tall. The abolition of Slavery here would be attended with ruinous consequences. It may be urged, that there is something degrading in a government being concerned in selling human beings like so many cattle. It would perhaps be better if it could be avoided; but so long as the land continues possessed by Brahmin Merassidars, who, by the laws of caste, are prevented from personally exercising the offices of agriculture, I see no means of cultivating the land, or collecting the revenue, without the establishment of Slaves." No! Why not, as in other parts of India, by free persons of the labouring classes? This gentleman does not seem to be aware, that (to borrow the language of Adam Smith) "the experience of all ages demonstrates that the work done by Slaves is the dearest of any; their interest being to eat as much and to labour as little as possible. Thus the planting of Sugar and Tobacco can pay for Slave cultivation, but Corn cannot." This Collector further asserts, "that the human principle of self-interest is conducive, in the present instance, to soften severity." The same may be said in all instances of bondage, or other oppression, because self-interest, rightly understood, excites to render others free and happy. "I will suppose," observes this Revenue Officer, in conclusion, "that by a Proclamation of Government the establishment is directed to be abolished. In this case, the consequence would be, either the desertion of the Slaves, or that they would remain *in statu quo*!" The answer is, that neither would occur: for the emancipated Slave would not quit the soil to which he is known to be so strongly attached, and his condition would necessarily be improved. Any arbitrary Proclamation, however, on this subject would be highly objectionable. We should follow the wise example set in Ceylon; where, by the perseverance, talent, address, and influence of an individual, the masters were persuaded to emancipate their Slaves. Sir Alexander Johnson, after ten years' exertion, succeeded in prevailing on the Special Jurymen of various castes and persuasions to entertain the subject. They called a general meeting, and declared that all children born of their Slaves, after the 12th August 1816, should be free. These children were to be educated by their

masters, and provided for till the age of fourteen. "It is our desire," say these Dutch Slave-owners, "if possible, to disencumber ourselves of that unnatural character of being proprietors of human beings." Thus Slavery, which had prevailed in Ceylon for centuries, and which was supposed to be too closely interwoven with the native institutions to admit of reform, was abolished. This noble example was followed at Malacca, at Bencoolen, at St. Helena, and in South America. May it be speedily followed in British India, in the United States of America, and in every part of the world!

The Board of Revenue having deliberated on these reports of their Collectors, reply to the Government in substance as follows: "The *Sule*, by public auction, of the Slaves of the Revenue defaulter took place without the knowledge of the Collector. On a petition being presented to him, he ordered the paddy-seed and Slaves to be restored. The order, the Board observe with great regret, was not obeyed, and the four Slaves were sold for thirty-two rupees. [About four pounds sterling!] The Collector states, that 'the sales of Slaves, both in execution of decrees for arrears of Revenue, and mutual and private contracts, is as common as the sale of land; for if the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the Slaves of it?' The Collector next proves that, in the space of five years, no less than 186 suits were instituted in the Zilla Court of South Malabar alone, on the subject of Slaves, and in execution of decrees." The Board then enumerate the *advantages* of Slavery, as set forth by the Collectors, and reason on them in a proper tone. "Where," say they, "in some instances, the Slaves may be considered as in more comfortable circumstances than any of the lower or poorer classes; where 'no want or cruelty is experienced by Slaves;' where 'the abolition of Slaves would be attended by the most serious and ruinous consequences;' where 'they seem not to shew any desire to be free;' where 'the treatment of Slaves is the same as that of other labourers, which is in general of a mild nature;' where 'the Slaves are on the whole better treated by their masters, than the common class of free-labourers;' where, finally, 'humanity on the part of the masters is encouraged by a sense of their

own interest, and a disposition to personal cruelty and ill-treatment is checked and restrained by Courts of Justice,'—it does not appear to the Board that any *immediate* interference on the part of the Government is *particularly* called for:—that any alteration in the existing state of Slavery should be made, except by degrees, and after mature deliberation. But because no *immediate* measures are *urgently* called for, it does not follow that the most useful, the most numerous classes of our subjects, should, from generation to generation, continue the hereditary bondsmen of their masters—incapable of inheriting property of their own; deprived of that stimulus to industry which possession of property ever inspires. And because they are fed, clothed, and reconciled to their present condition, it does not follow that the Government should confirm institutions, which doom those who have thus fallen into this condition, as incapable of ever again recovering their liberty, or of rising to a level with their fellow-men. Independently of those feelings among freemen, which prompt them to extend to every one under their government the blessings which freedom confers, it appears to the Board, on the mere calculating principle of self-interest and policy, to be desirable that no one should be deprived of the means of acquiring property, or of diffusing those benefits among society which proceed from an increase of capital and wealth. The Board are decidedly of opinion, that Slaves should not be sold for arrears of Revenue, and prohibitory orders to this effect will be issued. In Malabar and Canara alone, the Slaves amount to 180,000; and the Board have now under consideration certain propositions from Mr. Greeme, for their amelioration and their gradual emancipation. But whatever may be the future decision respecting those who are already Slaves, the Board think that a regulation ought to be published, to prevent the further extension of Slavery; the further purchase of free persons as Slaves should be declared invalid and illegal, and *all children hereafter born of Slaves should be declared free*. The Board further submit, whether it would not be proper to annex some penalty to the purchase of female children, for the purpose of being brought up as prostitutes. It might further be provided,

that Slaves shall have power to purchase their liberty, at the price for which it was forfeited; and, that Slaves attached to lands or estates that may escheat to Government, shall be liberated. Many of these provisions contravene those of the 1723 law: a formal enactment of them in a code will therefore be necessary."

I must here inform your Royal Highness, that the document which I have so largely quoted, was drawn up by those distinguished public servants, Mr. Hodson and Mr. Ellis. It is the result of their joint experience and wisdom; and certainly nothing could be more creditable to their hearts and understandings, or better calculated to promote the eventual abolition of Slavery. We must bear in mind, however, that British subjects are still bought and sold like the beasts of the field; that girls are deprived of their liberty, and for a few shillings disposed of to become prostitutes; and that Slavery is for ever entailed on their descendants.

Much has indeed been said on the abolition of Slavery in Hindostan, but much remains to be done: "for good thoughts towards men are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act, and that cannot be without power and place."

Humbly, therefore, I implore your Royal Highness, to exert your powerful influence with the African Institution, and the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to appeal to their judgment, and to excite their English feeling by a plain statement of facts here recorded; then to call upon them as Christians, to save our Asiatic fellow-subjects, and their offspring from endless bondage. Thus will the rising generation of a distant clime have reason gratefully to bless your memory

I have the honor to be, your Royal Highness' most humble, and most devoted Servant,

LANCESTER STANHOPE.

London, June 20th, 1822.

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, WITH REMARKS.

(Concluded from p. 151.)

The Receipts and Disbursements of the several Governments are thus exhibited for the year 1819-20, ending 30th of April:

BENGAL.—Territorial Department.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1818-19 Balance remaining	S Rs. 3,14,48,807	
1819-20 Civil Department, viz.		
Ordinary	10,47,73,160	7,65,34,300
Extraordinary	7,85,34,994	9,57,16,397
Military.....	12,80,568	8,39,444
	<u>S Rs. 21,60,46,529</u>	<u>17,30,90,081</u>

Leaving a balance of 1,29,56,148 Sicca Rupees.

Commercial Department.

1818-19 Balance remaining	S Rs. 13,38,421	
1819-20 Ordinary	1,98,44,133	1,96,05,241
Extraordinary	8,00,540	10,27,109
	<u>S Rs. 2,19,83,094</u>	<u>2,06,32,350</u>

Leaving a balance of 13,50,744 Sicca Rupees.

The amount of the surplus Receipts in the Government of Bengal is therefore as follows:

Territorial Department	S Rs. 4,29,56,448
Commercial Department.....	13,50,744
Total.....	<u>S Rs. 4,43,07,192</u>

East-India Annual Accounts.

[MARCH,

MADRAS.—Territorial Department.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1818-19 Balance remaining.....	Rs. 2,94,74,106	
1819-20 General Department, viz.		
Ordinary	4,97,22,634	4,79,78,724
Extraordinary	2,91,34,144	2,55,03,095
	<u>Rs. 10,83,31,084</u>	<u>7,34,82,719</u>

Leaving a balance of 3,48,48,365 Rupees; from which must be deducted 20,58,883 Rupees deficiency in the Commercial Department. The real balance will be then Rupees 3,27,89,482.

Commercial Department.

1818-19 Balance remaining.....	Rs. 8,50,663	
1819-20 General.....	10,72,410	36,01,753
Balance remaining, 30th April ...	—	3,80,223
	<u>19,23,073</u>	<u>39,81,956</u>
Deficiency as before stated.....	20,58,883	
	<u>Rs. 39,81,956</u>	

BOMBAY.—Territorial Department

1818-19 Balance remaining.....	Rs. 1,18,22,556	
1819-20 Ordinary	1,35,03,611	1,63,16,030
Extraordinary.....	2,63,79,308	2,06,98,747
	<u>Rs. 5,17,05,475</u>	<u>3,70,14,777</u>

Leaving a balance of 1,46,90,698 Rupees

Commercial Department.

1818-19 Balance remaining.....	Rs. 1,10,712	
1819-20 Ordinary	17,56,154	1,91,855
Extraordinary	—	16,21,855
	<u>Rs. 18,66,866</u>	<u>18,13,710</u>

Leaving a balance of 53,156 Rupees. The total balance therefore is

Territorial Department.....	Rs. 1,46,90,698
Commercial Department	53,156
	<u>Rs. 1,47,44,154</u>

BENCOLEN.

1818-19 Balance remaining	Rs. 6,13,928
1819-20 Resource and Extraordinary Receipts.....	16,01,853
	<u>22,15,781</u>
Disbursements.....	19,96,896
Balance left, Rs.	<u>2,18,885</u>

PRINCIPAL ISLAND.

1818-19 Balance remaining	Dollars 150,200	
1819-20 Ordinary	199,754	316,253
Extraordinary	422,588	108,855
On account of other Residencies	9,238	219,697
	<u>781,780</u>	<u>644,805</u>

Balance remaining in the Treasury, 106,945 Dollars

1888.]

East-India Annual Accounts.

The balance of quick stock, exhibiting a state of the Company's affairs in respect to assets and debts, at the conclusion of the year 1819-20, may be thus shewn :

	Bengal.	Madras	Bombay.	P.W. Island.	Fort Marl.
Territorial assets	£ 9,594,040	7,218,520	2,465,120	108,814	119,808
do debts	35,879,725	3,871,460	913,372	28,524	18,254
Commercial assets ...	2,111,548	467,581	258,151	21,844	133,487
do debts ...	62,485	—	3,378	—	2,963
Assets, Total	11,705,588	7,686,104	2,723,271	130,658	253,295
Debts, Total	35,912,210	3,871,460	916,750	28,524	21,217
Excess of Debts	21,256,622	—	—	—	—
of Assets	—	3,814,644	1,806,521	102,134	232,078
Grand Total.	Assets, £22,113,716	Debts, 40,780,161			

£18,241,445 Net Excess of Debts in India.

But by the succeeding account, (No. 15) in the Parliamentary Return, the total debt in India appears, by a different mode of representation, to be £39,859,918, the annual interest on which, varying from the rate of five to those of six, eight, and ten per cent., amounts to £1,722,530.

The annual charges defrayed by the East India Company for the management of their trade and commerce in India and China, for three years, ending 1820-21, (the latter per estimate), appear to be as follow.

	1817 18.	1818 19.	1819 20.	1820 21.
Bengal	£15,550	130,827	147,678	141,167
Madras	90,006	76,576*	78,552	75,543
Bombay	33,108	31,127	47,167	51,665
Bencoolen	2,752	2,683	1,599	2,449
Prince of Wales Island ...	334	118	901	1,419
Canton	43,127	43,669	58,273	58,950
Total £	121,583	288,598	332,170	333,493

The amount received for sales of Import Goods in India for the same period, is as follows :

	1817 18.	1818 19.	1819 20.	1820 21.
Bengal	£260,854	360,888	349,557	323,766
Madras	126,156	105,370	63,413	99,129
Bombay	187,270	233,253	192,579	218,812
Bencoolen	22,111	17,640	14,876	16,228
Prince of Wales Island ...	9,315	10,791	3,493	1,500
Total. £	605,706	727,915	622,918	659,735

The following is the account of the prime cost of all cargoes purchased in India, and shipped for Europe by the Company, for three years

	1817 18.	1818 19.	1819 20.
Bengal	£1,077,016	750,911	1,084,887
Madras	392,619	321,972	281,631
Bombay	61,297	94,033	111,302
Fort Marlborough ...	19,771	—	—
Total £	1,553,733	1,166,946	1,477,820

The foregoing sums have been converted into sterling money, at the accustomed rates, namely, 2s. the current rupee; 2s. 3d. the Bombay rupee; 8s. the pagoda; 5s. the dollar; and 6s. 8d. the China tale.

We have not space to make any remarks upon this part of the account; nor is there much occasion for any, except those which actually occur upon contemplating so vast a theatre of commercial speculation as these details display to us.

* This sum is by mistake printed, in the Parliamentary paper, 78,870, but as the equivalent of 109 180 rupees at 8 annas each should be so recorded, above.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Prospectus.

It has often been a subject of surprise, that a Society for the advancement of Oriental Literary Knowledge, upon the principle of that which has existed so long, and with such distinguished success, in Bengal, should not have been established in London, by the numerous and respectable persons who have returned from India. It were impossible to conceive a more congenial and satisfactory employment of their leisure, than in fostering and promoting those interests, to the support of which the early part of their lives had been dedicated.

Oriental literature constituted at one time a research of peculiar attraction, and was engaged in with an ardour, correspondent to the interest felt in investigating the attainments of an ancient and civilized people, newly connected with Great Britain. The result may not fully have answered the expectations entertained, but the field still presents some important and interesting objects of inquiry, deserving the attention of the philosopher and the antiquary. There is much reason to hope, that at no distant period, this labour may be shared by intelligent natives of the East, incited to follow up researches into their own history, literature, and antiquities.

The literature of the Chinese, in particular, is yet, with few exceptions, untrodden ground in Great Britain. A very small portion has been brought in any shape before the public. Detailed translations of works of local interest may not be desirable; but a Society established for the promotion of Oriental knowledge, may afford encouragement to the researches of those, who are now pursuing this difficult study, by aid of the valuable dictionaries published under the munificent patronage of the East-India Company; and its transactions may become the receptacle for communications of great interest, respecting the existing state of arts and literature in China, and the countries connected with, and adopting the language of, that extensive and least known part of Asia.

The extended intercourse and connexion, which, of late years, have taken place generally between the natives of Europe and Asia, and the growing intimacy between that country and England, have occasioned the development of new subjects of interest, which possess a strong claim to the consideration, not only of the British

community, but of all the nations of the western hemisphere, and may be expected to lead to results reciprocally beneficial.

It is obvious, that the advantage of this intercourse may be rendered essentially conducive to the interests of science and literature, by an association of intelligent persons; who, combining local experience with comprehensive knowledge, may lead the public mind to a just appreciation of the solid advantages to be derived from the connexion, and facilitate the advancement of Oriental literature, the diffusion of general knowledge, and the interchange of every thing that may contribute to the welfare and happiness of mankind.

It were superfluous to speak of the improved arts which Asia may derive from her intercourse with Europe; but, as an example of the benefits that may be expected from a more extensive acquaintance with the practical arts of Asia, it may be instanced, that an agricultural drilling machine has been in immemorial use in many provinces of India, although an instrument of the same name is of modern invention in Europe.

Many eminent establishments already exist: associations of scientific persons for the promotion of natural knowledge, and a distinguished Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, at home and abroad. It is not intended to interfere with the views and proceedings of these, or of associations for promoting Education in the East. The purpose is, to found a Society upon an enlarged basis, that may embrace the views, and be adapted to the pursuits, of all persons whom it may be desirable to associate, whether their tastes should lead them into historical and antiquarian research—to a study of existing art, institutions, and manners—to the diffusion of European acquirements—or to the improvement of an acquaintance with the resources of those distant countries, of which it might be desirable to avail ourselves.

Upon this principle, it has been resolved that a Society be instituted, for the encouragement of literature, science, and arts, in connexion with India, and other countries eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to be denominated the "Asiatic Society of London;" that the gentlemen whose names have been subscribed shall be considered original Members; and a general Meeting of the Society shall be held on Saturday, the 15th March, for the election of Officers, and the nomination of a Committee to frame regulations;

that the Members be classed Resident, Non-Resident, and Honorary; that, previous to the general Meeting, gentlemen proposed by three original Members be admitted without ballot; and that all candidates, subsequently proposed, must be balloted in. In the recommendation of no less than three Members, of whom one, at least, can certify from personal knowledge; that each Resident Member shall contribute the sum of two guineas a year, or pay a composition of twenty-four guineas in lieu of annual payments; that each Non-Resident Member be admitted, on paying a composition of ten guineas; that foreigners, European or Asiatic, may be elected by ballot Honorary Members, admitted to the meetings of the Society when in England, and invited to correspond with it when abroad. That the countries to which the researches of this Society will extend, are generally those which are situated eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and especially such as are comprehended under British dominion.

That honorary medals be proffered by the Society for communications of useful information, or important discoveries, connected with the objects which it is within the province of the Society to promote. Voluntary donations towards defraying the expense of rewards to be offered for useful inventions, and discoveries applicable to Indian objects, will constitute a separate fund.

It is proposed to publish the transactions of the Society from time to time; and it is hoped, that the volumes of the Society may become the means of preserving much valuable information, which, from the want of a suitable channel of publication, is now exposed to neglect and loss.

London, 16th January 1823.

Original Members.

Sir Geo. Thos. Staunton, Bart., Portland-place.

Sir Edward Hyde East, Stratford-place.

Sir Alex. Johnston, Cumberland-place.

Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Bromley, Kent.

Sir John Malcolm, Manchester-street.

Henry Thos. Colebrooke, Esq., Argyle-street.

William Henry Trant, Esq., Regent's Park.

Andrew Macklew, Esq., Albany.

Samuel Tolfrey, Esq., Hans-place, Sloane-street.

Neil Benj. Edmonstone, Esq., Portland-place.

Colonel Mark Wilks, Langham-place.

Alex. Hamilton, Esq., Albany.

Henry St. George Tucker, Upper Portland-place.

Edward Strachey, Esq., Fitzroy-square.

Colonel Merrick Shawe, Cork-street.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 87.

Samuel Skinner, Esq., Portland-place.
Major Wm. M. G. Colebrooke, Argyle-street.

Captain H. Kater, Union-place, Regent's Park.

Thos. Cockburn, Esq., Manchester-buildings.

Colonel C. J. Doyle, Upper Brooke-street.
Colonel Francis Doyle, Montague-square.

Wm. Marsden, Esq., Hinde-street.

Walter Hamilton, Esq., Albany.

Charles Wilkins, Esq., Baker-street.

John Francis Davis, Esq., Hinde-street.

John F. Elphinstone, Esq., Beaumont-street.

Geo. Henry Noehden, LL.D., George-street, Portman-square.

CALCUTTA ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, on Thursday the 29th of August, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings in the chair.

At this meeting R. Jenkins, Esq. was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. Lyd presented the jaw-bone of a whale, and some large barnacles taken from the bottom of a ship.

The curious gold coins, with inscriptions, lately discovered at Beghmy, near Guduck, in Durwar, were laid before the Meeting.

Mr. Duvaucel presented to the library Mons. Cuvier's work, entitled *Règne Animal*, in the name of the author.

The three first numbers of a Dictionary, English and Bengalee, by Rani Cumul Sain and Felix Carey, were presented by the former. A pamphlet, entitled *Observation on Panperism*, was also presented by Major J. S. Herriot, the author.

A letter was read from Mr. Aikin, Secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. Adelpbi, London, presenting the 27th and 30th volumes of their Transactions.

Another letter was read from the Curators of the library of the University of Leyden, presenting to the Society specimens of a catalogue of Oriental manuscripts in the Leyden Academy.

Mr. Gibbons presented the first part of a catalogue of the books in the library of the Society, prepared by himself, for which he received the thanks of the Meeting.

The Secretary read an account of a tour made to lay down the course and levels of the River Sutlej, within the limits of the British authority, by Lieut. J. D. Herbert, in 1819.

The bed of the river Sutlej, in the upper part of its course, which lies entirely within the snowy range, forms the Purgunah of Kemmou in Bisadur. This tract is contiguous to the empire of China in one quarter, and in another to the con-

tidually increasing territories of the Sikh Chieftain. From the jealousy of the officers on the frontier, the survey terminated at the limit of our authority, for at Shipkee, the first village of Chinese Tartary, Lieut. Herbert was compelled to retrace his steps. The journey commenced at Kotgurh, a small post on the Sutlej. The route was at first south, crossing the Nagkunda ridge, elevated 9,800 feet. From Chepel, in Joobul, the direction of the route changed to N.N.E., passing over a high ridge into the valley of the Pabur. Thence the ascent to, and along the Chang Sheet ridge continued for about twelve miles, and attained a height of 13,000 feet. Forest was observed to cease about 11,000 feet, at which elevation Lieut. Herbert found the juniper, and black and red currant. In Kennour, the villages were found to be not very numerous. Kanum and Soongnam are said to be two of the largest, and contain about a hundred families each. The houses are built of hewn stone, with occasional layers of the Deodar pine. The roofs in the lower part of Kennour are sloping, and formed of shingles; but in the upper part, where violent winds prevail, they are flat, and covered with earth. The Neoza pine, the seeds of which are excellent, and form a valuable article of export, is not to be found beyond the limits of this tract. The turnip attains great perfection in Kennour, and also the apple. The people of Kennour are tall and rather handsome, with expressive countenances; but not so fair as might be expected in so cold a climate. Their language is essentially different from that of all the Tartars, and has even no affinity to the southern mountain dialects. The principal part of them are Hindoos; and Brahmins are their officiating priests; but in some of the villages Buddhism, or the religion of Thibet, obtains. Lieut. Herbert never met with a mountaineer, Hindoo, or Tartar, who had heard the term Thibet. The inhabitants are best known by the name of Bhootia.

At Shipkee, the width of the Sutlej is sixty seven feet, and its depth about six, the elevation 2,107 feet. The bed is a good deal obstructed by rocks below Shipkee, and a little above Debling there is a small fall. At Wongtoo the width is 100 feet. The fall from Pooaree to Wongtoo is 1,337 feet, or fifty-one per mile. Thence to Kotgurh it is fifty nine feet per mile, and to Soonee twenty feet per mile.

A memorandum of the geology of Bundelkund and Jubulpore, by Dr. Adam, was also read by the Secretary. The observations it contains were originally intended to accompany a series of geological specimens, now in the Museum of the Society, for the purpose of illus-

trating their localities, or their geognostic and geographical situations. These specimens comprize all the rocks met with between the Jumna and the Nerbudda, by the route of Banda, Lohargong, Bellary, and Jubulpore, commencing with the hills in Bundelkund. ^{There are} among mines at Punnah are said to be narrow pits, four or five feet deep, according to the distance of the subjacent rock from the surface, and dug out of a ferruginous, gravelly soil, of a dark brown, or blackish colour, like hepatic Cinnabar. When Dr. Adam arrived at the ground, where the mining was carried on, two men were engaged in searching for the precious mineral. The soil, as it is brought from the neighbouring pit, is thrown into a square excavation in the ground about two or three feet deep, the sides of which have been well beaten to prevent the gravel from adhering to them. A quantity of water being added, a man steps into the place with a small hoe, and mixes the whole together, using his hands also for that purpose, and throwing away all the larger pebbles. This operation being continued for some time, the water is thrown out by means of a small wicker basket, and carries with it the sands, leaving the gravel behind. After repeated applications and discharges of water, the gravel is removed into another small basin, of a circular figure, when it receives the last washing. From thence it is conveyed to a large floor on the surface of the ground, made of hardened earth, and there left to dry. The concluding operation consists in a minute examination of this dry gravel by a person acquainted with the external characters of the jewel in a rough state. From the inquiries that were made, diamond-mining at Punnah does not appear to be a profitable pursuit. A fourth part of the produce is paid to the Rajah of the district. Dr. Adam thinks that the bottom of the sandstone hills in Bundelkund are admirably fitted for the culture of the vine, and should this ever be attempted on a large scale in India, perhaps no better situation could be found for the purpose.

The Secretary then read a brief sketch of the Zingari, or Gypsy tribe, by Major John Staples Harriot, of the 2d Regt. of Native Infantry, to which is added a vocabulary of the Gypsy dialect, compared with the Hindee, Persian, and Sanscrit languages. This sketch was written during a residence in North Hampshire, in the years 1819 and 1820, there being a race of vagrants of the gypsy class in the neighbourhood of Overton, where the author resided. This wandering tribe appears to have been first noticed in Europe about the year 1400, or soon after. In Persia a similar fraternity bears the appellation of Kaulee.

whence it is supposed they come from Kaubul. In India the same race bears the name of Nuth. In the province of Khorasun the Gypseys are said to be numerous, and are called Karashmar. Major Harriot, in returning to India through Persia, met with the poet laureate, Futtel-Ali Khan, of Tehran, who told him that according to the best information he could collect, four thousand of the Loolce class were brought into Persia fourteen hundred years ago, by Bairam Ghor, as musicians, from Kaubul, and thence they were subsequently scattered over Iran, Syria, and Egypt. They are said to be called in the province of Azerbaijan both Loolce and Kaultee, indiscriminately. The Nuth in India, the Kaulce in Persia, and the Gypsey in Europe, lead the same lazy and wandering life; they practise the same feats of dexterity, music, and palmistry. In Beloochistan, a province bordering upon the Indus, there is a similar tribe called Loolce, which may be a corruption of Loolce. But the most probable deriva-

tion is from their usual profession lohari, blacksmiths or tinkers. They are notorious for kidnapping and pilfering, and keep bears and monkeys. With regard to this singular tribe, says Major Harriot, whether in England, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Bohemia, Turkey, Persia, Syria, or Egypt, we may, through language alone, still trace, with general accuracy, their oriental feature and descent, although every memorial or vestige of tradition respecting their history be lost.

There appear to be three castes of the gypsey tribe at Baroda in Guzerat: the Kolati, Kanjara, and Nuth, none of whom know the original country of their ancestors. All three dance on ropes, &c. A few of the Kanjaras are fortune-tellers and astrologers, and all the three are supposed to understand, or rather to be imbued with, jadoo, the mylailm, without which it is supposed they could not perform their feats of activity. Every detachment of each caste has a head or chief, and they settle their disputes by punchayet.—*Cal. John Bull*, Sept. 6.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Lately published in Bombay, a true and circumstantial narrative of the shipwreck of the late free-trader *Blenden Hall*, Captain Alexander Greig, on the island Inaccessible; together with a general and faithful account of the hardships and privations of the survivors, during a residence of four months on that desolate and barren island, and two on the island of *Tristan De Acunha*; by a passenger.

Five Letters on the Customs, addressed to Sir Charles Long, which originally appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, have recently been published with notes, by the author, Mr. Thornton, late of the East-India Department, Custom-House, London, 1823.

State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822; being an authentic description of the Public Establishments, the Government, Civil and Municipal; the manners of the Inhabitants; and the actual con-

dition of the Settlers. Edited by H. T. Colebrooke Esq.

Notes during a Visit to Mount Sinai, by Sir Frederick Henniker, Bart.

Journal of a Tour from Astrachan to Karass, containing remarks on the general appearance of the country, manners of the Inhabitants, &c.; with the substance of many conversations with Effendis, Mollas, and other Mahomedans, on the questions at issue between them and Christians. By the Rev. William Glenn, Missionary, Astrachan. 4to.

A Journey to two of the Oases of Upper Egypt. By Sir Archibald Edmonstone. 8vo.

In the press. Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia, with a map and views.

In the press. Travels by the late John Lewis Burckhardt; vol. iii., in the Hedjaz, with plates, &c.

College Examinations.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DISPUTATION, AUGUST 23, 1822.

On Friday the 23d instant, being the day appointed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings for receiving the Officers and Students of the College of Fort William, in order to solemnize the occasion of the late Annual

Examination and distribute the Honorary Rewards then adjudged, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Government House, where the

Honourable John Adam, the Honourable John Fendall, and the Honourable W. B. Bayley, Members of the Supreme Council; and several of the principal Ladies and Civil and Military Officers of the Settlement, with many respectable natives were assembled.

Soon after 10 o'clock the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the officers of his Excellency's suite, entered the Hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, a Declaration in the Arabic language was delivered by Lieutenant Ouseley on the following subject:—

“The distinguished generosity and hospitality of the Arabs.”

When the Declaration was concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the Most Noble the Visitor the several Students of the College, who were entitled to receive medals of merit or other honorary rewards adjudged to them at the Public Examination held in June, and read the Certificates granted by the Council of the College to each Student about to leave the College.

The Visitor presented to Lieutenant Ouseley, entitled to receive a Degree of Honour, the usual Diploma, inscribed on vellum, expressing at the same time the satisfaction which he felt at conferring it.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several Students were also distributed to them respectively, after which His Excellency the Visitor delivered the following discourse:—

“Gentlemen of the Council of Fort William.

“The Report of the Chairman of the College during the past year has been before me, and I have considered it with feeling of interest corresponding to the professions of personal solicitude for the reputation and well-being of the Settlement, which I have repeatedly delivered from this chair.

“Although the result of the examinations held in the course of the year may not challenge comparison, in instances of transcendent genius or variety of acquirement with the brilliant epochs which it has been my frequent and pleasing task to commemorate; yet I have been gratified to remark unquestionable indication of general assiduity, as well as a display of respectable and useful attainment, creditable at once to the discipline and to the powers of the institution.

“Opposed, indeed, and irreconcilable at first view to this declaration, stands the fact, that no civil student, on the present occasion, has attained that eminence in the scale of proficiency which would entitle him to the honour of holding a disputation. The circumstance is unprecedented, I believe, in the collegiate annals; but, since

this peculiarity originates in a sufficient cause, and is susceptible of satisfactory explanation, we may claim merit from the exception for former anniversaries, while we exonerate the present from discredit. Under a recent provision of the statutes, students are now permitted to leave the College at any time when they shall be pronounced qualified for the duties of a public office, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages. The operation of this indulgence has been to remove from the institution, at intermediate periods of the academical year, those students, the strides of whose superior genius had early borne them to the goal of competency, and to deprive the present season and solemnity of those higher honours, with which the maturer harvest of protracted culture would have infallibly graced them. To the posts, which they have vacated, succeed others whose industry, essentially meritorious, enrolls them in the first ranks; but who, from a limited course of study, cannot well be expected to achieve that higher rate of proficiency, to which alone the distinction of holding a disputation is accorded. To compensate this loss of literary honours, the rule has been productive of an accelerated supply of efficient and practically accomplished functionaries: and to that primary object must all other considerations yield, as long as the present difficulty exists of meeting the growing demands of the public service.

“The qualified list of the present year exhibits no unfavourable specimen of the productive powers of the College. It is not my intention, however, to enter into any detailed comparison of the present and former periods. It will be sufficient, in this place, to state succinctly, that since the last annual examination, twelve civil and five military proficient students have been liberated from the Institution. To this list severe indisposition, and consequent absence from the Presidency, has alone prevented the addition of the name and the accession of the merits of Mr. Deedes, whose acquirements prior to his departure would, I am informed, have ensured his early competency for employment.

“The civil students who, at the late Examination, have been reported qualified for the Public Service, by their proficiency in two of the prescribed languages, are Messrs. Irwin, Fraser, Conolly, and Lamb.

“Mr. Irwin, who occupies the first place on the list, was admitted into the College in October 1821. Medals of merit have been awarded him for rapid and considerable progress in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages; and the distinctions of excellence undoubtedly awaited him, could he have longer availed himself of the benefits of the Institution.

"Mr. Fraser, who holds the first place in the Hindoostanee, and the third in the Persian class, entered the College at the same time with Mr. Irwin, and has obtained similar honorary rewards. He is mentioned as having brought with him from the sister Institution at Haileybury an element of knowledge of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, and he is reported to have acquitted himself at the oral Examination with as much success as almost any Student the Persian Professor ever heard examined."

"The medals of merit which have been assigned to Mr. Conolly, for rapid progress in Persian and Hindoostanee, are satisfactory evidences of the vigorous application of talent with which that Gentleman has cultivated those languages."

Mr. Elliott, who was recommended by illness. He was, however, reported qualified in the Persian language in March last, and was ranked at the late annual examination first in Bengalee. It happens, indeed, that in that class he stands alone; but, the testimony borne by the Professor to his extraordinary diligence and regular attendance at lecture, entitles him to the conclusion, that had there been competitors on the list, emulation would have stimulated him to still greater effort, and placed him where he stands with honours of a higher order.

"Messrs. Schach, Dorin, Smith, Cartwright, Shaw, Mangles, Keenway, and Elliott; were declared qualified for the public service at the half-yearly examination of December 1821, and at other periods within the past academical year."

"Mr. Schach entered the College in May 1821, and in the December following, held the first place in the Persian as well as in the Bengalee class, having not only acquired a sound, critical, and highly respectable knowledge of the former language, but having achieved a progress in the Bengalee, which, whether with reference to the extent or the celerity of its acquisition, is considered by the Professor to have been rarely surpassed by the most successful Students, and as ranking him among 'the highest ornaments of the College of Fort William.' Mr. Schach has obtained medals of merit in the Persian and Bengalee languages; and entered on the duties of the Public Service in March last."

"Mr. Dorin, although only admitted into the College in October 1821, entitled himself to medals of merit, and to emancipation from the Institution, by a competent proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. He is reported to have acquired a considerable knowledge of the principles and idiom of both those languages at the College of Hertford, and by subsequent assiduous application here to have placed himself quite on a par with Mr. Schach in Persian, except, perhaps,

in the critical accuracy, which a study of the elements of Arabic grammar can alone bestow."

"Mr. Smith entered the College with Mr. Dorin: he ranks immediately below him on the roll: His acquirements are of a similar stamp, and their merit equally enhanced by the rapidity of their attainment. A medal of merit was awarded to Mr. William Smith in the Persian language."

"Mr. Cartwright was reported qualified for the Public Service, by the requisite proficiency in two languages, in the month of December; and Messrs. Shaw and Mangles, in September 1821."

"Mr. Elliott, though labouring under the disadvantages of severe indisposition, succeeded in qualifying himself for the initiatory and subordinate duties of his profession, with a rapidity highly creditable to his talents and powers of application."

"Mr. Keenway was admitted into the College in February 1821, and in the month of August following had reached a proficiency which entitled him to enter on the duties of public office. His progress in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages was considerable, and his collegiate course was alike honourable to the Student and to the Gentleman. It is painful to reflect that a premature fate has terminated a career, whose dawn shone with so fair a promise."

"Lieutenant Ouseley, the only military Student at present attached to the Institution, was admitted to its benefits in December 1820. He is distinguished by 'extraordinary proficiency' in the Arabic language, for which a degree of honour has been conferred on him, and to 'high proficiency' in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, which has entitled him to the pecuniary rewards assignable under a lately enacted chapter of statutes; this meritorious officer has been enabled, by his assiduity and capacity, to add a respectable knowledge of the Brj Bhabh dialect. Attainments so multifarious and success so signal, must award to Lieutenant Ouseley a proud and conspicuous place on the roll of the worthies of this Institution."

"Lieutenants Gordon, Pemberton, and Wilcox, and Ensign Bracken, were also admitted into the College in the year 1820."

"Lieutenants Gordon and Pemberton quitted the College after the half-yearly Examination in December 1821, with certificates of high proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages."

"Lieutenant Wilcox and Ensign Bracken left the Institution, the former in September, and the latter in December 1821. Lieutenant Wilcox's progress in

in Persian and Hindoostanee was highly creditable.

"Since I had last the pleasure of addressing you from this chair, the statute relating to prizes, which had been partially rescinded, has been revived; and its provisions embodied in a modified shape in the sixth chapter of statutes, which was duly promulgated to you on the 28th of May last, and which it appears unnecessary, therefore, to recapitulate in this place.

"I have already, in enumerating Lieut. Ouseley's diversified and extensive acquirements, taken occasion to observe that that Officer had, by high proficiency in two languages, and extraordinary attainment in a third, established his title to the honorary and pecuniary rewards which are promised to such merit by the first and second sections of the chapter to which I have just adverted.

"For the superior distinctions which the encouraging liberality of the Government has held forth, in the fourth section, to every civil servant below the rank of a Senior Merchant, for such enlarged and critical acquaintance with the Arabic and Sanskrit languages as shall enable him to read and explain the books of Moohummudan and Hindoo laws; for these distinctions a successful candidate has recently presented himself, and enrolled a name already honourably familiar in the annals, and associated with the best eras and efforts of the Institution. Mr. William Macnaghten has shown in his bright example, that even amidst the engrossing duties of public station, industry can command the leisure, and genius confer the power to explore the highest regions of Oriental literature, and to unravel the intricacies of Oriental law. The Committee of Examination appointed to report on that Gentleman's proficiency in the study of the Moohummudan and Hindoo law, have expressed a very high opinion of his attainments, and have pronounced him eminently qualified to consult in the original any work on the subject. It is true, indeed, that his labours have been prosecuted beyond the walls of this Institution; but within them was the foundation laid on which Mr. Macnaghten has reared so noble a superstructure. The parent source, therefore, of his knowledge and of his success may justly assert its pride in his matured eminence.

"I have observed with real satisfaction, the very favourable terms in which the general attendance of the Students at the Lectures has been reported to me. The fact is not simply creditable to the young men themselves, but it argues in the Instructors an anxiety and tact for rendering their Lectures attractive, which speak highly respecting the zeal and judgment of those Gentlemen.

"I have to congratulate the College on

the recent return of its distinguished Professor, Mr. Matthew Lumsden, on his resumption of those duties which he has so long and so ably discharged, and on his re-appearance on the scene of those philological labours, which with his own have so largely contributed to exalt the literary reputation of this Institution.

"It has ever been on this solemnity, most gratifying duty to me, to bear testimony to the intelligence and watchful zeal which have uniformly characterized the administration of the interests committed to the superintendence of the Members of the College Council. I have again to request the Gentlemen who compose that body, as well as their Secretary and the Examiners, to accept my best acknowledgments, not tendered in tame accordance with unmeaning form, but in a spirit of sincerity proportioned to the conspicuous merit of those services which have called them forth.

"Among the literary productions of the present year, I have to notice a Bengalee version of Todd's revised and enlarged edition of Dr Johnson's Dictionary. Two numbers of the work have already been transmitted to me by its associated authors, Baboo Ram Comul Sen and Mr. Felix Carey. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the obvious utility of this laborious undertaking; but, I trust this additional facilitation to the acquirement of the Bengalee language may induce more Students to embark in the task of mastering that dialect. I have of late observed it to be comparatively neglected. Unquestionably, Hindoostanee is the language of most extensive utility; yet, when we reflect how vast a proportion of our native subjects speak Bengalee alone, a knowledge of that tongue ought to be an anxious object for those who are likely to be employed in these nearer provinces.

"As this is probably the last occasion I shall have for addressing the Members of the College, I must indulge a concluding observation on the nature and effects of the Institution. To those who have doubted its utility (singular as it may seem, I have heard there are some), I will not urge the theoretical remark, that if an individual be prone to sloth or dissipation, he must be more likely to give way to idleness when there are no facilities to industry, or peril of public exposure; but I will rest the argument upon the rapid succession of young men, who, after rigid and impartial examination, have been declared competent to the service of the State by their acquirements in the necessary languages. Not to dry official tasks alone. We have a proud consciousness that our functionaries have the capacity, not merely of discharging adequately their engagements to their employers, but that they possess also the means of rendering incalculable ser-

vices to the native inhabitants by readily communicating explanation, instruction, or advice. The ability, however, to do this would be of little value were the disposition wanting. It has not been wanting. W.'s exultation I have learned from all quarters the kind, the humane, the fostering spirit manifested towards the natives by the young men whom the College has sent forth to public trusts. What a triumph it would be to my heart, could I venture to suppose that my inculcations had any share in exciting this generous tone. I have endeavoured to infuse the sentiment: but I am too sensible that a more potent instigation has produced the conduct. General information is now so widely spread among our countrymen, that there are few who, even in their very early days, cannot discriminate what constitutes real glory from the pageantry of factitious and transient elevation. They feel that dignity consists not in a demeanor which exacts a sullen stupid submission from the multitude, but in a courtesy which banishes apprehension, yet exercises sway because it plights protection. They comprehend that to inspire confidence is to assert pre-eminence, because he who dispels alarm from another is the superior. They know that the observance and enforcement of equity is imposed on them, not by their oath of office alone, but by the eternal obligation which the Almighty has attached to power, in rendering man responsible for its due application. In short, they condense the notions of duty, of justice, of magnanimity, and of laudable pride, into the image of home. They ask themselves what is becoming our country, so decorated with trophies, so rich in science, so ennobled by liberty, towards a dependant, unenlightened population. The answer will be unvarying. To use the words of a poet, 'As if an angel spoke I hear the selenitic sound.' It is an angel's voice within us when conscience breathes a sublime dictate to our souls. In the case before us, she prescribes the extension of gentle, cheering, parental encouragement to the millions whom Providence has arrayed beneath our rule. Wonderful and unexampled rule! Let it never be forgotten how that supremacy has been constructed. Benefit to the governed has been the simple but efficacious cement of our power. As long as the comforts and the gratitude of the Indian people shall testify to the power of the British, so long may heaven uphold the domination of Britain here. No longer!"

To C. Laughton, Esq., Actg. Chief Sec.
to Govt.

Sir. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, conveying the orders of Govern-

ment, that we should form a Committee of Examination for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting on the proficiency acquired by Mr. Macnaghten in the study of Moohummudan law.

Mr. Macnaghten was accordingly examined by us, on Tuesday last the 11th instant, in presence of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, whose report (with a translation) herewith enclosed. The following exercises were performed by Mr. Macnaghten.

No. 1. An extract from the book of agency, stating the cases in which an Agent may be legally appointed, and distinguishing the various doctrines held on that subject.—Hidaya.

No. 2. Of gifts; the circumstances necessary to establish their validity, and entitle the donee to take possession of them.—Hidaya.

No. 3. Of the right of preemption; the cases to which it is applicable, and the reasons for which it is granted by law.—Hidaya.

No. 4. On evidence and the purgation of witnesses, &c.—Shurhe Vikaya.

No. 5. On claims; the evidence by which they are established, and the suspicion of connivance in certain cases.—Shurhe Vikaya.

No. 6. An English exercise to be translated into Arabic.—Hamilton's Hidaya.

The exercises, No. 1, 2, 3, were read without hesitation, and translated with great facility and accuracy, such as fully entitled Mr. Macnaghten in our judgment to the very high and honourable testimony of proficiency which they have obtained for him from the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut. The written exercises No. 4 and 6 were performed with equal accuracy; and though No. 5 is somewhat inferior to the rest, it is so only in one or two passages, where the language of the original is peculiarly obscure.

Under these circumstances, we have formed a very high opinion of Mr. Macnaghten's attainment in the study of Moohummudan law, and regard him as fully and eminently qualified to consult in the original any work on that subject.

It will be in the recollection of Government, that his acquirements have now for the second time been submitted to the test of a public Examination, and it would be unjust to his character to pass over in silence, on the present occasion, the very honourable result of the first Examination, as detailed in the report published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 20th March 1817, to which therefore we beg leave to refer.

A comparison of it with our present report will evince an equal proficiency at

both periods of time distinct from each other, somewhat more than five years, and lead to a conclusion, as inevitable as it is honourable to the character of Mr. Macnaghten, namely that the same motives of public duty which induced him originally to encounter the labour of prosecuting an arduous study, have sufficed during the long period which has subsequently elapsed to secure the continuance of his attention to it, in so far at least as was necessary to the preservation of the knowledge which he had acquired.

In conclusion, we think it right to observe, that Mr. Macnaghten's studies (however influenced by a sense of public duty) were commenced under an authorized expectation that the success of them would be rewarded by a prize of 5,000 rupees. This reward was abolished, we believe, just before the period of his examination in 1817, since which period no prizes have been granted, and no instance has occurred of the attainment of distinguished proficiency in the study of law.

By one of the College Statutes recently published, a prize of 5,000 rupees is now held forth for success in that study, and under the operation of the Statute Mr. Macnaghten has called for this second examination. We have great pleasure in declaring our opinion that he is fully entitled to the prize, and we may be allowed even to express our regret that circumstances have deprived us of the gratification of awarding to him the higher prize of 5,000 rupees, under the expectation of which his studies were commenced.

Captain Lockett and Mr. Lumsden beg leave to express for themselves their regret at having been deprived, at the oral examination, of the able assistance of their colleague Mr. Thomason, whose absence was occasioned by circumstances connected with the public loss which the settlement has recently sustained in the death of the Lord Bishop. The absence of Mr. Thomason would have led them to postpone the examination until it should be convenient for him to attend, but Mr. Macnaghten was desirous to return to the performance of his duties in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, from which his prolonged absence would have been attended with considerable inconvenience.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. LOCKETT,
Examiner in Mohammedan Law.
M. LUMSDEN,
Professor.

College, 10th July 1822.

I entirely concur; having examined and been highly satisfied with the written exercises

(Signed) THOS. THOMASON,
(A true copy.)
A. LOCKETT, Sec. C. C.

To C. Lushington, Esq, Act. Chief Sec. to Government.

Sir: We have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that we have examined Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, with respect to his proficiency in reading and expounding books of Hindu law, agreeably to the order conveyed to us in your letter of the 27th ultimo.

The Examination was held on the 6th of July, and consisted of extracts from the Mitacshara, and Veramitodaya, to be rendered into English, and a passage of the former work to be orally expounded. A description of the various kinds of legal gifts, to be translated into Sanscrit, and two questions on a controversial point of Hindoo law, to which replies written in Sanscrit were desired. These Exercises, selected expressly for their difficulty, and therefore furnishing an unquestionable test of proficiency, were performed by Mr. Macnaghten in a manner highly creditable to his talents and application, and fully entitling him, in our opinion, to receive the prize lately established for eminent attainments in the study of the Sanscrit writings on Hindoo law.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WM. CAREY,
WM. PRICE,
H. H. WILSON

Calcutta, 17th July 1822.

(A true copy)

A. LOCKETT, Sec. C. C.

Translation of the Report of the Law Officers of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.

It is hereby certified, that Mr. William Macnaghten was examined in our presence for the purpose of ascertaining his proficiency in the knowledge of Mohammedan law. Mr. Macnaghten read three selections from the Hidayah, taken from the Book of Agency, the Book of Gifts, and the Book of Shoofoa or Preemption. The passages selected are remarkable for brevity and condensation of style, involving the statement of opposite opinions, and comprising what cannot be understood without great difficulty, namely, the answers to questions not expressed, but supposed to occur to the mind of the reader. Mr. Macnaghten succeeded in the performance of all these Exercises, which he read with perfect accuracy, and translated correctly into good Hindoostanee; thus proving to our satisfaction the extent of his capacity, and his great knowledge of the Arabic language and the Mohammedan law.

(Signed) MOOMMUD RASHID,
Moftee.

H. M. D. OULLAH,
Moftee

(A true translation.)
(Signed) A. LOCKETT, Sec. C. C.

TWENTY-SECOND EXAMINATION, holden June, 1822.

	Date of arrival in India.	Date of ad- mission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this term.	Period of attend- ance on Lectures.	
PERSIAN.					
1st Class.— 1. Irwin, Medal of Merit ..	—	Oct. 1821	31	M. W. 6 2	
2. Thompson	—	Mar. 1821	29	12 2	
3. Fraser, Medal of Merit..	—	Oct. 1821	15	2 1	
4. Conolly, do do	—	Nov. 1821	26	5 2	
2d Class.— 5. Benson	—	Nov. 1821	39	5 2	
6. Moore	—	Nov. 1821	40	5 2	
7. Brown	—	Nov. 1821	31	5 0	
8. Ricketts	—	July 1821	32	10 0	
9. Paxton	—	July 1821	35	10 0	
3d Class.— 10. Lindsay	—	June 1820	26	20 0	
11. Palmer	—	Nov. 1821	24	5 1	
12. Lewis	—	Sept. 1820	31	15 3	
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>					
Bacon	—	July 1821	13	10 0	
<i>Military Student.</i>					
Lieut. Ouseley, obtained Certificate for high Pro- ficiency	Sept. 1819	Dec. 1820	38	15 0	
ARABIC.					
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>					
Thompson	—	Mar. 1821	20	3 1	
Jackson	—	Jan. 1822	3	2 2	
<i>Military Student.</i>					
Lieut. Ouseley, Degree of Honour for eminent Proficiency	Sept. 1819	Dec. 1820	38	10 0	
HINDOOSTANEE.					
1st Class.— 1. Fraser, Medal of Merit..	—	Oct. 1821	17	2 1	
2. Irwin, do do	—	Oct. 1821	38	6 2	
3. Conolly do do	—	Nov. 1821	30	5 2	
4. Paxton	—	July 1821	36	10 0	
2d Class.— 5. Lindsay	—	June 1820	36	20 0	
6. Ricketts	—	July 1821	35	10 0	
7. Thompson	—	Mar. 1821	35	12 2	
8. Benson	—	Nov. 1821	39	5 2	
9. Brown	—	Nov. 1821	28	5 0	
10. Moore	—	Nov. 1821	40	5 2	
3d Class — 11. Jackson	—	Jan. 1822	Not at- tached to the (Hindoos- tani class		
12. Lewis	—	Sept. 1820		34	17 0
13. Palmer	—	Nov. 1821		36	5 2
<i>Absent from Examination.</i>					
Bacon	—	July 1821	39	10 0	
<i>Military Student.</i>					
1. Lieut. Ouseley, obtained Certificate for high Pro- ficiency	Sept. 1819	Dec. 1820	38	15 0	
BENGALKEE.					
1. Lamb	—	July 1820	39	5 3	
BRJ BHAKHA.					
<i>Military Student.</i>					
1. Lieut. Ouseley	Sept. 1819	Dec. 1820	38	5 0	

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW LOCAL CORPS.

Fort William, June 28, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having determined to raise a Local Corps in Mhairwarra, to be composed, in the first instance, of drafts from the Rampoorah battalion, to the extent hereafter indicated, and completed with Mahair recruits.

The new corps will be designated the Mhairwarra Local Battalion, and will consist of eight companies, each company of the following strength, *viz.* 1 subadar, 2 jamadars, 5 havildars, 5 naiks, 2 drummers, and 70 privates.

The whole of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and drummers, 1 jamadar, 2 havildars, and 2 naiks per company excepted, with privates to the extent of 30 men per company, will immediately be furnished by drafts from the Rampoorah battalion.

The vacancies for 1 jamadar, 2 havildars, and 2 naiks per company, will hereafter be filled up by those Mhairs who may evince the greatest attention to duty and discipline, and who may qualify themselves the soonest to hold those situations.

No Mhair is to be advanced to the grade of subadar until, after a period of five years' faithful service, he shall have rendered himself worthy, in the opinion of his commanding officer, to be recommended to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for promotion to that rank.

The pay, off-reckonings, and medical allowance of the Mhairwarra corps are fixed at the rates established for the Rampoorah Battalion, and the benefits of the Invalid Establishment are to be extended to such natives of this corps as may be disabled by wounds or accidents received in the service.

Staff.

Effective: 1 captain or major commanding, 1 adjutant, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 serjeant major, 1 quarter-master serjeant, 2 native doctors, 1 sircar;—non-effective: 1 drill havildar, 1 drill naik, 1 drum-major, 1 fife-major, 1 pay havildar per company;—on the same pay and allowances as are authorized for the corresponding ranks in the Rampoorah Local Corps.

Quarter-master's Establishment.

1 Tindal, 8 lascars; pay and off-reckonings as above.—1 mifstrie, 1 fireman, 2 hammermen, smiths; 2 mistry armourers, 1 carpenter, 2 sicklegars, 1 sail-maker,

4 bildars, 8 hand bheesties:—on the same pay as is established for corresponding classes in the Rampoorah Local Corps.

For the commanding officer, for iron, steel, charcoal, &c., for the repair of arms... St. Rs. 150 0

To targets, per annum... 45 0

For the repairs of camp equipage, per company... 3 12

Bazar Establishment.

1 choudree, 1 mutsuddee, 3 flag-men and weigh-men.

Capt. H. Hall, 16th regt. N.I., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, is appointed to command the Mhairwarra Local Battalion, with the option of retaining that command when the corps shall have been raised and reported disciplined by the General Officer commanding the division, or of returning to the Quarter-Master General's Department with the benefit of any promotion to which he would have succeeded had he never quitted it.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such Supplementary Orders as may be necessary for carrying the above resolutions into effect.

Fort William, July 5, 1822.

With advertence to the nature of the duties to be performed by the Mhairwarra Local Battalion, and to the peculiar objects for which the raising of that corps has been sanctioned, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council deems it expedient that a second in command should be appointed to it, and accordingly authorizes the nomination of an officer to that situation, on the same scale of allowance as at present drawn by officers holding similar appointments in other corps.

Fort William, July 13, 1822.

Lieut. Henry Monke, of the 19th regt. N.I., to be second in command of the Mhairwarra Local Battalion.

PART OF THE 4TH REGT. LIGHT CAVALRY DISGRACED.

Fort William, Aug. 21, 1822.

1st. It is with singular concern that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself compelled to subject a considerable part of the 4th regt. Light Cavalry to disgrace and ignominy; but their conduct on the 1st day of last October, in the affair with the cavalry of Kishore Sing, renders it indispensable.

2d. His Lordship in Council is imperatively called on to inflict exemplary punishment on the occasion, not only from the duty he owes to the State, but in order to blot out from the rolls of the Bengal

army the names of the men who are a reproach to it, and whose continuance in it would doubtless be felt by that army with the keenest regret.

3d. It was not until lately that Government became minutely acquainted with all the circumstances of this affair, and then His Lordship in Council lost no time in taking the necessary steps, through His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, of causing an investigation into the particulars.

4th. It has been substantiated, that three troops of the regiment reined up as soon as they approached the enemy, by a few of whose skirmishers alone they were attacked, and that they left their European officers unsupported, in consequence of which Lieutenants Clerke and Reade were cut to pieces, and the commanding officer, Major Ridge, was severely wounded, whilst exhibiting to his detachment the most gallant example.

5th. A Special Committee having been ordered to assemble at Neemuch, to inquire minutely into this disastrous and disgraceful affair, the result of that inquiry demands that the Native-commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates in the field that day, with the 3d, 4th, and 5th troops of the 4th regiment Light Cavalry, whether borne on the strength of those troops or merely doing duty with them, in the charge made in pursuit of the enemy on the 1st of October, should be immediately dismissed from the service.

6th. From this shame and punishment are to be excepted Meer Mismud Ali, Havildar Major, and Sheikh Nader Ali, Trumpet Major, who are both promoted by Government to the rank of Subadar, in reward for their gallant and attached conduct in support of their commanding officer in the field, as well as for the fearless honesty and truth with which they gave their evidence at the Court of Inquiry.

7th. The dismissal of the three troops is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as early as may be convenient after the receipt of these orders at Neemuch, and His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to cause immediate measures to be taken, for drafting from the Cavalry generally proportions of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, each to be advanced in rank one step, sufficient for the formation of three troops, in lieu of the Commissioned Officers of the three now ordered to be dismissed from the service.

8th. No promotion of course is to take place in the remaining troops of the 4th regt., except those of the Havildar Major and Trumpet Major before directed, as the whole native portion of the corps must in this respect at least participate in the misconduct of so great a part of the regiment.

9th. The Native Commissioned and

Non-Commissioned Officers who may be drafted into the 4th Light Cavalry, will be permitted to take with them any of their relations or connexions, troopers in their present regiment, who may wish to accompany them in that rank, and who will accordingly be placed at the head of the list of privates in the three new troops, agreeably to their standing in the service.

10th. It is most positively directed, that none of the parties now ordered to be dismissed shall ever be re-enlisted into any regiment in the service.

11th. The men who have been transferred to the Invalid Establishment from those troops since the affair of the 1st of October last, and who were present on that day, are to be struck off that Establishment forthwith.

12th. Sheikh Rujeeb Alee, Subadar of the 6th troop, will also be dismissed the service, for having sworn that that troop, left as a reserve during the charge, "did not retire from the place on which it was left by Major Ridge," though the contrary is distinctly in evidence by the concurring testimony of two European officers.

13th. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council commands that these Orders shall be most fully explained to every native corps and detachment in the service, at the three successive parades, to be ordered expressly for the purpose.

14th. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such Supplement Orders as may be necessary to carry the intention of Government into effect.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.,
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. THOMAS S. OLIVER.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d July 1822.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 6th day of April 1822, of which Lieut.-Col. Penny, 1st bat. 1st N.I., is President, Capt. Thomas S. Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company, 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I.; was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

Charges—"Capt. Thomas S. Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company 2d bat. 9th regt., placed in arrest by me on the following charges.

"*Lucknow, 31st December 1821.*

1st. "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, at my bungalow, in the cantonments near Lucknow, on the morning of the 27th December 1821, between the hours of ten and one o'clock p.m., having violently aspersed my character as commanding officer of the battalion, in attributing the actions of my public duty as proceeding from unworthy motives; such aspersion being groundless,

and without foundation of truth, as also subversive of good order and military discipline.

2d.—“ For disrespectful conduct to me his Commanding Officer, on the Battalion Parade, when at exercise on the morning of the 31st December 1821, in the following instance: An error of Captain Thos. S. Oliver’s, commanding the 1st Grenadier Company, being pointed out to him in a mild manner for correction, he, Captain Oliver, replied disrespectfully, he should do according to the Regulations; and on my telling him I required no answer on parade, he, Captain Oliver, said he would reply as often as he chose; and subsequently added, there will be a Lieutenant Colonel soon, or words to that effect: such conduct being insubordinate, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

3d.—“ For disobedience of Battalion Standing Regulations and Orders 28th February 1820, conduct unworthy the character of an officer or gentleman, and disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer: for having sent a Sepoy named Rungloll Sing, 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, to my bungalow, about ten o’clock in the morning of the 31st December 1821, who then asked in Captain Oliver’s name, and in presence of my guard, if the Major had sent out a Sepoy to procure sheep; that he, Captain Oliver, wished to send his servant at the same time, and desired the Sepoy, or Sepoys, to let him know when the Major did send out; such conduct being disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer, an unjust imputation, malicious and unprovoked, and beneath the character of an officer and gentleman, and proceeding from a desire to injure me his Commanding Officer in the estimation of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.”

(Signed) “ W. BROOKES,

“ Major, Comm. 2d Batt. 9th Regt.”

“ Additional Charges against Captain Thos. S. Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N.I., placed in arrest on the 31st of December 1821.

“ For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, on the following counts:

“ For preferring false and frivolous accusations against me his Commanding Officer, to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, in a letter bearing date the 1st of January 1822, addressed to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

1st Charge.—“ In having accused me his Commanding Officer, in a letter to the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, of pursuing a deliberate, systematic system of authority, for the purpose of annoying the officers under my command; such accu-

sations being false, subversive of good order and military authority.

2d Count.—“ For disrespect to me his Commanding Officer in the second paragraph of the said letter to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st of January 1822, insinuating thereby my having abused the authority entrusted to me as Commanding Officer in the most unbecoming manner, being in violation of good order and discipline.

3d Count.—“ For misrepresentation of my conduct to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, in the 3d paragraph of the said letter to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, bearing date the 1st January 1822, attributing to the abuse of my authority, as being the cause of preventing a mess being established in the Corps 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, well knowing such accusations to be of the most serious import to me as Commanding Officer of the Battalion, a shameful precedent to the Service, and subversive of good order and military discipline.

4th Count.—“ For falsely asserting, in the 4th paragraph of the said letter to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st January 1822, an indent was made for firewood, milk, and other necessaries for the use of the Corps, during the march of the Corps from Seugor to Lucknow, so large a proportion was appropriated to his the Commanding Officer’s own use, that the Officers of the Corps could seldom obtain the smallest quantity, and were prohibited from sending into villages to supply themselves; such accusations being false, reflecting on my character as Commanding Officer, and subversive of military discipline and good order.

5th Count.—“ For falsely accusing me his Commanding Officer in the 5th paragraph of the said letter, addressed to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st of January 1822, of having acted in a manner discreditable to the Commanding Officer of a Corps in the following instance, *viz.* of having for my own private convenience changed the ground of encampment from Mohunpore to Buragurh; such accusations being false, subversive of authority, good order, and military discipline.

6th Charge.—“ Submitted to the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief against Captain Thomas S. Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, who was Senior Officer present with the Corps on the evening of the 27th of October 1821, in camp at Buragurh, and being present in the mess tent with several other officers of the Battalion, when reading obnoxious passages in Mr. Buckingham’s

paper, Calcutta Journal, No. 271, Vol. 5th, signed 'A Commanding Officer,' were interlined with a pencil, and headed 'A good thing,' and from whence it was sent to my tent for perusal; thereby disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer, a bad example to the Service, and subversive of military authority and good order."

(Signed) "W. BROOKES,
Major, Comm. 2d Batt. 9th Regt."

"Lucknow, 3d January 1822.

"Additional Charge on the 4th Count against Captain Thos. S. Oliver, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

"For falsely and maliciously representing to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the latter part of the 4th paragraph of the said letter, addressed to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st January 1822, as follows, *viz.* 'At the same time that Major Brookes was employing the Sepoys in a manner totally unconnected with their duty as military men, so much so that at Goolgunge a Sepoy drove Major Brookes' hackery into camp seated on the pole or yoke, in his arms and accoutrements.'

2d.—"On the march into Cawnpore Major Brookes had given the most positive orders that no Sepoys should accompany the officers' baggage, a Sepoy was disguised in a blue great-coat, accompanying one of his hackeries (insinuating by my orders), such accusation and insinuation being false and malicious towards me his Commanding Officer, subversive of good order and military discipline."

(Signed) "W. BROOKES,
Major, comm. 2d Batt. 9th Regt."

"Lucknow, 21st January 1822.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having most maturely deliberated upon the charges preferred against the prisoner, together with what has been urged in support and defence of the same, are of opinion as follows.

"With regard to the 1st charge the Court find the prisoner guilty of disrespect to Major Brookes only.

"Of the 2d charge the prisoner is not guilty.

"Of the 3d charge guilty of the disobedience of orders only.

"Of the 1st additional charge the Court find the prisoner guilty.

"Of the 2d count, not guilty.

"Of the 3d count, guilty.

"Of the 4th count, guilty.

"Of the 5th count, guilty of having frivolously asserted that the ground of encampment was changed for Major Brookes' convenience; but acquit him of the falsehood.

"Of the 6th charge the Court find the prisoner not guilty.

"Of the 1st additional charge on the 4th count the Court find the prisoner guilty of having made the assertion maliciously.

"Of the 2d additional charge on the 4th count the Court find the prisoner guilty of having made the assertion maliciously.

"Of the preamble to the additional charges the Court find the prisoner guilty of having made frivolous accusations against Major Brookes, in a letter addressed to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

"The Court having found the prisoner Capt. Thos. S. Oliver, 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of so much of the accusations preferred against him as is above recorded, do sentence him to be placed one step lower than he at present is on the list of the Captains of his Regiment, which will put him next below Captain James Wilkie; but the Court do not intend the prisoner's army rank to be affected by this."

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief considers the above finding as perfectly consonant to the facts established by testimony on the trial. Giving to the Court great credit for the patient and discriminating tenor of investigation apparent on the proceedings, His Excellency further agrees entirely in the comments recorded by the Court on part of the evidence.

A severe punishment being essentially involved in the simple publication of the Court's opinion on points of the intemperate conduct into which Captain Thomas Samuel Oliver suffered himself to be betrayed, the sentence would have been deemed sufficient had it been capable of being carried into execution. On that head the Commander-in-Chief entertains a doubt; and Captain Oliver is entitled to the benefit of it. The prisoner was tried under the Mutiny Act 27th Geo. II. and the Articles of War founded on that statute. neither of those authorities prescribe in any case the supersession of an officer with regard to rank in his regiment as a penalty; nor is the Commander-in-Chief satisfied that such a procedure was in use till that mode of Punishment was indicated in modern Acts: therefore, although it might be urged that the Court resorted to this sentence in order to escape the necessity of pronouncing a heavier award, whence it was advantageous to the prisoner, His Excellency questions the fitness of subjecting Captain Oliver to a loss of rank not specifically recognized by the Act 27th Geo. II. or embraced by it in terms of scope as a consequence of transgression. The Commander-in-Chief

on that ground must forbear to confirm the sentence, and directs that Captain Thomas Samuel Oliver shall return to his duty.

"W. L. WATSON,
"Acting Adjt. General of the Army."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.

We perform a painful task in announcing the death of the venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, about half past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening (4th September). This melancholy event was produced by a violent attack of cholera morbus, which baffled all medical skill.

It belongs not to us, at the present moment, to offer an unauthorized tribute to the virtues of the respected and beloved clergyman, whose loss we so deeply deplore: it may be permitted to us, however, to express our conviction that the sorrow which we ourselves so keenly feel, is participated by thousands who have had the opportunity of estimating the excellence of genuine and unaffected piety, and social worth in its most amiable and attractive form.—*Cal. John Bull, Sept. 6.*

We yesterday had the painful task of announcing to our readers the death of the Archdeacon of Calcutta; but we cannot suffer the tomb to close over his remains without attempting to pay some further tribute of respect and regret, which we are enabled to do, through the means of one who knew him better than we did. Indeed, to do justice to his character, a more intimate acquaintance was necessary than the mere occasional intercourse of society admitted; for although that alone was sufficient to excite feelings of the most cordial esteem, his plain and unobtrusive habits withheld from mere cursory observation those many traits, which rendered them dear to all who had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance and friendship. Archdeacon Loring was in every respect, and in the truest sense of the word, "amiable:" it was impossible to know, and not to love him. Honest, plain, and manly integrity, "doing to others as he would be done by;" unaffected humility, "esteeming others better than himself;" gentlemanly principles and manners, and sincere piety, all united greatly to endear this respectable clergyman to the now sorrowing circle of his friends. The tenderness and goodness of his heart, and the delicacy of his feelings, are deeply engraven on hearts, which have been soothed and cheered by his kind and affectionate attentions, while they were also gladdened by the innocent playfulness of his manners, emanating from the peace of a guileless heart. As a tender husband, a fond parent, a pious son, an affectionate brother, and a valuable

friend, he has left a chasm which nothing here below can fill.

As a religious character, the Archdeacon will be judged of according to the views and feelings of those, who may dwell upon his character. If any conceive that Christian faith can only be evinced by the adoption of certain modes of thinking and acting, and are content to view him only as an amiable man, they will be far from doing him justice; for Christianity entered deeply into his character, and influenced the conduct of his life. He regarded religion as an awful thing, and cultivated it in humility of heart, and in faith, conscious of his imperfections, and demerits, and therefore void of familiarity and presumption. His reading was in great measure of a religious kind; and as a proof of the occupation of his mind, when sickness most probably called him from his desk to his death bed, a little book, which always lay before him, Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," was found turned down open to the chapter on "The Soul submitting to Divine Examination the sincerity of its repentance and faith." But the surest evidence of a truly Christian temper is charity, in its true and scriptural sense, and with this grace Providence had greatly blessed him: that charity which "suffereth long and is kind; which envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Sincere and honest himself, he was wholly unsuspecting of others, and was ever ready to view things as favourably as they appeared: if he differed in judgment and opinion from others, he did it with firmness because he acted on principle, but without forgetting his own fallibility; and if he was compelled to condemn, hating to speak ill of others, he did it without asperity. His humility was evinced by the directions which he gave at an early period of his indisposition, to a friend who loved him well, respecting his funeral.—The sincere regret which follows him, testifies that he was beloved; and from what we have said (and we have not, we think, gone beyond the truth), it will be seen how justly he was so. The veil of eternity is withdrawn, and this guileless Christian is gone to appear face to face with his Maker, where faith and hope being realized and consummated, charity holds its blessed reign for ever!—*Ibid. Sept. 7.*

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening last, the 24th of July, the grand Masonic ceremony of

laying the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church, took place in Fort William. The following was the order of procession observed on the occasion.

The whole garrison was under arms, and the troops lined the road on each side from the Town-major's quarters to the spot where the stone was to be laid.

Order of Masonic Procession observed on laying the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday, the 24th July 1822.

The Lodges met at the house of the Town-major in Fort William, at half past four, from whence they proceeded in the following order :

Music.

Grand Marshal, Br. C. Paton.

Lodges in the following order, preceded by their Tylers and Banners borne by a Junior Brother of the Lodge.

Lodge, Courage and Humility.

Marine Lodge.

Humility with Fortitude.

True Friendship.

Industry and Perseverance.

Star in the East.

Superintendent of the Building with the Plan.

Provincial Grand Lodge.

Tyler.

Banner carried by a Brother.

Inscription Plate, carried by a Brother.

Golden Mallet, carried by a Brother.

Three Silver Cups, with Wine, Oil, and

Corn, carried by three Brethren.

Golden Compasses, carried by a Brother.

Golden Square, Level and Plumb,

carried by three Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards.

Br. Alsop, Grand Secretary.

Grand Registrar, Br. Farrell.

Grand Treasurer, Br. Melville.

Holy Bible, Square, and Compasses,

carried by a Brother.

Br. Vaughan, Senior Grand Deacon.

Br. Birch, Senior Grand Warden.

Junior Grand Deacon, Br. Anley.

Junior Grand Warden, Br. S. Hampton.

Deputy Provincial Grand Master,

Br. Blaquiére.

Provincial Grand Master, Br. J. Larkins.

Two Grand Stewards.

Grand Sword-Bearer, Br. Henderson.

On reaching the entrance of the enclosure from the east, the music followed by the Lodges turned to the left, and proceeded round the site of the intended church, and halted on the north-east angle of the square; the Lodges halted and faced inwards, the band took its station in the corner of the square, to the right of the Provincial Grand Master's chair, which was placed to the east of the site of the intended building; the Provincial Grand Lodge completed the east side of the square, the other three sides being occupied by the different Lodges in succession.

The Provincial Grand Master then took his seat at the Pedestal, supported by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Senior Deacon on his right, and the Provincial Grand Wardens and other grand officers on his left, on which the music ceased.

The Superintendent of the Building, Brother Hutchinson, then presented the plan of the building to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who handed it up to the Provincial Grand Master, who after inspecting it, returned it to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and desired him to lay the cement, and fix the inscription plate.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master then proceeded, supported by the Grand Stewards, to the east side of the stone, when the following prayer was offered up by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

Most gracious Father! who permittest and even commandest us through thy Son so to address Thee! We would rejoice in the affection and nearness which thou hast thus authorized and required of us, with the recollection due at the same time to thy greatness! The heaven of heavens, we read, cannot contain thee! and the manifestations of thy glory are beyond creation! All time, like all space, is occupied by thee, as it is written, that thou inhabitest eternity. What are we, then, creatures of a spot and of a moment, that thou shouldst so regard us! It is of thy goodness, it is for thy dear Son's sake, that thou humblest thyself to behold the things that are on the earth, our globe of habitation! Encouraged and enjoined by thy revealed word, we make bold to ask of thee the presence and blessings of thy spirit. We ask it in the name of him, whom it is thy delight to glorify, and of whom the spirit, we read, testifies. We pray thee to sanctify by a divine influence the occasion on which we are assembled! We pray thee that for the sake of Christ thou wouldst bless and seal with the unction of thy spirit our smallest initial act of undertaking an edifice to the glory of thy name. We pray thee to bless the Government which thus does its part in outward religion. We pray thee to bless the ministers, whose duty it may be, or is, to minister under our Government! We pray thee to bless the people, for whose benefit all this is intended. We pray thee to bless the fraternity, which affords its glad concurrence in this ceremony. We pray thee to bless thy worshippers here present, and to restore them to their private obligations with a new spirit of glorifying thee in the same!

Let the structure which is now to be raised for the exposition of thy Scriptures, and for the worship of him whom thou hast sent, be used to the effect of convincing men how deeply they needed such a Redeemer of their race. Create thou in

a people professing thy Son's name, that new creature, without which they are but nominally his; pour down upon them a spirit from above! Determine the undetermined in thy service; strengthen then the weak; cleanse thou the pure, and be a principle of perseverance in the unstable; till all, if it may be, shall overcome unto the end, and the termination of their present existence shall prove to be their admission into an existence unalterably more blessed and glorious. These things we ask, O God, in no conceit of our personal worthiness, or of the worthiness belonging to our petitions themselves, but on the ground of thy encouragements in Scripture, and through the intercession of Him in whom thou art everlastingly well pleased; even thy son our Lord Christ Jesus! To whom with thyself, O Father, and the blessed spirit, be all power and glory for ever and ever. Amen!

The phials containing the following coins were then placed in the niches by the Provincial Grand Treasurer.

List of Coins.

GOLD COINS.

English.

- 1 Sovereign Geo. IV.—1821.
 ½ Guinea Geo. III.—1808.

Indian.

- 1 Gold mohur.
 ½ Ditto ditto.
 ¼ Ditto ditto.

SILVER COINS.

English.

- 1 Shilling Geo: IV.—1821.
 1 Sixpence Geo. IV.—1821.
 1 Five shilling piece. Geo. III.—1819.
 1 Shilling Geo. III.—1816.
 1 Sixpence Geo. III.—1816.

Indian.

- 1 Rupee Shah Allum Badshah.
 ½ Ditto ditto.
 ¼ Ditto ditto.

COPPER COINS.

English.

- 1 Penny Geo. III.—1797.
 1 Farthing Geo. IV.—1821.

Indian.

- 1 Pice Benares.
 1 Ditto Shah Allum.
 ½ Ditto ditto.

The Deputy Provincial Grand Master then read the following Inscription from the Plate.

In the Reign
 Of His Most Gracious Majesty George IV.
 Under the auspices of His Excellency
 The Most Noble
 Francis Marquis of Hastings,
 Knight of the Garter,
 Governor-General,
 and
 Commander-in-Chief,
 &c. &c. &c.

Of the British Possessions
 In India, &c.

The first Stone of this Edifice,
 (The Church of St. Peter in Fort William)

So long and so much
 wanted and wished
 for, was laid by

John Pascal Larking, Esq.,
 Deputy Grand Master in and over the
 whole of India,

Acting by Delegation from
 The Most Noble

Francis Marquis of Hastings,
 Acting Grand Master

Of the most Ancient and Honorable Society
 Of Free and Accepted Masons of England,
 In and over the whole of India,

and the

Island, in the Indian Seas,
 In the month of July, in the year of our
 Lord 1822, and the era of Masonry

5822,

George Hutchinson, Captain of Engineers,
 being Architect.

May the undertaking prosper, by the
 blessing of God.

The Plate being fixed in its place, and the cement spread, the Provincial Grand Master, supported by the Grand Wardens and other officers, proceeded to the Stone, and ordered it to be lowered into its place, which was effected conformably to the rules of Masonry.

The Provincial Grand Wardens, who stood on the west side of the Stone, then handed the square, level, and plumb, successively, to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who presented them to the Provincial Grand Master, and the Stone being tried by him, the implements were returned to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The golden mallet was then handed to the Provincial Grand Master, who giving therewith three knocks on the Stone, pronounced this Masonic invocation: "May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this Stone which we have now laid, and, by his Providence, enable us to finish this and every other work undertaken for the benefit of mankind, and in honor of his holy name."

The following Masonic Anthem was then sung by the choristers, the band accompanying:

To thee, great Architect divine,
 To whom all glory, praise be given,
 We dedicate this sacred shrine
 With mystic secrets sprung from Heaven.
 Vouchsafe to hear our feeble band,
 And on our labours deign to smile,
 That, guided by thy fostering hand,
 Success may crown the builder's toil.
 And ever hallowed may it prove,
 From jarring strife and discord free;
 A temple where fraternal love
 May join in endless praise to thee!
 Parent of Light, devoutly low,
 Before thine altar here we bend;
 Glory to thee, as was—is now—
 And shall be ever—without end.

The silver cups were then delivered to the Provincial Grand Wardens, by them to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and by him to the Provisional Grand Master, who poured the wine, corn, and oil, contained therein, upon the Stone, saying :

"May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless this city with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and with all the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life; and may the same Almighty Power preserve this building from decay to the latest posterity."

A salute was then fired, accompanied by animated music, announcing the completion of the work; at the close of which the Provincial Grand Master rose, and delivered from his Chair the following oration to his brethren. After which the procession retired in the same order it came, to the house of the Town Major, preceded by the band.

"The illustrious nobleman who has been so long and happily at the head of our national empire in this country, and of whom we exult, as masons, to think that he is at the head of our ancient and honorable association in the same, has signified to me his pleasure that I should act for him on the present most interesting occasion; and honoured as I must have felt, in any circumstances, to represent so distinguished a personage, and so bright an ornament of our order, I am free to say, that in no circumstances could the delegation have been more congenial to the best feelings of which man is capable, than in being deputed to commence the work of a church to the name of our adorable Saviour.

"I accept my office with feelings which I shall not attempt to describe, and with a gratification derived from various sources. The occasion is gratifying, by reason of our collective agency in it as Masons; it is gratifying, by reason of the excellent disposition and readiness which it evinces on the part of our noble brother, to secure to the Christian community, scattered over the extensive provinces of India, the decorous and customary means of cultivating the true principles of their faith; it is gratifying by its tendency to ameliorate the condition of men, on whose fidelity we must all depend in the most trying times, and whose valued services no man can hold in higher estimation than does their illustrious chief; it is gratifying as an evidence of the consolidation and permanency which it tends powerfully, in its small sphere, to effect, with relation to the sway now long exercised by our country over these realms, to the advantage, we persuade ourselves, as well of the governed as of the governing people. Above all, if I may be allowed, as a layman, to touch on the solemn subject, the present occasion is gra-

tifying, by its connection with the great eventual interest of all men—the interest of a never-ending existence.

"These, my brethren, are some, and not the least important advantages which have flowed from the active and well meant exertions of the Government over which our noble brother the Marquess of Hastings presides, and for which his name will be revered by every friend to religion, morality, good order and good government.

"I shall now briefly advert to the gratification which I feel in the ceremony before us, as tending greatly to ameliorate the condition of our unrivalled soldiery.

"A church must ever be to the reflective mind an interesting and important object, amidst whatever sort of society it rises; but it is particularly so when we see it rising amidst a community of soldiers, who though they are freed from much of the care attending other professions, are at the same time placed in circumstances, without some considerable advantages and comforts of private situations in life. They can know little of privacy or stillness. The privilege which others have of beguiling and improving their serious moments, can have little place in the confusion of a barrack. I rejoice, therefore, to think that we are contributing virtually to ameliorate the condition of men who must ever be interesting to us, and than whom no soldiers can have more solid claims on their country; and I shall state, as a proof of the regard paid by Government to the spiritual welfare of their unrivalled soldiery, that at no military post between Meerut and Calcutta can a body of British troops be stationed without finding there decent accommodations for the officers of Christianity according to the establishment. I consider this as no mean intrinsic praise of the present administration, who, while they have extended our Empire without encroachment, have given a religious strength to it within its former boundaries.

"The other subjects which the ceremonies of this day as naturally as necessarily suggest, are such as it is less in my province as a layman to speak.

"I come not to preach amongst you, but to celebrate an occasion which I pray God may be replete in its train of consequences with a ministration of faithful, able, zealous, and effectual preachers. The thought, however, that we are destined to an immortal being, completely absorbs in a manner all which could be said by me under a secular view of the subject, and I can only ask your prayers in aid of mine, that the great end of such edifices may not be overpowered in our minds by the misproportionate and overgrown regard we are too apt to allow in favour of passing worldly interests. Preaching, and the exposition of our high destinies, are for those

to whom, in our authorized, nay ordained division of labour, they belong and are assigned; we as Masons are in this and every respect the friends of order; we ask only as Masons, that the reverend gentlemen and all present will join with us in prayers to the Almighty architect of the universe, the great God of all, to prosper this our present undertaking.

"Buildings have been constructed for the ornament of cities, whose proportion, grandeur and elegance have justly challenged the admiration of the spectator; but most excellent of all have been those edifices which the art of man has raised on a principle of devotion. As God himself is justly stiled the greatest and the best, such when compared with all others have been the buildings raised to his honour; they have been the glory of former ages, and, by the blessings of Divine Providence, they are still to be seen as the noblest ornaments of this. May they remain, as assuredly the church of Christ will, until time shall be no more.

"It must, my brethren, be in your recollection, that on this spot now embraced by the foundation of the intended church of St. Peter, stood a cenotaph sacred to the memory of several gallant officers who fell in the service of their country.

"Do not, however, my brethren, suppose that with the removal of that which was raised to the ashes of the honoured dead, all recollection of their services will be lost; so far from it, that I understand their deeds will be recorded in an appropriate mural tablet, to be placed on the walls of St. Peter's church.

"To you, my reverend friends, who have honoured me with your presence on this occasion, I have peculiar gratification in offering the humble but respectful tribute, not only of my individual thanks, but those of the assembled brethren. The motives which have influenced you to attend are obvious to, and fully appreciated by us all, and we feel persuaded that you will not leave us with an impression that this is an insignificant and useless solemnity, but that, on the contrary, you will recognize in the stone which has just been laid with the impressive rites of our ancient and honourable institution, a type of one of the many appropriate and peculiar figures by which the nature and plan of redemption were rendered clear to the finite apprehension of mankind. To the right worshipful Masters, worshipful Wardens, and all the worthy Brethren who have honoured me with so numerous and respectable an attendance in my public character on this occasion, I am happy in the opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments; to the assembled community who are not of our order, our thanks are due for the honour done us in witnessing our laying this foundation

stone. I thank you all for the flattering attention with which you have heard me, and for the becoming seriousness and solemnity which you have observed on the occasion."

After which the architect, Captain Hutchinson, spoke as follows:

"Most worshipful Provincial Grand Master: As architect of the proposed church about to be erected, the foundation stone of which has just been laid by the aid of your kind assistance, I cannot but feel most deeply interested and gratified the present serious and solemn occasion.

"I beg leave to express my sincere satisfaction in learning that the plans have met with your approbation. May the Almighty be pleased to accept our prayers, and bless and sanctify this work to the honour and glory of his holy name.

"Brother Masons: I beg you will accept my cordial thanks for the honour conferred upon me as architect by your attendance at this ceremony."

The procession was conducted throughout with the greatest order and decorum; and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather during the day, a very numerous assemblage of spectators were present to witness the ceremony, which we have reason to believe was in every respect more complete than any thing of the kind ever witnessed in India. To the gentlemen who had the immediate management of it the highest praise is justly due, as well as to the conduct of the numerous spectators throughout, which we are sure will be long remembered with pleasure by all the brethren present. We do not know how far it may be within our province to speak in commendation of the admirable disposition that was made of the troops in the garrison on the occasion, the whole of whom were under arms for a considerable time, and to whose conduct may be attributed in a considerable degree the excellent order and management of this truly splendid and imposing ceremony.—*Calcutta John Bull*, July 26.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We are happy to understand that the Presbyterian Church Establishment of Bengal is in future to be upon a much more creditable and satisfactory footing than it was before. The Court of Directors with their usual liberality have extended their fostering care to the establishment, and have appointed a permanent assistant to the Reverend Dr. Bryce, with liberal salaries for both. Any repairs, too, which St. Andrew's Church may require, are to be defrayed at the expense of the Honourable Company. Dr. Bryce is a passenger aboard the Larkins.—*India Gazette*.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MAJOR GENERAL
WATSON, C. B.

"Meerut, July 22, 1822.—On the 12th instant the Officers of H. M. 14th Regiment gave a Farewell Dinner to Major General Watson, which was attended by all the Fashionables of the station. The company met at the usual hour; soon after the Major General arrived without any escort of Dragoons, or being received by Stewards under triumphal arches (except under that glorious one raised by no human skill), but simultaneously by the assembled party. Dinner being announced, the party did not sit down to groaning tables, but to a good plain, unpretending dinner; nor had we all the choicest delicacies, or the coldest Ice (I must think these last articles were out of the lively imagination of your Cawnpore describer), for as I heard a Gentleman from Ireland remark upon reading that part, "We've had nothing but *hot ices* this season."

But we had, Mr. Editor, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." Indeed, the only drawback to complete enjoyment, was the blue and scarlet array in which we were necessarily obliged to appear; one old Cock, indeed, who from early prejudice, no doubt, cannot be persuaded into the new belief, that woollen cloth* prevents the human frame, as well as ice from melting, came in his nice clean white jacket, and was quite envied his cool appearance.

"Her Highness the Begum Sombre honoured the party with her presence; and though always celebrated for the urbanity of her manners, and conversational talents, never shone more than upon this occasion. After the usual loyal toasts, her Highness's health was proposed, and drank with every demonstration of respect, her Highness returning thanks, almost individually round, with her accustomed graceful ease and affability. The venerable character who presided, now commenced, in his peculiar way, a most promising speech upon the approaching departure of the Major-General; but as human life is often cut short in his brightest career and prospects, so was this eloquent and well-merited eulogium; and while expectation was at its utmost stretch, the speaker got into a labyrinth of veneration, and regrets, for the honoured individual he was addressing, from which he could only extricate himself by heartily giving his health and happiness, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

* I knew a gentleman who was so convinced of this, that he could not be persuaded to cast off his cloth coat in the hottest season; and when spoken to, or rallied on the subject, he always replied "he wore it on the *pretextes of aetnael phaeonophæ*!" He died, however, poor fellow, one fine hot sun-shiny day, a solemn warning to those who prefer the glorious pomp and circumstance of military costume, to the comfort and good sense of adopting the apparel congenial to the climate.

"The General returned thanks, in his usual modest way, and, as I heard one of the numerous guests observe, "without any flummery." Soon after, the ladies retiring, left the males to enjoy a few of those moments which some imagine the happiest, but which I think ever irksome and melancholy. And now the tuning of fiddles reminded us that piercing eyes, light heels, and lighter hearts, were impatient to commence the feet-inspiring dance; and this reminds me that when I said *all* the fashion was present, there was *one* who may be most justly termed "the grace," "the life," "the ornament" of our little Society, whose absence we had to lament that evening. There were other ladies absent which prevented our getting up the *Rock Set* of Quadrilles; Payne's were however executed with spirit, as long as I remained, which was to a late hour.

"Her Highness the Begum gave a splendid entertainment to the Major General and a large party on the 16th. On the 19th, General Watson dined *en famille*, with the 14th, the regiment in which he commenced and saved the whole of his military life. His departure is deeply felt by every individual of that corps in which he is esteemed and respected.

"Major General Watson, C. B., left Meerut yesterday, regretted by all whose happiness it has been to be under his command, who earnestly hope he will not be permitted to pass inactively, and on half-pay, the remainder of a life devoted to the duties of a profession, in which he has ever served with honour to himself, and credit to his employers."—*Letter to Cal. Journ.*

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta, 13th, 14th, and 15th August, 1822.

Smith versus Newnham and Cunliffe.

This case occupied the Court three whole days, and from the singular character of some of the persons interested, the peculiar circumstances that gave rise to it, as well as the high talents displayed in conducting the proceedings, it was from first to last attended with great interest, and might form the groundwork of a novel or play. The materials we have by us would enable us to extend our report to great length; and if a full account of all the evidence and pleadings were given, it would fill a volume, or at least occupy this paper for several days, to the exclusion of every thing else. We must therefore necessarily confine ourselves to a very brief view of both sides of the case, as stated by the Counsel, and made out by the witnesses, concluding with the Judge's opinion.

Mr. Fergusson stated the case for the plaintiff. He was a thriving indigo-planter at Cawnpore in 1817, 1818, 1819,

and 1820; and the defendants, Mr. Newnham, a collector of Government customs there,* and Major Cunliffe, in the military service, were men high in office. The plaintiff had indigo and cotton factories at Cawnpoor, and also at Chowdriapoor, at places about thirty coss distant. Mr. Ravenscroft was collector at Cawnpoor at the time, and was the principal party in the affairs that led to this action; and would have been brought forward along with the defendants, but that he has fled from the Company's territories, and taken refuge in Oude, being deeply in debt to private individuals, besides a large defaulter to the Government. He being in the Civil Service of the Company, could not trade in his own name, and therefore made some engagement with the plaintiff, Smith, by which it appears that the latter was to be a sharer in the profits of the speculations. From the evidence it appears, that five per cent. commission was to be allowed him, besides travelling expenses. Smith carried on business to an immense extent, and was in possession of very large stock, as well as furniture, plate, pictures, musical instruments, horses, elephants, buggies, jewellery, and other property of great value, which might be estimated at somewhere about one or two lacs of rupees. While Mr. Smith was in full possession of all this property, in Nov. 1820, on the 7th of that month, he received a letter from Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe, the defendants, calling upon him, as trustees for Mr. Ravenscroft, to produce to them his books of accounts. Mr. Smith was then at Chowdriapoor, and on his return to the Cawnpoor factory, on the 11th of that month, he found that guards had been placed over his factory and dwelling-house. The Burkhundasses in charge proved to have been sent there by Mr. Newnham, with strict orders to allow nothing to be removed from the place. One Bayfield (a coachman of Ravenscroft's) was empowered to take possession by a letter (produced in evidence), signed by the defendant, who desired him to "take possession, and take care that no breach of the peace was committed;" like a seditious libel, the Counsel observed, concluding with "God save the King!"

In this work of spoliation, one Braggs, a writer of Mr. Newnham's, and one Woollands, a person in Mr. Smith's employ, took a part with Bayfield. But when Mr. Smith, next day (the 12th Nov.) saw the south gate of the factory fixed up with planks, he caused his people to break them down; whereupon this Woollands, this Judas who had fed on Mr. Smith, sent intimation of this breach of the peace (it

was called!) to Mr. Newnham. The plaintiff, who, although a little man, has a large spirit, was not to be daunted even by his own servants rebelling against him; indignant at these proceedings, he attacked, knocked down, or disarmed the twelve Chowkedars, who had been placed as a guard over him by Mr. Newnham. The latter, on the other hand, was highly offended with the Jameedar, Emambux, who commanded these guards, for allowing them to be beaten, and therefore placed another (Mohun Sing), who he supposed, perhaps, would give battle more courageously.

The plaintiff then stopped five or six days, hoping to obtain redress from the Magistrates of Cawnpore, to whom he made application to that effect, but without any success. (It is, however, the learned Counsel did not mean to impute any blame to them, as the circumstances were imperfectly known.) Mr. Smith then proceeded to Chowdriapoor factory, where he received letters from the defendant of a similar tenor as before, and he again returned to Cawnpoor about the 29th of Nov., bringing with him property to a large amount, and found the peons sent by Mr. Newnham still in possession of his premises. Next morning (the 30th Nov.) Mr. Ravenscroft himself entered the factory, *ri et armis*, and, if what the witnesses state be true, Mr. Smith was most inhumanly treated. Mr. Ravenscroft forced his way into Mr. Smith's bungalow, into the room where he was sleeping, dragged him from his bed, and beat him till the blood gushed from his nose and ears, and he became senseless. "I (said the learned Counsel, roused to indignation,) should not have expected this of Ravenscroft; and no provocation he could have received can excuse so disgraceful, so inhuman an outrage." Mr. Ravenscroft then pressed into his service all the hackeries and coolies that could be found, who were collected together in great numbers, and he thus swept the premises of every thing: a work in which they were, notwithstanding their numbers, engaged many successive days, not less than eight or ten. Every thing they carried away; not only goods, furniture, but the articles for Mr. Smith's private and personal use; table-chairs, pictures, shawls, dresses, books, the family bible itself, even Mrs. Smith's curling irons! How, he asked, could Ravenscroft be a tenant in common (if such were the plea set up) in such things as these, curling irons, whips, spurs, &c.? As to the value of the personal property, the plaintiff's house was furnished out, as would appear from the evidence of the servants, as well as gentlemen who had visited him, in a style of magnificence of which we in Calcutta have no conception. Mr. Smith had bought and amassed im-

* Mr. Newnham was, also Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Settlement of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

mense property, as appeared by the auction bills and merchants' receipts. This very property was sold by Bayfield, the defendant's agent, as could be proved by the auction catalogue; this man having cleared the premises, and disposed of the property for the sake of the commission.

The auction catalogue was produced, and the sale of some of the articles of Mr. Smith's furniture also proved by witnesses; and it was contended, that as these things were seized by Mr. Newnham, he must be answerable for the whole. Letters were read which had been addressed by the defendants, in their character of trustees, to the plaintiff, calling upon him to explain what right he had in the property, and that empowering Bayfield to take possession of it; and Mr. Ferguson contended, that although the latter might have gone beyond his commission, yet the defendants, at least Mr. Newnham, must be responsible for all his acts. The learned Counsel thought it a trespass of a flagrant nature, and wholly without excuse. It was bad enough for Mr. Ravenscroft to be engaged illicitly in trade and neglecting his duty to the Company. His great embarrassments, however, might have driven him to try this mode of retrieving himself; but there was nothing whatever to extenuate his harsh conduct to the plaintiff; no excuse for forcibly and illegally carrying away his property; nor for the cruel treatment to which he subjected him. The plaintiff, thus abused and beaten, plundered of all he had, and reduced to beggary, was obliged to go before a Magistrate in the same clothes, with the marks of violence about him. What redress did he obtain? This was a matter not now before the Court; but it was a shame to the country if such acts of spoliation and violence could be committed with impunity; but the plaintiff now came for justice to his Lordship's bar, where he hoped for that redress he could not elsewhere obtain.

A number of witnesses were then examined for the plaintiff. Thomas Braggs, a person who had been in the service of Mr. Newnham, and was sent as an interpreter along with Bayfield, when the latter was empowered to take possession of Mr. Smith's premises.

Theekā, a native cook of Mr. Smith's, proved Bayfield and Braggs coming on the 11th November, with ten chokeedars, and taking possession, declaring it was by Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe's orders; that Mr. Newnham himself came some days after, and ordered Kassinauth, a bricklayer, to be beaten, for assisting Mr. Smith in bursting open the doors which had been fastened up; and Mr. Ravenscroft's coming on the 30th, and beating the plaintiff, and causing others to do so. Meer Lall, a Hindoo Moonshie, corroborated the above, and proved that the plain-

tiffs made application to the Kotwall for redress without effect; also proved the existence of the plaintiff's property of great value, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. (among the horses was Tom Thumb, which is supposed to have been Mr. Smith's favourite). Sumaldan, the plaintiff's surdar-bearer, confirmed the above.

Second Day.

The examination of the plaintiff's witnesses was continued:—James Duhan, son of Mr. Duhan, merchant, Cawnpore; Lieut. John Shipp, of 11. M. 87th regt., deposed particularly to the plaintiff's property, his large purchases in Cawnpore, &c. Ruttoo, a Hindoo, the plaintiff's cook; T. P. Vaquelin, musician and cabinet-maker, who had been several times in Mr. Smith's employ; G. H. Carter, who had been in the employ of John Hay, merchant, at Cawnpore; James Dick, apothecary in the 30th N.I.; Chas. August. Nicol, merchant, in Calcutta. We shall give the evidence of the latter at length, as a specimen very characteristic of the rest.

Mr. C. A. Nicoll, examined by Mr. Mar-nell.

I am slightly acquainted with Mr. Smith: our acquaintance commenced in the year 1818. I have seen both the factories. The cotton factory might be worth about 15,000 rupees, and the other in which Mr. Smith resided at Cawnpore about 20,000.

I have dined and supped in Mr. Smith's house. The furniture was very costly; I mean such as was displayed there. The articles were a great deal jumbled together, like goods in the auction-room, some actually having tickets upon them. He shewed me, when I dined with him, a small quantity of his plate, a couple of organs, and a number of musical instruments. I saw no jewellery, except that worn by the Nautch girls who were present. I really cannot say what was the value of the furniture, plate, &c. in Mr. Smith's house; it is impossible to make a calculation. I left Cawnpore between the 10th and 20th January 1820. Whilst at Mr. Smith's house, I recollect his shewing me some papers. There was an agreement, or paper, purporting to be made by Mr. Ravenscroft, and, as Mr. Smith said, given by that gentleman to him. I saw no other "agreement;" Mr. Ravenscroft's name was attached to the paper, but I cannot say whether or not it was his signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Advocate General.

I first became acquainted with Mr. Smith in the latter end of 1817, or the beginning of 1818.

Mr. Advocate General.—Did you not hear of Ravenscroft's having originally

taken Mr. Smith by the hand and raised him from beggary.

Mr. Nicoll.—I did not hear it then, but I afterwards did.

Mr. Advocate General.—Did not Smith tell you, that he and Ravenscroft would "drive the world before them?"

Mr. Nicoll.—No, I did not hear him say exactly that; but he threatened to "stop the Company." (*Great laughter.*)

Mr. Fergusson.—"Why, in that case, my learned friend, the Advocate General, would lose his salary."

Mr. Advocate General.—"And so would you."

Mr. Nicoll.—It was after dinner that this agreement, with the other papers, as shewn to me, but as the organs which moved by clockwork, at this time were in full play, and the Nautch girls dancing, and great confusion around me, I could give but little attention to their contents.

Plaintiff's Witnesses continued.

David Ronald, merchant; Janu Wheatley, J. L. Jones, Theeka (the 1st witness) recalled, proved, that five chests or boxes were carried from the factory the morning after Mr. Newnham visited it, taken to Mr. Jones, and that they were brought back equally heavy, before Mr. Ravenscroft's spoliation.

THIRD DAY.

The evidence for the plaintiff was resumed. Thomas Braggs recalled, deposed to the hand-writing of certain documents. George Clisholm, Esq., merchant in Calcutta, and partner with Mr. Hay, at Cawnpore, deposed as to the purchases made by Mr. Smith from his partner, amounting to Rs. 11,000. Mr. Mactier then read certain correspondence that passed between the plaintiff and defendants, and defendants and Mr. Jones, about the time of these occurrences. A bill of sale, for the most part in Mr. Bayfield's hand-writing, was produced, and several of the articles contained in it were clearly indented to be those of the plaintiff.

Mr. Fergusson then closed his case, which he rested on this basis. "It appears (he observed), viewing the whole as one trespass, that a person of the name of Bayfield was empowered by the defendants to take possession of the property, which he did, and kept possession till Mr. Ravenscroft came, with their knowledge and concurrence, and carried it off; after which this same Bayfield, the defendant's avowed agent, sold this very property, by which means it never, from the moment they seized it, returned to the plaintiff's possession; and the defendants must not only be accountable for the deeds of their agent Bayfield, even although he might have exceeded his authority, but also for Ravenscroft's act of spoliation, since, having taken possession of the

plaintiff's property; they were bound to restore it to him safe and sound, or indemnify him for all and every loss it sustained."

Mr. Advocate General, in rising to defend his clients, Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe, had great satisfaction in observing that they had no personal interest in the transactions which had led to this litigation; if responsible at all for what had been done, which he denied, it was a mere legal responsibility, and involved in it no degree of moral blame. [The Judge on the bench expressed his assent to this observation, and was confident no one could impute to them any thing like an improper motive.] Out of friendship for Mr. Ravenscroft, the learned gentleman continued, they had involved themselves in a world of trouble and anxiety; out of pure kindness to him, and a regard for his family, the only object they could possibly have to accomplish, they took upon themselves the character of trustees, with a view to relieve him from his embarrassments. From his statement of his own affairs, it appeared to them that if they could collect certain property which they believed to be his, and which had been created by money improperly taken from the public funds, they might enable him to retrieve his affairs, and make up his defalcations to the Company, and also rescue his property from the fangs of those, who, taking advantage of his necessities, encouraged him in his errors, and hoped to enrich themselves by his peculations. Such were the motives of his clients; and against Major Cunliffe at least, there was not the shadow of evidence, and no trespass could be made out against either. A letter was signed empowering Bayfield to take possession, but it is evident that Mr. Smith still retained the command of his property, by his carrying away six chests and bringing them back; and having his doors opened, merely by the assistance of his Durwan. Mr. Newnham's object in sending the Chowkedars was evidently to protect it against others, not to injure Mr. Smith. As Mr. Ravenscroft's situation was precarious, and debts and warrants were impending over him, and defendants were anxious to protect the property, which they had a right to do as trustees of Ravenscroft, and therefore absolute proprietors or tenants in common with Mr. Smith, who was perhaps more properly only a tenant at will. No two things could be more different in character than the prudent measures adopted by Mr. Newnham, and the irruption of Ravenscroft on the 30th of November; the latter was evidently the act of a person enraged at another, whom he now thought the cause of his ruin. "I (said the Attorney General) don't defend his conduct in beating and maltreating Mr. Smith. he had no right to do so; but

I view it as the natural effect of human feelings when wrought upon by great wrongs, from a person in whom he had confided both his property and his honour." As soon as the defalcation (a large amount) was known to Government, Mr. Ravenscroft was suspended (on the 16th Nov.). Mr. Ravenscroft had transferred his property to Mr. Newnham and Major Cunliffe about the 1st of that month; but he now thought it would be better to get the whole property into his own hands, and therefore broke forth of a sudden, and captured all he could, without accounting to them, as he was in law and in duty bound to do. To go back to the origin of these transactions, when Mr. Ravenscroft entered upon the Cawnpore Collectorship in 1818-19, he was very much involved by his extravagant way of life. Some persons put it into his head that there were mines of gold in the shape of saltpetre, cotton, and indigo concerns, and he immediately resolved to embrace them to relieve his difficulties, as well as feed that affluence which it appears custom had rendered almost necessary to his existence. At this time Smith fell in with him, and by fostering his hopes, and promising him mountains of wealth, he launched him into immense speculations. Ravenscroft, like the alchemist in the play, ruined himself by trying to find out the secret of creating gold. Smith, like Dosterswivel in the novel of *The Antiquary*, played upon his hopes and wrought him to his purpose with extravagant expectation. He in one letter persuades him that in two years he would make two large fortunes! Strange as it may seem to persons who can calmly exercise their judgment, desperate men will listen to such insidious advisers, who prey upon their distresses, and, under the pretence of leading them out, plunge them still deeper in the mire. Ravenscroft was at last convinced this man was abusing his confidence, deluding and cheating him at every hand; but after involving himself so far, he had not courage to stop. In one year (1818-1819) his outlay in these concerns amounted to above ten lakhs of rupees. But Mr. Smith rendered his accounts with great difficulty, and many of the letters of Ravenscroft urge him to a settlement; when rendered, there appear only large total, without the articles and prices being specified, besides most extravagant charges for this Smith's personal expenses. We have items of 97,129 rupees for sundry factory expenses, &c., 46,585 rupees for advances on account of Chowdriapoor indigo factory, &c.; and Mr. Ravenscroft is charged with 500 rupees for a buggy, and 422 rupees for shawls, neckcloths, &c., which last appears to have been resisted. This Smith—this Dosterswivel (as if really acting a character in a novel) always affects an

epithet when he writes: sometimes he is "The Grateful Smith;" sometimes the "Faithful Smith," the "Sincere Smith," or the "Faithful Little Smith." He thus insinuates himself into the confidence of his patron; he bids him trust in him only, and all will be well; he was afraid Ravenscroft should listen to the wholesome advice of others, who might open his eyes to the delusions practised upon him. "Trust to me alone (says he in one of his letters), and wealth will flow in like dirt!" Yes, there were two others in whom he wished him to trust, Jouree Lall and Girdharce Lall, Sirkars, whose credit he first supports as his own, and will not allow them to be doubted; but when it suits his own purpose, or he can no longer conceal it, he afterwards pretends to have discovered that they cheated Ravenscroft out of 80,000 rupees. The whole of Smith's letters shew a perfect system of imposition on one person or another. Sometimes he is coaxing Ravenscroft to get money out of him, feeding him with extravagant hopes of profit; at other times setting him on ways and means of cheating others. Such is the strain of his letters: "there will be seven lakhs and fifty-nine thousand of clear profit; now is the time or never to make a fortune, every day is so many thousands lost. To accomplish all this, I only want two or three lakhs more. Do send me a little more money. Do not forget my abilities in indigo: trust in me." This Dosterswivel is perfectly well aware where the money is to come from; but he says, "Never mind; I will replace," knowing it to be the Company's money.

Among the persons whom Ravenscroft induced to advance money to assist in carrying on his schemes, was the house of Cruttenden and Co., who unfortunately continued their connection with him after he was suspended, by which they sustained considerable loss. The late lamented head of that respectable house took a trip up the country in 1818, chiefly to see how Ravenscroft was getting on; and Mr. Smith's object in the letters he wrote about this time, was to present such an appearance to Mr. Cruttenden as might induce him to make more advances. He, with this view, writes a letter to Ravenscroft, holding out fair prospects, and then, in a private letter written the following day, he says, "I wrote you two letters yesterday, in one of which I soaped Cruttenden, thinking you might show the letter to him. Was the idea good?" He had thus his public and his private dispatches; one to be shown, and another to be believed. He seems to have made a regular system of "Soaping," that is of cajoling; for he says, in another letter, "I have soaped Foley up well, the Jew!" a person to whom he had contracted to furnish indigo for advances of money. In a letter dated

8th October 1818, written about a fortnight after the soaping letter, he says, "get out of debt with Cruttenden's house: that house will never do you any good, but harm: mark my words. They will always keep you back, by selling your goods 50 or 75 per cent. cheaper than any other house, and take a mean and unmanly advantage; knowing you to be in the judicial line." Here this fellow, who had Ravenscroft by the collar, utters this impudent calumny against this respectable house, which no one can believe, either because he despairs of imposing upon them successfully, or is afraid they will penetrate his real character. "Then, my dear Ravenscroft (he continues), why not turn away from them in disdain, and let me, who is your faithful friend, alone manage every thing in my own way for you?" He advises him to purchase five thousand maunds of indigo seed, saying, "on account of the good name I have got, and you being my friend, collector of the zillah, I can get it at four rupees, when others offer five rupees per maund." He towards the conclusion says, "take my advice, dear Ravenscroft, and leave all to me, and I will make two grand fortunes in two years, (besides clear your debt.) I am a devil, &c. &c.!" Thus he goes on bleeding Ravenscroft at every pore, and the latter bleeding the public. Ravenscroft in his lucid intervals saw that he was the dupe of this Smith, and was seized with great fits of passion: but his minion contrived, by working alternately on his hopes and fears, threatening, cringing, and cajoling, to soothe him again, and lead him further on. He made him pay even for his personal expenses, as appears by bills to a large amount that are produced. The learned Counsel had heard that Mr. Ravenscroft was a gentleman of most agreeable manners, and in many respects an amiable character: and it was quite astonishing how he could suffer himself to be duped by a creature, who must have been disgusting to any one with the feelings of a gentleman, and man of honour; and Ravenscroft himself, before he was borne down by misfortunes, must have shrunk from his nauseous contamination! Smith having got into jail sometime about July 1820, writes to Ravenscroft, as appears by his letter, praying him in the most abject manner to get him released; testifying that all he had was Ravenscroft's, calling him his prince, and his dear George! In another letter he tells him, "If you don't give me the money—every rupee, I shall know how to act." Here he threatens him. In another he reproaches him with being himself the sole cause of his own ruin. Again he apologizes for the saucy letters he had written, telling his patron that all he had was his. "Take them all, and

you will not have occasion to say the little boy you took by the hand is ungrateful.—Forgive the letter I wrote, like a brute as I am." Evidently fawning again at the feet of Ravenscroft, with whom he was afraid to quarrel; and he hoped to keep him going on, as he did, for several years, and build his own fortunes on his total ruin. With regard to the defendants, the Learned Gentleman continued, "there was no evidence against them as to the appropriation of the goods; nor that they had possession at the time Ravenscroft broke forth, and swept all away without any authority from them. Mr. Smith, as appeared in evidence, could go out and come in, and actually remove five chests, containing, it is supposed, his most valuable property. If the Sheriff of Calcutta make a levy, and put his own people in charge of the property, and in the mean time the plaintiff himself comes and carries it off, would the Sheriff be liable, for his illegal proceedings? The goods then were taken by Ravenscroft, borne to his own compound, and sold by his own coachman, without the advice or sanction of the defendants. They could not be liable for the acts of Ravenscroft, who was no agent of their's, since the property was not in any manner traced to them.

Mr. Fergusson observed, that the property was traced to one of the defendant's agents, Mohun Sing, Mr. Newnham's jumedar.

The Advocate General contended this was not fully made out, as with regard to Mr. Newnham and Mohun Sing there was merely a sequence, (like Mr. Hume's cause and effect), but no proof of any necessary connection between them; and to supply this circumlocution by inference, was jumping too hastily to a conclusion. He contended, therefore, that there was in the first instance no trespass in placing the Chowkedars; and next there was no previous authority to Ravenscroft to commit the spoliation; and lastly, there was no subsequent sanction by his clients, who were therefore in no wise responsible.

Several letters of Mr. Smith's were then read, and Mohun Sing, the jumedar sent by Mr. Newnham to take charge of the premises, was examined, and proved that he remained in charge till Mr. Ravenscroft came on the 30th November, and sent him away. He denied, however, he had any power over the ten Chupprassies or Chowkedars, but he was charged to let nothing be carried away.

Mr. Fergusson then replied at considerable length. The only difficult part of his Learned Friend's speech to answer was its wit and humour, for it contained no conclusive argument. He had in fact resorted to plays and romances, knowing that serious reasoning would not bear him out; he had compared Smith to Douster-

swivel, and had himself attempted the part of Edie Ochiltree. He thought he had, like his prototype, laid Smith sprawling, but he would find in him "a principle of resurrection," that would raise him again. It appears from the letters that Mr. Ravenscroft was the person in whom all the extravagance originated; for if any part of Mr. Smith's letters be believed, they must admit the whole, and therefore his client was not to blame. At any rate, this could form no excuse for the defendants. They laid hold of the property, and were accountable for all that happened to it in their possession. If otherwise, it would be terrible; for you might take a man's property and lay it on the public road, and when it was destroyed or carried off, plead in excuse that you did not do it. It is a large charge the Chowkedars put forward; but nothing; according to such a doctrine, I might surround the Advocate General's house, and prevent his clients coming to;—(this would be worse, for it is no matter whether they come or not, having deposited their money) and plead that I did not touch the Advocate General. It was enough that the persons had orders to watch, and allow nothing to pass; and it was no proof they did not do so, that a few chests or other articles might escape their vigilance. I however impute no improper motives to the defendants. They are men of high character, and it is not necessary I should praise them; but it appears to me that the whole was a plan to get possession of this property, supposed to be Ravenscroft's, with impunity. I do not say they conspired, but they no doubt conversed on the subject. It was understood that they were to take possession, and prevent any thing from going away, till Ravenscroft could go on a certain day, and lay hold of all, when they would not oppose it. The Chowkedars (it does not signify what their names were) sent by Mr. Newnham were accordingly not withdrawn till their post was relieved by Ravenscroft himself. Bayfield must be considered, from first to last, as equally the agent of Newnham, as if not the servant of Ravenscroft; and that the goods were carried to the house of the latter, was nothing: Mr. Newnham, his employer, was not the less responsible. He admitted there was no evidence against Major Cunliffe, except the letter, and the general features of the case; and he would leave him therefore entirely in his Lordship's hands. The Learned Counsel then showed the impossibility of specifying the exact amount of the property; as the defendants by carrying it all away, had deprived him of the means of proof. He instanced his own library, which if suddenly plundered, nobody could estimate the value of but himself. He then proceeded to say a word

as to the character of his client. The Advocate General had made him ridiculous, by acting his letters; but if his learned friend's speeches, often not less flighty, were as well acted, they might be made equally laughable. And although, from principles of public policy, he must condemn any civil servant carrying on trade (much more doing it with public money) yet it was merely a breach of a regulation, and implied no moral culpability. The stigma thrown upon the house of Crutchen and Co. was lightly unimputed, he said; and his client might have committed many other errors. But it was ludicrous to suppose that a boy of his years (we believe 23* was named,) could seduce a man of Ravenscroft's education, years, and knowledge of the world. His client was a person of great abilities, as he evinced by the way in which he managed a case of his own in that Court in 1811. He seems to be a very sanguine man, and talks of lakhs and lakhs of rupees; but many young men are apt to entertain such visions, and many a youth at that bar had no doubt expected to carry off a crore! But it was not in evidence Ravenscroft had lost any thing by Smith; he lost, on the contrary, by his saltpetre and cotton speculations, against which Smith always warned him. True it is, the "burden" of Mr. Smith's letters was always money, money, money; but how could goods to such amount be had without money; nothing could be imputed to Smith, but a little vapouring, which was not surely criminal. All the speculations which turned out favourably were his, and those that were unfortunate, Ravenscroft's own. Mr. Smith was now a ruined man by this act of spoliation; and in fine, he regarded it as a continued trespass, of which the incipient act was committed by Mr. Newnham, and the whole carried into effect with his knowledge and concurrence, and he must therefore be liable in damages of the plaintiff.

The following witnesses had been subpoenaed by the plaintiff, but did not appear:—Thos. C. Robertson, Jas. Mallardit, Futtoo Saes, Minda Durzee, Joseph Measures, senior, Lalla Mukkun Lall, Chas. Leitham, Chas. Felwick, Thos. A. Harriet, Alexander Leslie, M. F. Radcliffe, Wm. Marshall, Ric. De Bass, John Hay, Rich. Foley, John Jones.

Mr. Fergusson observed, as to these sixteen absentees, that he was far from imputing any thing to the defendants, but it was clear that improper influence operated on them somehow or other.

Sir F. Macnaghten thought Mr. Smith had been extremely ill-used; even if he had been as bad as was alleged, it would not have excused Ravenscroft's outrageous conduct; and if the latter could be brought

* A considerable anachronism.

forward, he ought to be made to indemnify him to the last farthing. The learned Judge concurred with Mr. Fergusson's view of the case, that there was nothing against Major Cunliffe; and that if Mr. Smith's property had been exposed to spoliation, and actually taken from him in consequence of what Mr. Newnham had done, the latter would have been liable in damages. But as this did not appear to be the case, he must give a verdict for the Plaintiff against Mr. Newnham only, with nominal damages.

Verdict for the Plaintiff against Mr. Newnham—Damages, 1 Rupee.

Verdict for the Defendant, Cunliffe, with costs.

Extracts from Papers produced in Evidence.

Deed of Trust executed by Mr. Ravenscroft to the Defendants.

"Know all men by these presents, that I George Ravenscroft, deeming myself bound to make good to the utmost of my means, and in preference to all other demands such sums of money belonging to the Hon. East-India Company as I have without authority withdrawn from the Treasury under my charge, do hereby transfer, and make over all right, title, and claim to all properties whatsoever, horses, live-stock, carriages, plate, furniture, houses and lands, to Henry Newnham, Esquire, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Major Robert Henry Cunliffe, Assistant Commissary General, on trust, to hold and appropriate the proceeds, or value of such properties, to replacing the monies aforesaid; and I do hereby bind, and consider myself bound to give, and do hereby give the aforesaid gentlemen the full and unqualified possession of all properties whatsoever. In witness whereof, I have this day, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1820, my hand and seal subscribed and set.

"G. RAVENSCROFT. (I.S.)"

The articles of agreement between Jones and Smith are dated 20th July 1820, as to the sale of the 1,000 maunds of indigo.

Extract of a letter from Smith to Ravenscroft, dated 29th July 1818, addressed :

"My dear Ravenscroft: Keep a sharp eye on the indigo, and treat my poor Lollahs kind, it will be for the best; recollect 5,300 maunds of blue, at 96 sicca-weight, is exactly 7066 mds. 26½ seers of 72 sicca; and as I shall make the best in Hindoostan, my share shall not go for less than 1,806s. a mnd.

7,066 mds. 26s. 10 c.

1,806

is twelve lacs, seventy-three thousand sicca rupees! and if this indigo is sent to Europe, will realize 220 rupees, clear of all charges, and sell 9s. 6d. or 10s. and upwards a lb.; as I intend to make the very

best. To accomplish all, it is, I only want three lacs! give me this, and rely on my honour and abilities to perform what I now declare I can perform; and pitch the cotton ———! and I will do it, only commence immediately; then treat my people kind, they deserve it, and you are noble and generous, then confide in your ever faithful and the sincere —

"AT JAMES SMITH."

"P.S. There will be a general failure throughout Bengal on a part of Hindoostan. Oh, what a thing to lick our chops at, if I get the three lacs! then we will have 766 maunds of fine blue!"

Extract ditto, dated 26th Sept. 1818.

"My dear Ravenscroft: I was duly favoured with y^rs. of the 24th; I wrote two letters yesterday; both ere this you have received; in one of them I soaped Cruttenden, thinking you might shew the letter to him; was the idea good?"

"P.S. Mind, my dear R— the 50,000 rupees of Govind's, and your 25,000 drafts, 5,100 maunds; then huzza!"

Extract ditto, dated 7th Oct. 1819, commencing :

"My dear George: Pray let the cash be sent us, the drafts are presented; keep the 20,000 in readiness as promised, and for the rest rely on your faithful Smith to replace "it in a certain quarter."

Extract ditto, dated 8th October 1818.

"Pray, for God's sake, as you value your future prosperity, let these things be arranged immediately, that the goods may be got in and dispatched, and get you out of debt with Cruttenden's house; that house will never do any good, but harm; mark my words; they always keep you back by selling your goods 50 or 75 per cent. cheaper than any other house, and always keep you back, and take an unmanly advantage, knowing you are in the judicial line. Then, my dear Ravenscroft, why not turn away from them in disdain, and let one, who is your faithful friend, alone manage every thing my own way for you; I will make a profit of at least 100 per cent., clear of all deductions in all things that I may speak in.

"——— I am (I know it), and will be a match for them, and get to windward gloriously; take my advice, my dear R., and leave all to me, and I will make two grand fortunes in two years (besides clear your debt); I am a devil! and will finish the peltroons I allude to, for their weakness."

In another, by way of Postscript-verbatim.

"Suppose you was to tip me a few lines in your princely style, and I will copy it, as if to you, saying I will bring fine cotton from 10 to 12 a maund, and saltpetre

from 3 to 4 a mound, by the quickness of my dispatches, and that every reliance may be placed in my fidelity, and my ardent wish to communicate with Crutenden's house, and lots of more soap."

The last of these letters, read by the Clerk of the Papers, ended with

"Your's, the once returning, faithful,

"JAMES SMITH."

[Hurkaru.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Monday afternoon, (Aug. 19) an inquest was summoned by the Coroner of Calcutta, to inquire into the circumstances that led to the death of Gunga Ram, a Bengalee man, who died in the Native Hospital some time in the course of that day. In the Hurkaru of Saturday, we inserted an account of a singular robbery, as communicated to us; but, we were not then aware that the wound given to the delinquent was of so serious a nature as it shortly turned out to be; and as the case seems to involve some nice legal distinctions, we shall here give, as nearly as possible, the substance of the evidence elicited by the Coroner's jury.

Mr. Thomas Measures, who committed the unfortunate act, lately arrived in this country from England, as a merchant, and lodged with his wife in the house of Mr. Clements, No. 150, Durrumtollah. The deceased was a surdar bearer in the service of Mr. Clements, having been in his employ only from the 18th of July to the 11th of the present month, when the event happened. On Saturday the 10th instant, Mr. Measures mentioned to Mrs. Clements that one of his silver spoons had been stolen; and on Sunday the 11th, when she returned from Divine service, he again informed her that two other of his silver spoons had been stolen from his room, and intimated to her that he would endeavour to detect the thief by secreting himself in his room, unknown to any of the servants or others in the house. Mr. Measures accordingly went out that same day (Sunday) with this view; and as he was going out, he met the deceased, who asked him "when he would return?" Mr. Measures answered, "not before ten o'clock at night." He however returned, and placed himself in the room; another bearer, whose usual duty it was, brought a candle to the room about half past six o'clock; at that time both Mr. and Mrs. Measures were in the room. Mrs. Clements mentioned to her husband in the evening that Mr. Measures was secreted in the room for the purpose of detecting the thief. Soon after, or about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Clements heard his name called twice or thrice, with the addition of "I have caught the thief; I have caught the thief." He, his son-in-law Mr. Leicester, and Mr. Edward Whitfield, ma-

ruiner, immediately ran down stairs, and going to the place from which the voice seemed to proceed, they found the door of the room occupied by Mr. Measures fastened with a padlock on the outside. This door consists of venetians from top to bottom; and on raising them and looking through, they saw the window opposite to it open, and heard Mr. Measures exclaim "He is out! he is out!" Instantly they heard a shot fired off in the room: at this moment Mr. Leicester saw the flash, and Mr. Measures standing in the room within three feet of the window. Immediately after they heard a man (supposed to be the deceased) exclaim "O Bapre, Bapre!" (Alas, alas!*) The voice seemed to proceed from the near garden gate, which is about ten or twelve feet from the window. Some of them then ran out, and saw the deceased proceeding along towards the gate, holding his side, and he fell down at the porch in a senseless state. Being carried to the Native Hospital, he lingered there till Monday the 19th instant, when he died.

Mr. Hornett, the head assistant in the Native Hospital, deposed on oath, that he had no doubt the man died of the wound, which from the first appeared to be inevitably mortal. The whole of the shot (which was No. 5) had lodged, without spreading, in his left side, broken some of the ribs, and penetrated the intestines.

To return to the room: when Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mr. Whitfield, and Mr. Leicester entered just after this occurrence, they found Mr. Measures there, and he declared to them the circumstances of the case, which he afterwards confirmed by making affidavit before Mr. Alsop, justice of the peace. According to his statement, he had placed himself in the room and taken his seat at the end of the bed, with the view of watching for and detecting the thief. He had also prepared himself by loading the gun with only about half a charge, not intending to do him much injury, but perhaps give him a few drops about the legs. A sample of the lead drops was produced, of the size called No. 5. It was not in evidence to whom the gun belonged, no person having ever seen it before in his possession, or about his room except Mr. Leicester, who saw it in the room when passing through it a few days before. When Gunga Ram entered he allowed him to open a drawer and begin taking out some articles, and then started out upon him. The deceased was thunderstruck, dropped the articles, and began to make salaams and beg forgiveness. Mr. Measures shut the window by which the bearer had entered, and went towards the

* *Bapre*, "O Father!" an exclamation by the natives when under affliction. This explanation seemed necessary, as the common abuse of the word has associated it with ideas of ridicule.

door, which was locked, and shouted out for assistance. [From his calling out "I have caught the thief" to the firing of the piece, was, according to the evidence, about two minutes.] The bearer, taking advantage of his being at the door, ran to the window, unbolted it and sprung out. Mr. Measures then fired after him, more with a view, he says, of giving alarm than any thing else.

At the examination before the magistrate, the wounded man asked Mr. Measures "why, if you thought me a thief, did you not seize me instead of shooting me?" Mr. Measures answered, "I did not choose to seize you. I fired to give an alarm."

When the deceased was lying wounded at the porch no property was found about him; when the witnesses entered the room immediately after the occurrence, they saw no plate or other property lying about, or other traces of robbery. The duty of the deceased as surdar bearer, was to clean the furniture, pull the punkah, &c. He used to tuck in Mr. Measure's curtains, and bring his lights, and indeed made himself very officious, and acted as his interpreter, as the deceased spoke English fluently, and Mr. Measures had but lately arrived in the country; but Mr. Clements did not conceive he had any right to be in that part of the house at that time of the night.

At the time the shot was fired, the outer gate is stated to have been shut; and the only mode of escape, therefore, would have been by struggling with and overcoming the durwan, or jumping over the garden wall, which is said to be four feet high inside, and five feet or five feet and a half outside.

The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Mr. Measures, who has entered into recognizances before Sir F. Macnaughten, with two sureties in 10,000 rupees each, and himself in 20,000 rupees, to appear and stand his trial next sessions. — *Hurkaru.*

NOTICE

Letter dated July 1, 1822.—Prompted by the curiosity to endeavour to investigate the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, I was induced to attend the self-immolation of a Hindoo widow at Collyghaut yesterday. The preparatory ceremonies, if any, must have taken place previous to my arrival at the ghaut, for I found the unhappy victim of their idolatry in a perfect state of insensibility.

Though I was aware that her husband died at so late an hour as twelve o'clock on Saturday night, I laid aside all idea of grief for his loss being the actuating cause of her immolation, and I am not disposed to think I was wrong in so doing, from

the circumstances attending this barbarous custom. It was about twenty minutes past eleven when I arrived; the Brahmins were washing the body of the corpse in the river, and a few paces from them sat the apparently unconscious victim—his widow. She was twenty-one years of age, beautiful to my conception, by far the most so of any native female I have ever seen; combined with the beauty of race, her figure was perfect, which heightened the distress, if possible, in the minds of those who were witnesses of the sacrifice, and felt their inability to prevent it. The latter, under any circumstances, I believe, would have proved ineffectual to prevent her dissolution, and that speedily, for judging from her appearance, which was that of stupefaction, I required of several Brahmins, and among them I found men intelligently delivering their sentiments, and, except in acquiescing in the detestable custom, when with whom I should have thought our enlightened views of Christianity might be pressed with success. They said it was her fate, and added that if she were prevented or persuaded from her purpose, she would die before three o'clock.

Upon this intimation I was led to attend more minutely to her situation, and I recur to the time I first saw her; she was sitting on the ground near the river, supported by two men, and, as I said, in a state of insensibility; her eyes were open, but apparently beyond the power of recognition of surrounding objects; here she remained until a paper was signed by several Brahmins, who eagerly pressed upon the person in whose possession it was. While this was going forward, the Namadar asked her the usual questions of her sacrifice being voluntary, &c., to which, in a feeble voice, she replied affirmatively; the pen was then presented to her, with which the Brahmins had previously signed the paper, and she was made to touch it, as significant of her approval. The corpse being laid upon the funeral pile, the was raised from the ground and supported to the river, and after being bathed (for to bathe herself was beyond her power), she was dressed by the attending Brahmins in a red scarf and ornamented with flowers, and her head painted with red where her hair parted; she was then led up to the pile, and performed, merely and solely by the assistance of others, the required ceremonies; she was supported round the pile seven times, and after having performed her task, her head fell on the shoulder of the man on her left hand, and for upwards of ten minutes she was to my idea in a faint; but in the sequel I was well satisfied that the drugs that had been given her had begun effectually to operate.

The attendants waited this time, I suppose, in hopes of her reviving, and being able to shew somewhat of voluntary action

in the sight of the seven European gentlemen who happened to be present; but in this they were disappointed, for she remained perfectly insensible to every object; and now commenced a scene so horrible, so revolting to every common principle of humanity, that one's blood shudders at the recital. They lifted her up, more dead than alive, and placed her on the pile; she had not the power, when on it, even to lay her arm over the body of her deceased husband; but this was quickly done for her, as well as placing his head on her bosom: this was enough for me to see, and I left the scene of murder, for no other term can be applied to this "infernal" transaction. The declarations of the Brahmins that she would not survive three o'clock being a satisfactory conclusion to my mind that the drugs that might have been administered to her, were of the most destructive nature, and it would be well if Government would interfere in a similar case of self-immolation to postpone the ceremony beyond the time the death of the victim was so prophesied; and if it occurred, to subject the body to the investigation of surgeons, in order to discover the fact of murder or not; in the instance I speak of, the woman was perfectly insensible, and no part of this innumerable ceremony could be said to have had her consent.—*Cal. Jour.*

SHIP LAUNCH.

On the afternoon of Tuesday the 3d instant, a substantial and elegant vessel of five hundred and fifty tons, launched under the superintendence of Mr. Montgomery, was launched from the late yard of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. at Howrah. After the usual ceremony performed on such occasions, she was named the "Virginia," and majestically glided into her destined element, amid the acclamations of the multitude to witness the scene; the beauty of the model, solidity of workmanship, and excellent accommodations, eliciting the approbation of the numerous spectators.

Shortly after the launch, the ladies and gentlemen who had witnessed it partook of an elegant repast with the builder, whose polite and hospitable attentions were equally conspicuous as on former occasions.—*Beng. Hurk. Sept. 5.*

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

Saugor Hospital.—Extract of a letter dated Saugor, July 14, 1822.—"The European Artillery Hospital tumbled down on the night of the 13th instant. Fortunately none of the sick were hurt, but a gundauze on duty at the Hospital was killed, and another slightly injured.

"The weather for some time past has been variable: the wind which blew strong from the south a few days ago, latterly

veered round to the east, and has been occasionally accompanied with showers of rain. There is nothing else I think worth mentioning which you are not already acquainted with."

Another letter from Kedgerree, dated on the 29th instant, says: "The weather for these last seven days has been remarkably boisterous at the Sand-Heads, and even at Kedgerree. The boats which left Calcutta twelve days ago with cargo for the ship *Britannia*, have hitherto been unable to go alongside of that vessel, from the high sea and violent winds.—*Hurk.*

Indigo Crops.—In addition to our information, respecting the indigo season, published in the *Hurkaru* of Monday last, we have been favoured with the following extracts from other letters just received from the interior.

"*Dacca, July 15.*—In particularizing my own condition, I am sorry to say it is but too faithful a picture of the whole district; in fact, we can save little or nothing of the plant, and the injury several factories have sustained by the inundation will fall heavily on many."

"The weather throughout this district has of late been very moderate, considering the season of the year, when little else than rain could be expected. The plant we have now in process is tolerably productive, and what remains uncut will, we trust, turn out to good account, notwithstanding our former fears."

We may add, that other accounts from Kishnaghar and Jessore of the same date are upon the whole favourable.—*Hurk.*

A letter from Allahabad, received in the course of the week, states, that the poor people had been apprehensive of a famine, from the rains having been so long in setting in; but our correspondent adds, that they had at length apparently set fully in, as it rained heavily when he dispatched his letter, and had continued to do so incessantly for forty-eight hours.

A letter from Benares, dated the 16th July, states that the weather was very hot there and in the neighbourhood; and that the general complaint was for want of rain. At the Presidency we have no reason to make a similar complaint, since a whole dry day has been a rarity with us for the last three weeks at least.—*Madras Gaz. July 29.*

A very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in Calcutta yesterday, about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. It commenced with a rushing noise like wind, when the walls of the houses began to move, apparently from north to south, and the undulations became stronger and stronger. There appeared to be two shocks, the second more violent than the first, which went off gradually as they began. The whole lasted about twenty seconds.—*Cal. John Bull, Aug. 17.*

A fatal proof has been afforded of the danger of exposure to the heats of the day and damps of the night, in the recent death of the Surgeon of the H. C. ship *Duchess of Athol*. This gentleman, we hear, after being out on a shooting party in the jungles of Saugor, ventured to sleep at night in the open air, and thereby contracted the illness which terminated in his death.—*Cal. John Bull*, Sept. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 5. Ship *Apollo*, Tennant, from London 13th March.

8. Ship *Nancy*, Thomson, from London.

19. Ship *William Money*, Jackson, from England 1st April.

Sept. 2. Ship *Zelie*, Travers, from Bourbon.

7. Ship *Volunteer*, Waterman, from Bombay.

Departures.

Aug. 10. Ship *Argle*, Cathre, for China.

— The H. C. ship *Sir David Scott* has proceeded out to sea.

22. Ships *Mary*, Ardle, for London, and *John Bull*, Orman, for New South Wales.

— Ships *Florida*, Quincy, for Boston, and *Sully*, Deslands, for Bourbon.

Sept. 8. Ships *Kent*, Sutherland, for London; and *Juliana*, Webster, for the Cape.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, China, and Prince of Wales' Island, on board the Hon. C.'s Ships Earl of Balcarras, and Sir David Scott.

By the *Earl of Balcarras*, Capt. P. Cameron.

To Europe.—Mrs. Maxwell, Edward Maxwell, Esq., a Civil Servant on this Establishment; Master Edward Maxwell, Master Robert Maxfield, Miss Margaret Maxwell, Miss Mary Maxfield, Miss Eliza Maxfield, Miss Jane Maxfield.

To China.—Charles Palmer, Esq.

To Prince of Wales' Island.—Mrs. Macalister and child, The Hon. J. Macalister, Esq., a Member of Council at Prince of Wales' Island.

By the *Sir David Scott*, Capt. W. Hunter.

To China.—Mr. Wm. Bathurst, free Mariner; Dr. N. Wallick, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden; Mr. Julius Pegot, and Mr. George Huddart, Apprentices of the Botanic Garden, accompanying the Superintendent.

To Prince of Wales' Island.—Mr. George Pottar, Head Overseer at the Botanic Garden.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Turnbull and family, Mrs. Colvin, Miss Gerrard, Mr.

Turnbull, C.S., Mr. B. D. Colvin, free Merchant, Mr. Crofton, Cadet, Mrs. Coxan and children, William Dampier, Esq. C.S., Messrs. C. H. Boisragon, II. Lyell, W. Hunter, C. R. Eyre, A. M. Key, H. Smith, G. C. S. Masters, and O. B. Thomas, Cadets; Messrs. G. Robinson, L. Kenny, G. Mozen, volunteers for the Pilot Service, Mrs. Loch and Master John Adge's Loch, Mrs. Hall and the two Miss Jalls, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Jackson, Miss Pattle, Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, H.M. 38th Foot., E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq., J. S. Clark, Esq., H. Morris, Esq., E. Harding, Esq., B. Golding, Esq., Writers in the H. C. Service, Mr. J. Jackson, Hon. H. Gordon, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. J. B. Ross, Mr. J. Dyson, Mr. J. B. Keyvett, Mr. G. Byron, Mr. E. D. Townsend, Mr. J. E. Lumsdaine, Mr. J. Craigie, Mr. H. N. Worsey, Mr. F. Cornet, Masters Henry and William Dogworth, Mr. Barwell, Cadet, Mr. Burt, returning to India, Mr. Hayes, Merchant, Mr. Hayes, Cadet, Mr. Nelson, ditto, Mr. Motley, Assist. Surg., Mr. Thompson, free Mariner, Mrs. Morris, Miss Ganlett, Mr. R. MacDonald, and Mr. N. S. Nesbitt, Cadets.

From Madras: Sir John Stonehouse, Civil Service, Captain Campbell, II. M. 89th reg., Lieut. W. Cary, 17th reg., Lieut. J. Buchanan, 38th reg., Lieut. C. H. Doyle, 67th reg., Lieut. Dalzell, Aide-de-Camp to General Dalzell; Captain Farquharson, Mariner, Mr. Hudson, Cadet, Mr. Peter Bobeck, two Masters French, and Lieut. W. J. Gardiner, 10th Native Infantry.

From Bombay: Prince Futt Ally, and fifteen attendants; and Mr. Voysey, Surgeon.

From China: Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. W. Dowdall, Mr. J. Darwood.

From Batavia: Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Neish, and children; J. Von Coningham, Esq.

From Singapore: Mrs. Alexander, Mr. R. Alexander, Lieut. R. P. Fulcher, 20th N. I.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 12. At Nautpore, the lady of Lieut. Pigot, in charge of the Post of Nautpore, and Assistant Barrack-Master, Saugor Division, of a daughter.

30. At Saharunpore, the lady of Lieut. Hicks, Adjutant Agra Nujeeb Battalion, of a son.

— The lady of Capt. H. B. Pridham, of a daughter.

July 4. The lady of Major General Loveday, commanding at Benares, of a daughter.

5. The lady of the Rev. J. Lawson, Circular Road, of a daughter.

11. At Saugurh, the lady of Captain A. Roberts, Officiating Superintendent of Buildings, South-West Frontier, of a daughter.

17. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, of a son.

23. At Sylhet, the lady of Captain H. Davidson, 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a son.

— At Futtighur, the lady of Robert Blake, Esq. of a daughter.

26. At Benares, the lady of the late Lestock Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. M. Portner, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. J. Grieff, of a daughter.

29. The lady of J. G. Bruce, Esq. of a daughter.

— On board the Susan, the lady of Lieut. Bayles, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment, of a daughter.

Aug. 2. Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. James Montgomery, of a daughter.

5. At the Presidency, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

7. The wife of Mr. T. Scallan, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

9. Mrs. Francis Cornelius, of a daughter.

— At Serampore, the wife of Mr. C. Ashe, of a son.

10. At Benares, the lady of Doctor Watson, of a daughter.

11. At his house in Chowringhee, the lady of Alexander Francis Lind, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son and heir.

— The lady of John Bagshaw, Esq. of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Captain S. Hawthorne, of the 2d bat. 11th reg. of Native Infantry, of twin sons.

12. At the Presidency, Mrs. A. B. Fraser, of a son.

14. Mrs. C. C. Arratoon, of a son.

— In Fort William, the lady of Major Henry Faithfull, of Artillery, of a son.

15. Mrs. Townsend, of a still-born son.

— The lady of Joseph Savigny, Esq. of a daughter.

16. Mrs. J. Landeman, of a son.

18. Mrs. Ewin, of a son.

20. At Allypore, the lady of Lieut. John Forbes Paton, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer, of a daughter.

22. At Muttra, the lady of Captain R. A. Thomas, 1st bat. 14th reg., of a son.

29. The wife of Mr. Lewis, of a daughter.

— The lady of J. D. White, Esq. of a daughter.

31. In Chowringhee, the lady of James Jamieson, Esq. of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. W. Beck, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. The lady of G. J. Morris, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

3. At Allipore, the lady of Lieut. Hickey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 30. At Dinapore, by the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Ensign Alex. Murray, of H.M. 59th regt., to Miss Emelia Babonau.

July 6. At Dinapore, by the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Henry Babonau, Esq., Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Mrs. Mary Leone.

13. By the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Richard Sansum, to Miss Eliza Jennings.

26. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, James Weir Hogg, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.

27. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Charles Grillard, to Miss Ann Maria Cornelius.

29. At Patna, Mr. Samuel Da Costa, Registrar to the Behar Committee of Records, to Miss Emelia Boilard, eldest daughter of Mr. Julien Boilard, Senior.

Aug. 2. At St. John's Cathedral, Chas. MacSween, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Margaret Macleod.

6. At Nagpore, by the Resident, Capt. Thomas Marshall, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Artillery, to Miss Dring.

15. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Senior Chaplain Rev. D. Corrie, William Huggins, Esq., to Mrs. Harriet Hawkins, eldest daughter of the late Col. Rutledge, of the Bengal Establishment.

27. Mr. John Bell, third eldest surviving son of Charles Bell, Esq., of Leith, to Eliza, second daughter of J. M. Sinclair, Esq., of Lucknow.

Sept. 2. John Mackenzie, Esq., to Miss Mary Forbes Henderson.

March 7. At Rumptee, of fever, Lieut. Geo. Rattray, of the 1st bat. 21st regt. N.I.

June 18. On his way from Cawnpore to Calcutta, at the mouth of the Goomty, Mr. Charles Joshua Gayton, formerly in the employ of James Smith, Esq., Planter and Merchant of Cawnpore.

19. At Rangoon, Capt. Thomas Taylor, of the Country Service, aged 32 years and 5 months.

30. The infant daughter of Capt. H. B. Pridham.

July 3. At Kedgerce, Lieut. James Seagrove, leaving a widow and three children to lament his loss, and without any means for their future support.

— Catherine, the infant daughter of S. Owen, Esq., aged 9 months and 9 days.

— After a lingering illness of five months, Caroline Selina Hastings, third daughter of Mr. H. Hastings.

11. At Patna, Mr. Roldam D'Mello, aged 37 years.

14. At Saugor, George Mordaunt, aged 13 months and 2 days, eldest son of Capt. A. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings in the Upper Provinces.

19. Master H. Hypolite, aged 10 years.

20. At Cuttack, Richard Edmund; and on the 24th, John Henry Yarnoll, the twin infant sons of John Becher, Esq.

22. At Dooria, in Tirhoot, Mr. Joseph Bird, son of Sherman Bird, senior, Esq., formerly of Dacca, much regretted by all who knew him.

23. At Mymensing, T. Monsell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

26. On board the *Earl of Balcarras*, at the New Anchorage, Emilia, wife of Edward Maxwell, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Dinapore.

31. At Berhampore, Eliza, the wife of Capt. B. Halfhide, of H.M.'s 17th foot, after an illness of five days.

— At Goruckpore, George, the infant son of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., aged 10 months and 6 days.

Aug. 1. At Dinapore, Capt. Thomas Arbuthnot, of the 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I.

2. At Dinapore, Capt. Alexander Fraser, of the Artillery Regiment.

3. At Bhaugulpore, at half past ten A. M., sincerely and deservedly regretted, John Glass, Esq., aged 32 years, Surgeon to the station and corps of Hill Rangers, a detachment of which volunteered to carry him to the grave. Few Europeans were more respected by the natives than Dr. Glass: he was looked up to by them as their common father. To the full knowledge of his profession, he added that gentleness and mildness of manners, that made him much beloved by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

— The infant daughter of Mr. J. Grieff, aged seven days.

— Mr. James Williams, of the Hon. Company's Marine, aged twenty-three years four months and four days.

4. At Jubbulpore, John Lowther Irvin, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

— Master J. McGowan, eight days old.

5. At Patna, Assist. Surg. Charles Dempster, Hon. Company's service.

6. At Serampore, the wife of Mr. C. A. Martin, aged eighteen years.

— The infant daughter of the late Major A. Beck, H. M. 17th Regt.

7. Gabriel, the infant daughter of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., aged nine months.

— At Dum-Dum, Mr. J. H. Cooke, of the Dum-Dum Theatre, aged twenty-one, of a brain fever, after a short illness.

8. At Coolbariah, at the house of his grandfather, Charles, the infant son of John Henry Savi, Esq., aged seven months and seventeen days.

8. Mr. Henry Hastings, aged thirty-eight years.

9. At Chunar, Mr. Richard Hannah, Conductor of Ordnance.

— John Campbell, Esq., merchant and agent, aged fifty-nine years and three months.

10. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Andrew LeClerk, Organist of the Mission Church at Calcutta.

11. Mrs. Anna Robertson, aged thirty-five years.

— At Dacca, after a few days' illness, William Lance, Esq., Collector at that station, aged twenty-nine years and eight months.

— At Barrackpore, the infant twins of Capt. S. Hawthorne, of the 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I.

12. The lady of Capt. S. Hawthorne, 11th regt. N.I.

14. Robert Lister, Esq., aged twenty-five years.

15. The infant daughter of Mr. Francis Corneilus.

— Mr. James Utage, of the Board of Trade Office, aged twenty-one years and four months.

— Mrs. Townshend, aged sixteen years and eight months.

16. William Henry Weston, Esq., late of Kidderpore, aged twenty-seven years.

— At the Serampore Hotel, Mr. Rich. Morris.

— After a long protracted illness, at Dinapore, Major-General Sir William Toome, K.C.B., on the staff of the Bengal army, commanding the division of Dinapore, and Colonel of the 4th brigade of Light Cavalry. This excellent officer and amiable man has left behind him few more worthy individuals than himself: for, independently of his professional qualifications and virtues, he added to a warm and sympathizing heart the highest sense of probity and honour, and these were mingled with a candour and simplicity of conduct, which secured the confidence, and won the respect and esteem of every man who had the happiness to know him.

17. Mr. Charles Montague Constable, aged thirty-six years.

— After a long illness, Mr. Conrad Frederick Nerius, leaving a mother and three children, entirely destitute, to lament his deplorable loss.

— Mr. M. Esperance, aged thirty-five years.

19. Captain Thomas Taylor, commander of the ship *Pascoa*, aged thirty-five years.

21. At Chinsurah, Ross Jennings, Esq.

22. The Rev. J. P. Hastings, garrison chaplain at Fort William, aged thirty-six years.

27. At Dacca, of a lingering fever, Captain F. U. Gladwin, 2d bat. 13th N.I.

15. Capt. James Hodgson is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. John Lucas from 2d to 1st.

27. At Barrackpore, Margaret, the third daughter of the late Robert Nighland, Esq.

28. Capt. John Gordon, H. M. 82d regt. of foot, aged thirty-four years.

29. Collie Gale, the infant son of Mr. P. Emmyer.

30. Master John Gould.

Sept. 1. Miss Jane Edmond.

2. Mrs. Amelia Cooper, wife of Mr. Gilbert Cooper.

Latly, at the house of J. Horton, Esq., Kedgeree, Mrs. Seagrove, relict of the late Lieut. Seagrove, of the R. N.

MADRAS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 25. Capt. John Campbell, H. M. 49th regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, from 16th ult., vice Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, returned to Europe.

28. Capt. John Ross, 13th regt. N.I., to be Quarter-Master of Brigade to the Travancore Subsidiary Force, vice Elphinstone, resigned.

July 5. Capt. M. J. Harris, 6th regt. Nat. Inf., to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, vice Terman deceased.

9. Lieut. G. A. Brodie, 3d regt. Light Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut. General Bowser, commanding the Mysoor Division, vice Tweedie

12. Major Stewart, 14th regt. N.I., will resume his situation of Deputy Judge Advocate General, from 1st of September next.

19. Capt. Robt. Short, 10th regt. N.I., to be Superintendent of Family Payments and of Pensions.

Capt. Benjamin Baker, 4th regt. N.I., to be Secretary to the Clothing Board.

Ensign John Stuart Bushby, 8th regt. N.I. is permitted to place his services at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

July 6. Cornet J. G. Green, 1st regt., is removed from doing duty with 6th regt. and directed to join his Corps.

10. Cornet H. Briggs, 2d regt., is removed from duty with 8th regt. and permitted to join his corps.

12. Cornet W. T. Boddam (recently promoted) is appointed to do duty with 4th regt.

Cornet G. Elliott (ditto) with 6th regt. Lieut. John Humffreys, late of 15th regt., but now of 12th regt. Nat. Inf., is transferred to the Cavalry as Cornet.

15. Cornet C. H. Graeme, 5th regt., is removed from doing duty with Body Guard, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 87.

Cornet W. Walker, 2d regt., and Cornet E. Gaitskell, 5th regt., are removed from doing duty with 7th regt., and will join their regiments.

Cornet A. M'Leod, 5th regt., is removed from doing duty with 4th regt., and will join his regiment.

Cornet John Humffreys (recent promotion) is appointed to do duty with 1st regt.

16. Mr. Henry Harington is admitted on the Establishment as a Cadet of Cavalry, and is promoted to the rank of Cornet.

18. Cornet Henry Harington, recently promoted, is posted as fifth Cornet in 7th regt., and will rank next below Cornet H. Fuller in that regiment.

19. Cornet H. A. Nutt, 7th regt., to be Adjutant to that Corps, vice Kerr, permitted to return to Europe.

Aug. 2. Mr. M. T. Hislop is admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. July 16. Major C. F. Tolfrey, Capt. H. Smith and Lieut. P. Lihou, to take rank from 14th Feb. 1821, vice Maret, retired.

Lieut. J. F. Williams, to take rank from 25th June 1821, vice Dore, deceased.

Sen. Capt. J. Nixon to be Major, Sen. Lieut. Brev. Captain W. B. M'Donald to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign E. Massey to be Lieutenant, in succession to Agnew, promoted; date of commission 15th Feb. 1822.

2d Regt. June 28. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Duncan Ogilvie, to be Adjutant to 2d bat., vice Chauvel.

5th Regt. June 25. Sen. Ensign Thos. Perron to be Lieut., vice Luard, deceased; date of commission 20th June 1822.

12th Regt. July 5. Sen. Ensign John Beachcroft Dixon to be Lieutenant, vice Mackintosh deceased; date of commission 22d June 1822.

10. Lieut. J. B. Dixon and Ens. A. J. Ormsby are removed from 1st to 2d bat.

23. Sen. Ens. H. Baker to be Lieut., vice Humffreys, transferred to the Cavalry; date of commission 13th July 1822.

13th Regt. July 12. Senior Ensign Nicholas Geoghegan, to be Lieutenant, vice Brabazon, deceased; date of commission 2d July 1822.

23. Lieut. J. Smith is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

17th Regt. July 10. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Crichton is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieuts. L. Dindwiddie and R. Bradford from 2d to 1st. bat.

Lieut. W. Allen is posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers.

12. Lieut. R. Bradford, to be Quarter-Master and Interpreter to 1st bat., vice Allen.

24th Regt. July 2. Senior Ensign Thos. Panton to be Lieutenant, vice Allan, deceased; date of commission 23d June 1822.

Removals.

July 15. Lieut. H. Pace, of the 2d bat. 15th regt., doing duty with the 1st bat. 13th regt.; Ensigns J. Mann, of the 1st bat. 13th regt., and C. G. Otley, of the 1st bat. 20th regt., doing duty with the 1st bat. 12th regt., and Ensign R. Hurlock, of the 2d bat. 15th regt., doing duty with the 2d bat. 22d regt., will proceed to join their respective battalions.

18. Ensign W. C. Macleod is removed from doing duty with the 1st bat. 3d regt., and will join and do duty with the 2d bat. 6th regt. until further orders.

Ensigns recently promoted, appointed to do duty.

July 12. Ensigns O. Reynolds, C. W. Tollamache, and H. Prior, with 1st bat. 2d regt.

Ensign W. H. Clifford, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ensigns A. R. Horne, J. Everest, J. Willis, E. Peppercombe, and G. P. Cameron, with 1st bat. 6th regt.

Ensign C. Macleod, with 1st 15th regt.

Ensigns H. F. Campbell, F. Wilson, E. Atherton, J. J. M. Anderson, and T. Dale, with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Cadets admitted.

July 5. The undermentioned gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted on the establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and are promoted to the rank of Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be settled hereafter.

Messrs. Henry Foster Campbell, Thos. Dale, Owen Reynolds, Chas. Wm. Tollamache, and Frederick Wilson, arrived 2d July 1822.

12. Messrs. Andrew Robert Horne, Wm. Henry Clifford, John Everest, James Willis, Edward Peppercombe, Cole Macleod, George Paulett Cameron, Edward Atherton, Henry Prior, and James John Marriott Anderson, arrived 6th July 1822.

19. Messrs. Patrick Oliphant, Wm. Grant, Chas. Orlando Backhouse, James Gordon, Wm. Gordon, Peter Mellish, and Andrew Wight, arrived 15th July 1822.

Aug. 2. Messrs. H. Lavicount Harris and Herbert Beaver, arrived at Madras 27th July 1822. Messrs. Thos. Francis Baber, Wm. Henry Budd, James Watson Smyth, Evelyn John Gascoigne, Henry Chas. Gosling, Watkin Wingfield, John Trewman Lugard, Henry Vanderzee, Erskine Wm. Holland, George Noble Daniell, James Wilson Gordon, Wm. Armit Miller, and Peter Murdoch Stirling, arrived at Madras 28th July 1822.

ARTILLERY.

June 25. Lieut. W. S. Carew, to be Adjutant to 1st bat. of the corps, vice Lowe, deceased.

July 10. Capt. John Maxwell, 1st bat., is appointed to command the detachment of Artillery with the Field Force in the Doonab.

18. The following removals are ordered:

Capt. F. Best, from 2d to 3d, or Golundaz bat.

Capt. J. Maxwell, from 1st to 3d, or Golundaz bat.

Capt. T. T. Paske, from 3d to 2d bat.

Capt. T. H. J. Breckley, from 3d to 1st bat.

Lieut. T. Bidd'e, from 2d to 3d, or Golundaz bat.

Lieut. J. Aldrich, from 2d to 3d, or Golundaz bat.

Lieut. L. H. Mackenzie, from 3d to 2d bat.

ENGINEERS.

July 6. Lieut. Col. J. L. Caldwell, C.E., of the Engineers, has returned to his duty, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Lieut. Col. Caldwell, being the Senior Officer present with the corps, is appointed Acting Chief Engineer, with a seat at the Military Board.

Major De Havilland will resume his situation of Superintending Engineer in the Presidency Division; and Capt. Ravenshaw is appointed additional Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

PIONEERS.

July 13. Lieut. R. Cuxton, 7th regt., is posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers.

Lieut. W. Allen is removed from 2d to 1st bat. of Pioneers.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

July 10. Surg. R. Gibbon is removed from 16th to 11th regt. and 2d bat.

Surg. S. Dyer is removed from 11th to 16th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Simm is removed from 2d to 1st bat. Pioneers.

Assist. Surg. W. Train is removed from 6th regt. to 1st bat. Pioneers.

Assist. Surg. J. Dalmahoy is removed from 11th to 6th regt., 2d bat.

16. Mr. James Lorraine Geddes is admitted on the establishment as an Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Geddes is appointed to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Poonamalee.

19. Mr. Assist. Surg. William Turnbull is appointed to the Medical charge of the Zillah of Rajahmundry, and to be Superintendent of Vaccination at Ingeram.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Thomas Williams will take charge of the prisoners at Tinnevely.

23. Messrs. Robert Rolland and James Farris are admitted on the establishment as Assistant Surgeons, from the 15th inst.

26. Assist. Surgeons Robert Rolland and James Farris are appointed to do duty under the Surgeon of the 2d bat. of Artillery and the Garrison Surgeon at Trichinopoly respectively.

A Sist. Surg. Coleman is charged with the duties of Superintendent of the Garrison Dispensary, during the absence of Assist. Surg. Cox, proceeding to the Northern Circars with the Honourable the Governor.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

July 2d. Lieut. T. A. Chambers is transferred from the Pension List to the Invalid Establishment, from the 19th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

July 5. Mr. Assist. Surg. Niveo is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

12. Major General Thomas Hayer, of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for six months, and eventually to Europe.

16. Lieut. J. Kern, 7th regt. Light Cavalry, is permitted to return to Europe for three years.

Mr. Surgeon Hastie is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. F. Minchin, 21th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, for three months.

19. Capt. R. Guille, 5th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Capt. C. Elphinstone, 2d regt. N.I., is permitted to return to Europe for three years.

30. Lieut. R. C. Carter, 12th regt. N.I., and Lieut. G. Logan, 1st regt. N.I., are permitted to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

Aug. 2. Capt. E. Bond, 15th regt. N.I., is permitted to return to Europe, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT.

The fourth Term of the present year commenced on Thursday last (12th Sept.), but no business of any public interest has yet been brought before the Court.

Mr. H. Paulin having produced his covenant with the Directors, and the necessary documents of his profession, was duly sworn in as a Solicitor, &c. &c., and entered on the rolls of the Court.—*Mad. Cour. Sept. 17.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 15. Ship Fort William, Glass, from London 22d May.

Departures.

Sept. 13. Ship Larkins, Wilkinson, for Calcutta.

15. Ship Lady Kemaway, Beach, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Sept. 4. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. Paske, of the Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. At Bangalore, E. H. Woodcock, Esq., Madras C.S., to Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq., eldest son of James Brodie, Esq., North Britain.

18. Capt. Arnaud, H.M. 54th regt., to Miss Smith.

DEATHS.

Sept. 9. Antonia, the wife of Mr. Manuel de Souza.

1st inst. At Chittledroog, of a severe attack of fever, Lieut. Howard, 2d bat. 14th regt. N.I.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

1.—TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OFFICERS FROM THE CAVALRY BACK TO THE INFANTRY.

Bombay Castle, 17th Sept. 1822.

With reference to the commands of the Honourable Court of Directors of the 9th of January, published to the army in General Orders, the 11th of June last, regarding the retransfer of certain officers from the Cavalry back to the Infantry, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, after the fullest consideration, to adopt the principle now announced as that which will be the least hurtful to the service, and attended with the greatest degree of justice to individuals.

To repost the whole of the cadets for the Infantry who have arrived since May 1818, in number 260, exclusive of casualties, would be injurious to individuals in many respects, since those who have served with their present regiments against the enemy, or in situations unfavourable to health, by a re-distribution would be deprived of the just advantages gained by lapses of lives and other casualties, and be again placed upon a level with those who may have been very differently circumstanced in regard to duty and climate. Such a measure would also be most inju-

rious to the public service, by separating a great number of officers from the men they have been accustomed to command.

In order, therefore, to avoid so much public and private evil as a re-distribution would occasion, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Lieuts. O A. Woodhouse and J. Brooks, and Cornet I. Liddell, who were appointed to the Cavalry, the former on the 25th May, and the two latter on the 29th of December, 1818, do continue in that branch, for a reason, among others, grounded on a precedent of the Honourable Court, which will be submitted to their notice; and that the remaining five Lieutenants and two Cadets taken from the Infantry in June and July 1820, also referred to in the Honourable Court's commands, be returned thereto, and that the seven Infantry regiments, the most forward in regimental rise since that period, according to the state of the army as known at the Adjutant-General's Office on the 27th ultimo, bear each the loss of one step, *viz.* the Bombay European Regiment, the 2d, 3d, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th regiments of Native Infantry.

Lieut. Hagart will accordingly return to the European Regiment, Lieut. Payne to the 2d regt. N.I., and Lieut. Kensington to the 11th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Peyton will likewise return to the 5th, and Lieut. Sanderson to the 8th regt. N.I.; but as those two regiments are more backward in promotion among the junior officers than any other, the two first Cadets appointed to them on the 4th of December 1820, and the first affected by this arrangement, namely, Lieut. Westly of the 5th, and Lieut. Watkins of the 8th, are removed and posted, the former to the 10th regt. as 14th Lieut., immediately below Lieut. Hancock and above Lieut. Cooke, and the latter is posted 13th Lieutenant in the 12th regt., immediately below Lieut. Outram and above Lieut. Briggs.

Cornets A. W. Pringle and H. Conyngham never having been posted to Infantry regiments, the former is promoted to Ensign from the 22d of December 1819, and to Lieutenant from the 4th of May 1820, and posted 14th Lieutenant in the 7th regt., immediately below Lieut. Troward and above Lieut. T. R. Wynter; and the latter is promoted to Ensign from the 28th of February, and to Lieutenant from the 4th of May 1820, and is posted 17th Lieutenant in the 3d regt., immediately below Lieut. G. T. Parry and above Lieut. R. A. Bayly.

The commissions of Cornet granted to the above-named seven officers are cancelled.

By the above arrangements the following Lieutenants become supernumerary in the regiments to which they belong, *viz.*

Lieut. Crozier, Bombay European Regiment.

Lieut. Ottley, in 2d regt. N.I.

Lieut. Attenburrow, in 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Liddell, in 5d regt. N.I.

They will continue to be mustered and borne as such upon the returns of their respective regiments until vacancies occur in them, the Governor in Council having resolved not to cancel their rank under the circumstances which have led to their becoming supernumerary.

It being highly desirable to keep the regiments of Cavalry complete in officers as circumstances will admit, and taking into consideration the number now absent in Europe, and also considering the heavy expenses which the displaced officers incurred for cavalry equipments, the Governor in Council permits them to continue attached to the Cavalry regiments in which they are now serving, as doing duty until further orders.

Referring to the Honourable Court's commands dated the 1st August 1821, and published to the army on the 18th of February last, pointing out new situations in the General List of Cadets to Lieuts. D. Forbes, F. F. Farrell, and C. F. Pelly, the Governor in Council directs that Lieut. Farrell be placed in the General List of the army next below Lieut. W. S. Hewitt, and his commission of Ensign is to be antedated to 31st Oct., and his Lieut.'s commission to 1st Nov. 1817; that Lieut. Pelly be placed in the General List next below Lieut. W. Hill Waterfield. Deaths having intervened between where these officers originally stood and where they are now placed in the Lists of Cadets, at this distant period it is wholly impracticable, with due regard to the right of others, to put them into the regiments to which they would have been posted had their proper situations as Cadets been originally known, which, however, is not to be regretted, since the new situations assigned to them in the General Lists do not entitle any of them to be placed higher than they now stand.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in the Cavalry, consequent upon the death of Lieut. Terrington of the 2d regt., and the retransfer of seven displaced officers.

2d Regt. Light Cavalry. Cornet Hugh Grant, to be Lieutenant, vice Terrington, deceased. Date of rank 14th June 1822.

The Cadets specially appointed for the Cavalry, and admitted into the service after the raising of the 3d regt., as published to the army on the 5th of June 1820, are reposted to regiments, with dates of commission as stated opposite to their respective names:

1st. H. J. Robinson, to rank as Cornet

from 4th May 1820, and appointed to 2d regt. I. C.

2d. Alex. Urquhart, from 23d Aug. 1820, to 2d ditto.

3d. C. H. Delamain, 4th Jan. 1821, to 3d ditto.

4th. W. Turner, ditto ditto to 2d ditto.

5th. E. Walter, ditto ditto to 3d ditto.

6th. S. Poole, ditto ditto to 1st ditto.

7th. C. Thuiller, ditto ditto to 2d ditto.

8th. A. D. Grame, ditto ditto to 3d ditto.

9th. Geo. Richardson, 11th Feb. 1821 to 1st ditto.

10th. Alex. Balmaitre, 15th ditto ditto to 2d ditto.

11th. H. Wilks, 21st ditto ditto to 3d ditto.

12th. R. D. Mackenzie, 3d June 1821, to 1st ditto.

13th. C. Torin, 14th ditto ditto to 2d ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INUNDATIONS.

We regret to state, that the accounts received from the northward contain melancholy details of extensive injury occasioned by the overflowing of the rivers Taptee and Nerbudda. In addition to the particulars given in our last relative to the extent of the calamity at Surat, it is said that although very extensive injury has been sustained by loss of property, yet that comparatively but few lives have been lost. Only twenty-three bodies had been found; several, however, were supposed to have been swept away, and about fourteen hundred head of cattle to have been destroyed. Two thousand houses are reported to have fallen down, of which six hundred and twenty-four were of substantial materials; many others are so injured that they must be rebuilt. Nearly three hundred yards of the outer wall of the city of Surat had been washed away; two bridges had been destroyed, and the remaining wall and bridges were so damaged that considerable repairs would be required. Part of the wall of the Adawlut also was carried away, and the buildings immediately on the river face were much injured by the rush of the water when the wall gave way. Four hundred houses are reported to have fallen at Randier, but fortunately only one life was lost there.

From Broach the accounts are equally distressing. The Nerbuddah overflowed during the night of Saturday the 14th September, and from the effects of the heavy flood a very considerable portion of the houses in the suburbs of Broach were destroyed. The damage was very extensive, and we are sorry to find falls chiefly on the lower classes of society. The loss of lives is said to be small; and from the exertions made by the authorities, the boats dispatched from the town succeeded

in saving all the population on the islands of the Nerbudda. The works on the river front have suffered considerably; one of the wings of the Durbar premises and the greater part of the criminal jail have been swept away, from the water undermining the walls, and further injury was apprehended.

We fear that the destruction of crops of every description throughout a vast extent of country, will be found to be extremely great. We hear that the entire crops of sixteen villages in the Surat district have been swept away; and letters from Mulligaum mention that there had been a fall of rain sufficient to join the Taptee and Nerbudda.

The cries for food and for relief from the poor people in trees and on the roofs of houses, is described in a letter from Surat to have been truly dreadful. The promptest and most extensive assistance that a few boats permitted, was afforded them; and we are gratified to report that the meritorious exertions of the Assistant Kotwal, Ardascer Dunjeeshah, in distributing provisions, saved many from starving.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Broach, Sept. 16, 1822.

Sir: This place and its neighbourhood is now suffering under the most awful and destructive catastrophe that has perhaps ever visited it.

The Nerbuddah has risen within the last thirty-six hours nearly thirty feet above its ordinary level, overflowing, it is calculated, an extent of fertile and highly cultivated country of at least two hundred square miles.

During the night of the 14th instant, the first twelve hours of this period, the waters increased with such rapidity as to overwhelm before morning the whole of the islands and saw lands in the vicinity of the river, and to preclude the possibility of the wretched occupants saving even a remnant of their property. Daylight consequently presented a most afflicting spectacle; numbers of cattle were seen floating down the stream; in one instance a herd of forty head was distinctly counted: and it is supposed, from the continued succession of them throughout the day, that not less than one thousand of these useful animals must have been swept away, vainly endeavouring to reach the bank, but frustrated by the violence of the current, and no doubt the greater part carried out to sea. Whole villages have been utterly destroyed, and the wreck of them, with many human bodies, clearly recognized in the flood. The case of two men floating down upon a small raft, and crying out most piteously for assistance as they were hurried along the walls of the town, excited universal sympathy, but no assistance could be afforded to them,

and what the fate of these unfortunates may have been has not yet been learnt.

The destructive effects of this impetuous inundation have also been most severely felt in the suburbs of this city; those bordering upon the river have been flooded beyond all former precedent. Vast quantities of valuable merchandize have been destroyed; warehouses, shops, and dwelling houses, reduced to a mere mass of rubbish. Many families, who but a few hours before were in affluent circumstances, are now seen wandering about the streets without shelter; and the property that has been annihilated in the town alone cannot be taken at less than three or four laks of rupees; the estimate of damage done in the country, including the vast tracts of lands under promising cultivation, that have been thus laid waste, cannot yet be guessed, but must be enormous, and falls principally upon the labouring classes; and from various articles of household furniture, not in use in this part of the country, but common to places washed by the same river far distant in the interior, being seen floating by, it is presumed that sufferings and losses have been largely dispensed on this afflicting occasion.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot confirm the previous occurrence of such an overwhelming deluge; various monuments of the rise of the river about the year 1810, which was at that time considered the highest that had for many years been witnessed, have been pointed out, but compared with the present flood are found at least seven feet under water. A striking proof of this may be cited in the case of a well known bungalow, situated on the bank of the river near the Udaulet, the windows of which at the former period were within about two feet of the highest rise of water; at present there are at least five feet of water in the principal room on the ground floor. The outwork at the water's edge near the Custom-House has also been completely covered up to the foot-way which surrounds it, no part of this bastion being now visible but the parapet, and there is one continued sheet of water, perfectly practicable for the common passage boats, from the gates of Broach to the town of Okliseer.

It is due to the gentlemen in authority at this station to notice, that every assistance which they could command was promptly afforded to the unfortunate sufferers; every boat that could swim was put into instant requisition, and distributed, as circumstances dictated, amongst the islands and villages in distress. By this timely and judicious aid, it is some consolation in reflecting many lives have been saved, and much valuable property preserved.

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient humble servant,

SATTARAH GAOL.

Attempt of the Prisoners to effect general escape.

Accounts reached us a few days back, that the prisoners confined in the gaol at Sattarah attempted to effect a general rescue on the night of the 17th Sept. The gaol is a square building, with an open area of twenty or thirty feet in diameter; three sides of the square are cells opening into the area, the fourth an open veranda inwards, with the doors of the gaol in the outside wall. In this gaol were about one hundred and fifty prisoners, and almost all of them desperate and determined characters. On the evening of the 17th they were all, as was the custom, locked up in their respective cells. How many prisoners were confined in each cell we have not learnt, but should suppose, judging from the size of the prison, not less than from five to eight. It appears, however, that the men in one of the cells, dug a hole through the wall into the area, at which they got out, and then liberated those in the other cells by raising the doors off their hinges. All this was effected without the sentries seeing them or hearing a noise. The guard consisted of thirty of our sepoy, and a number of irregulars belonging to the Rajah. Inside the door was a havildar and six or eight sepoy, two of whom stood sentry: the rest were stationed without the gaol. The prisoners finding themselves thus at liberty, and still unobserved, made a rush at the door, and about eighty got out. Before this was entirely accomplished, the guards both inside and out had taken the alarm. A portion of the latter opened a fire upon the doorway, whilst the scoundrels followed and fell upon the fugitives. Possession of the gaol was speedily recovered, and it is creditable to the sepoy, that after this was accomplished, not a prisoner of those in the area was molested, nor indeed was a single man killed or wounded within the threshold. Of those who embarked in this imprudent and ill-fated scheme, few, we believe, have effected their escape; ten have lost their lives, and from fifteen to twenty have been desperately wounded.

—*Bom. Cour. Oct. 5.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 13. Ship Roscoe, (free-trader), Morison, from Liverpool.

19 Ship Bombay Merchant, (free-trader), Clarkson, from London.

Departure.

Sept. 15. Ship Nestor, Theaker, to London.

The Roscoe, Morison, for Liverpool, will sail early in November.

The Bombay Merchant, Kemp, (late chief officer), for London, having her entire cargo engaged, will sail between the 1st and 10th Nov.

The Lord Castlereagh, having undergone a thorough repair, will sail for London by the 15th Nov.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: J. B. M. Gellandos, Rob. W. Frazer, Capt. and Mrs. Pouget, Mrs. Maillard, Mrs. Mignan, Miss J. Fenwick, Miss A. Fenwick, Miss Palmer, Miss Paget, Miss Payne, Miss S. Henshaw, Miss D. Henshaw, Dr. Gordon, Lieut. Mignan, Mr. John Ritchie, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Skipper, Mr. Jacob, cadets.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. James Henderson Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Laurie, Regt. Artill., of a daughter.

11. The lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Qr. Master-General, of a son.

29. The lady of Major Meall, 6th regt., of a daughter.

— At Matongha, the lady of Major Stroker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At Tannah, by the Rev H. Jeffreys, Alex. John Robertson, M.D., to Mary Anne, only daughter of B. W. Gerand, Esq., Garrison Surgeon.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. At Mocha, Mary Louisa, the infant daughter of Capt. G. Hutchinson, Resident, aged sixteen months and two days.

11. At Bhooj, in Cutch, Major Francis Donnelly, 6th regt., commanding the 1st bat. of that corps.

12. At Surat, Lieut. Robt. Paterson, 2d bat. 3d regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

18. The infant son of Mr. J. F. De Jesus, aged twenty seven days.

Sept. 4. At Surat, after fourteen days' illness of a bilious fever, Brevet-Capt. and Lieut. A. W. Burn, Adjutant 2d bat. 4th regt. Bombay Native Infantry, aged 32. An officer of highly honourable principles; zealous, intelligent, and attentive in the discharge of the duties of his profession; one whose goodness of heart and worth of character render his death a loss to the service, and occasion the deep regret of those friends and acquaintances to whom he was intimately known.

11. The infant son of Lieut. Colonel Shuldham.

29. At half past seven P.M., aged 53, Ruttonjee Bomanjee Waddia.

CEYLON.

His Majesty's ship *Liffey*, Captain J. Grant, C.B., arrived at Trincomalee on the 22d July, having left Portsmouth on the 3d of April, and Rio Janeiro on the 1st of June.

By this opportunity have arrived Major General J. Campbell, appointed to the Staff of this Army; Lady Dorothea Campbell and family; Major Campbell, A.D.C.; and Charles Brownrigg, Esq., of the Civil Service.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Thomas H. Twynnam, Esq. to be Master Attendant at Trincomalee, dated 1st August 1822.

PENANG.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Perhaps never was the hand of heaven more conspicuous than in the following narration. The ship *Valletta*, Capt. A. B. Fraser, on her passage from Calcutta to this place, where she was obliged to bear up in distress, on the morning of the 4th June, picked up a man at sea, who had been struggling in the waves for upwards of thirteen hours. As the subject, more especially to the seafaring part of the community, is of the most interesting nature, we shall give it nearly in the words of the gentleman who has so kindly favoured us with this intelligence.

About six P.M., it then being Mr. Dickens' watch, the second officer of the ship, at that time a very heavy sea running, the ship under double reefed topsails and fore-ail, mizen-top-sail handed the top-gallant-yards upon deck, and the vessel labouring heavy, thought he heard the cries of a man at some short distance from the ship; on looking to the spot, plainly perceived something floating in the water, which by the assistance of a good glass, found it was a man swimming towards the ship, who occasionally held up his hand as a signal of distress; gave the alarm instantly, on which we wore ship and stood towards him, lowered the gig down and sent her in charge of Mr. Dickens and four other volunteers, to the assistance of this drowning wretch. Providence favoured this little band of volunteers, who although in a leaky, crazy boat, succeeded in saving him. At 7h. 30' P.M., to the satisfaction of all on board, the gig came alongside with the man, who proved to be a lascar belonging to the ship *Arram*, Capt. Daniels, from Rangoon, bound to Madras. From the heavy rolling of the ship the gig was nearly stove to pieces in hoisting her up; she however had done her duty, for she had saved a fellow creature. The poor fellow was so completely exhausted, that the moment he came on board he fell fast

asleep; on his recovery, we were of course anxious to hear his account: he informed us that the evening before, about six, he was forward in the head of the vessel; a heavy sea which broke over her washed him from his hold; it was then blowing hard, and he imagined that was the reason they could not lower a boat for him: at the same time a heavy squall was brewing, which by the time it became more moderate, was so very dark, that he could not see the ship or any thing else; during the night there were nothing but incessant squalls with heavy rain, every one of which broke over him; the hope, however, of the ship staying by him, encouraged him to keep up his spirits till daylight, when seeing us, and thinking we were his own ship, made him exert himself, though nearly going down; at the time of our wearing round towards him, he imagined we were going to leave him to his fate, on which he began to droop and burst into tears, now giving up every hope of being saved. By this time the ship had wore round, and stood towards him; on seeing this his spirits began again to revive, and much more so, when on the top of a heavy sea, he perceived our boat pulling towards him. He informed us that at the time we picked him up, he could not have stood out half an hour longer. On the 6th June, we fell in with and spoke the Arram, informing them of the circumstance; a boat was now sent for him, and this poor wretch once more restored to his ship, shipmates and friends, by one of those remarkable events, which plainly shows us that man should never despair, as the hand of Providence is at all times ready to save us.—*Penang. Gaz.*

Appointment.—Mr. John Poynton, to be Deputy Master Attendant, from the 15th instant.—*Penang Gaz. May 29.*

Letters from Penang state that Mr. Erskine, one of the Members of Council at that Presidency, had been compelled by ill health to proceed to England, and that Mr. Clubely had taken his seat as a Provisional Counsellor.—*Cal. John Bull, Sept. 5, 1822.*

SOOLOO.

DEFENCE OF THE SEAFLOWER AGAINST
PIRATES.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, The Underwriters of Calcutta having, with a liberality unequalled, but in the annals of their own transactions, made a large present to those who assisted in the defence of the Seaflower in August last, and as I have not the honour of being even personally known to one-twentieth part of that most respectable body, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing the gratitude which I feel for their generosity, and I shall long remember with pride, that

I have been once honoured with their approbation, most forcibly expressed.

The Underwriters have entrusted me with the division of that part of their bounty which they have allotted to the crew: but as a number of them have left Calcutta, I beg you will, by inserting them in your widely circulated paper, give publicity to the two enclosed Lists. By the first, they may see what reward for their exertions awaits their return to Calcutta; and by the second, they will know who those benefactors are, who have thus formed such strong claims to their future exertions in defence of the property under their charge, and which, I trust, have raised feelings in their hearts more easily conceived than described.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM SPIERS,
Lieut. R.N., on half-pay, and
Commander of the Seaflower.

Diamond Harbour,
June 15, 1822.

No. I.

Account of the Sums given by the Underwriters, to the Crew of the Seaflower, for defending her when attacked at Tawee Tawee, in August last...

Men's Names.	Stations.	To whom	For Exe- cution	Tot
		Rs.	Rs.	
John Slatter,	Boatswain,	—	400	400
John Webber,	Carpenter,	100	300	400
John Bryant,*	Able seam.	—	110	110
John Barret,	Do.	—	110	110
John Kynion,	Do.	—	100	100
James Smith,	Do.	—	100	100
N. Dondera,	Do.	—	100	100
Antonio Josue,	Sookanee,	—	100	100
Abdulah,	Syrag,	—	100	100
Boxue,	Bandary,	—	80	80
Shake Hussien,*	Able Lasc.	100	—	100
Munoo,*	Butler,	190	—	190
Ilingin,	Havildar,	150	150	300
Peer Khan,	Sepoy,	—	100	100
Namsook,	Do.	—	100	100
Humuhal Sing,	Do.	—	100	100
Boxue,	Do.	—	100	100
Benny Sing,*	Do.	200	200	400
Ilu Sing,	Do.	—	100	100
Butar,	Do.	—	100	100
Mahomet, 1st,	} Malay Boats' Crew from Malacca, where they were again left as the Ship returned	50	100	150
Abduraman,		—	100	100
Ahat,		150	100	250
Turkeera,		—	100	100
Mahomet, 2d,		—	100	100
Mahomet, 3d,		—	100	100
Tom Sing,*		260	—	260
Total }		1200	3030	4250
Amount }				

N. B.—The nearest relations of those men marked thus (*), upon producing proper satisfactory vouchers, will be paid the sums placed opposite their names.

WILLIAM SPIERS.

List of the Contributions of the Insurance Offices to Capt. Wm. Spiers and Mr. Colecott, for their gallant conduct, in repelling the attack made against the ship *Seaflower* by a body of pirates, at Tawee Tawee, in the Sooloo Sea, and to such part of the crew as behaved well on that occasion.

	Sa. Rs.
Calcutta Insurance Office	5,000
India Insurance Office	2,500
Hope Insurance Office	1,000
Asiatic Insurance Office	2,000
Hindustan Insurance Office . . .	1,000
Globe Insurance Office	2,500
Ganges Insurance Office	1,000
Commercial Insurance Company .	500
Star Insurance Office	1,000
Calcutta Insurance Company . . .	1,000
Phoenix Insurance Office	3,000
Bengal Insurance Society	500
Amiable Insurance Office	250
Canton Insurance Office	none

Sa. Rs. . 21,250

Apportioned as follows :

To Capt. Spiers 3-5ths or 12,750	Sa. Rs.
To Mr. Colecott 1-5th or 4,250	
The Crew . . . 1-5th or 4,250	
	21,250

No. II.

Copy of the Narrative of the Attack made upon the *Seaflower*, August 15, 1821, as presented to the Owners of that Ship upon her return.

The *Seaflower* sailed from Bengal upon the 14th of April, and after touching at Penang, Singapore, Borneo Proper, &c. &c. arrived at Sooloo upon the 23d of July.

We were received at Sooloo with the greatest apparent friendship, and remained there ten days, during which time I was often made proud to hear that our countrymen who had visited that place, had in every instance, behaved with the strictest good faith in all their dealings there; and when we parted I received the same testimony from the Sultan of our conduct, in a letter addressed to all his subjects, in which he directs them to treat us as friends wherever we go, and render us all the assistance in their power if we stand in need of it.

I had contracted with one of the Dattoo for a large quantity of Eastern produce, which he said he had collected, of which he was Rajah, and upon the 2d August took him on board, and sailed to that place to receive it on board, and pay for it at the same time.

During the ten or twelve days he was on board he lived at my table and slept in my cabin: he was often unwell, and

Asiatic Journ.—No. 87.

then invariably applied for, and with readiness took any medicine which I thought proper to give him, appearing grateful for the attentions shewn him. This confidence on his part created a good deal upon mine, and though we of course made arrangements to meet the worst that could happen, I had not the smallest fear of meeting with the least molestation at that place, or with him on board.

On the 16th of August, while we were lying at Boona Booner, Dattoo Moolook, the Rajah Bunde of Sooloo, came on board, and was most lavish in his protestations of friendship, embracing me more closely than agreeable. He called to the people around that I was the Sultan of Sooloo, a son, and his brother, and that he would kill any man that would offer me the least injury. He even called for, and shewed to all around the letter of friendship, which I had received from the Sultan upon parting with him.

Dattoo Moolook purchased a number of small articles, and had eaten and drunk at my table in the most friendly way; all appeared to be the very best of friends. Our people had just sat down to dinner, when at a signal given by Dattoo Moolook, those on board drew their creeses, those alongside jumped on board, and both began to put their diabolical design into execution, of taking the ship and murdering her unsuspecting crew.

After a short but desperate conflict, it pleased the Almighty God to give us the victory, and made those of the assailants that could save themselves by jumping overboard, glad to do so.

Their loss could not have been less than forty or fifty killed, amongst which were Dattoo Moolook, and two of the headmen, the Orung Orang Bajoo, or Wajoo, who, I believe, were forced into the villainous attempt much against their will.

Our loss, I am sorry to say, was four killed, and ten wounded severely; amongst the latter were the Chief Officer, Havildar, and myself; in consequence of which we slipped the cable, and made sail.

To Mr. Colecott, a young naval officer, who had been a passenger, and was then acting as Chief Officer, I am much indebted for his gallant conduct during the action, as well as the perseverance with which it was afterwards followed up: for though he was wounded in three places, and bleeding most profusely, when after the action he saw me fall, and only recollecting that the charge of the ship devolved upon him, he mounted aloft, and from the mast-head, piloted the ship through a narrow channel into the open sea in safety.

I have to bear the same pleasant testimony of the good conduct of all the sepoys, the Malay boat's crew, shipped from

Malacca, as well as of the greater part of the Europeans, and two of the lascars.

Situated as I then was after the attack, with so many killed and wounded, I deemed it indispensably necessary, for the safety of the valuable ship and cargo under my charge, to deviate from the line of voyage laid down in my instructions; and therefore directed the ship to be carried to the Philippine Islands, the nearest place at which my disabled crew were likely to receive that assistance which they so much stood in need of, and where the ship would have been in safety, though my wounds had taken an unfavourable turn.

Thank God, the wounds have all done well; but I am sorry to say that this unfortunate affair has not only caused us the loss of two or three months, but deprived us of the best of the season in some places, and entirely prevented our going to others that were in the original line of voyage.

W. S.

No. III.

Copies of the Letters of Recommendation and Protection received at Sooloo.

Sultan Mahomed Allee Alden.

Grand Seal.

This Seal of faith, truth, honour, and respect, just and true, from his Highness the Sultan Mahomed Allee Alden, Sultan of Sooloo.

This favour is granted to Captain Spiers, to certify to all his Highness's subjects, that his Highness has favoured him with his royal protection and permission to trade to all the islands immediately under his Highness's domains.

His Highness also requests and orders that all respect and protection should be offered to him in the same manner as has been done to him at Sooloo. Should the Sooloo people meet Captain Spiers either out at sea or upon any land, it is his Highness's request to recognize him immediately as their particular friend, and aid and assist him to the utmost of their power in all necessities of life and trade, and afford him all protection from injuries.

This certificate is sealed and delivered at the Island of Sooloo, on Wednesday, in the month of September, in the year 1821, Hegira.

As translated at the Police Office, Calcutta, for Government, March, 1822.

This is to certify that I, Datto Ahmere Oale Bahar, friend of Captain Spiers, have given him this Letter of Recommendation and Protection, that no injuries whatever should be offered unto him or his ship by any body at the Island of Sooloo or the adjacent islands.

No. IV.

Copy of a Letter to the Sultan of Sooloo, complaining of the Attack made by his People upon the Ship *Scaflower*.

After an Address, according to the Eastern stile of addressing Sultans and Rajahs, &c. &c.

May it please your Highness to hear the following account of a most treacherous attack made upon the British ship *Scaflower*, under my command, and give such redress as the nature of the case may require.

Your Highness may recollect, that the *Scaflower*, after having finished her mercantile transactions at this place, about four months ago, took her leave, and that your Highness was then pleased to give me a letter, expressing your approbation of our conduct while at this place, and directing all your subjects, wherever we went, to treat us as friends, and render us all the assistance in their power that we might stand in need of.

I had contracted with Dattoo Gantong for a large quantity of tortoise-shell, pearl shells, wax, brass guns, &c. &c. &c., which he said he had collected at the Islands of which he was Rajah; and which were to be paid for by me upon his delivering them at that place; the *Scaflower*, therefore, proceeded to Tawee Tawee, to fulfil the contract on my part, and Dattoo Gantong went along with me in the ship.

Dattoo Gantong was on board ten days, living at my table, and sleeping in my cabin; in fact, all the accommodations of the ship were at his disposal, and I thought by his manner that he received my attentions as they were meant, and gave me his friendship in return; but, alas! I was mistaken. All that time he was only waiting for an opportunity to enrich himself by the blackest of crimes.

I had received the guns and some other trifling articles on board, paid for the same, and was receiving more, when Dattoo Moolook arrived from Sooloo; he also came on board as a dear friend, embraced me in the kindest manner, and called out to the people around, that I was the Sultan of Sooloo's son and his brother; adding, that he would kill any man who would offer me the smallest injury.

The day before this Dattoo Harron had arrived from Siminool, and since his arrival had been living on board, at my table like the rest. His people were ill of the cholera morbus, and I went on board his boat and gave them medicine; but your Majesty will be sorry to hear, that amidst all those good offices on my part, and apparent friendship upon theirs, they were busy collecting men and arms to make themselves masters of the ship by murdering her unarmed and unsuspecting crew.

When all appeared ready for the accomplishment of their diabolical design, at a signal given by Datto Moolook, those on board drew their creeses, and those alongside jumped on board; both attempted cut down all that came in their way.

A few minutes however showed them that they had mistaken the materials our crew was made of, and made those that could save themselves glad to do so by jumping overboard, in any direction; but I am sorry to add, that in consequence of our reposing so much confidence in their good faith and your Highness's letter, three British subjects and a Chinaman, under the protection of our colours, have lost their lives; their blood and an insulted flag call loudly for redress, and I trust your Highness will see that such redress is as requisite for the honour of your Highness's flag as in justice due to that of Great Britain.

I promised to take charge of your Highness's dispatches for the Governor General of Java and its dependencies, engaging to deliver them to some Dutch authority, or put them on board of some ship going to Batavia.

I have the pleasure to enclose you a receipt for them from the Resident of Ternate, into whose hands I gave them.

I am now on my way back to Bengal to which place my complaint has already been forwarded; but if your Highness has any dispatches for the Government of that place, I will engage to deliver them, being your Highness's most obedient and humble servant, WILLIAM SPIERS.

The above letter was delivered at Sooloo upon the 22d of December at 12 o'clock, with an intimation that the *Seaflower* would not sail until the following day. But though she remained till that time, she received no other than a verbal reply that the Sultan was sorry for what had happened, and had sent word to the survivors not to return.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Extract from the Report of the Ship *Hercules*, of Calcutta, Captain John Henderson, from the Coast of Chili, the 26th of March 1822.

The *Hercules* arrived at Pitcairn's Island on the 5th of May, and landed the presents, which were sent to the inhabitants from the gentlemen of Calcutta. John Adams was still alive, and the rest of the inhabitants, fifty-three in number.

Home Intelligence.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D., brother to the member for the University of Oxford, is appointed to the vacant See of Calcutta, and will leave this country early in June, to exercise his episcopal functions. He was formerly Fellow of Brasenose College, and distinguished himself, in 1815, as the Bampton Lecturer for that year. The volume he published on the occasion ranks high in public estimation. He was appointed about eighteen months ago Lecturer of Lincoln's Inn, which, together with a living (Hodnet, in Salop), worth about £2,000 per annum, he now, of course, resigns. Money can be no object to him, for he is a man of considerable private fortune, and perhaps larger expectations. But we would rather argue from his general character that his chief inducement, in accepting his new preferment, is, the more extended field of usefulness which is thereby opened to his exertions. Mrs. Heber will accompany him to India, but his daughter will remain in England on account of her delicate health. It is not therefore without sacrifice that he undertakes his new and important office.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Jonathan Cape, M.A.

Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Head-Master and Chaplain at the Company's Military Seminary, at Addiscombe.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST.

Whitehall, Feb. 8, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Sir Edward Hyde East, Knt., late Chief Justice at Calcutta.

THE DECCAN PRIZE CAUSE.

The Lords of the Treasury have at length determined this cause, which is equally important for its novelty, its principles, the distinguished parties interested, and the magnitude of the property in question.

Our readers know that the matter has been repeatedly agitated before their Lordships, in many learned arguments, since the middle of last July; Mr. Harrison and Dr. Jenner having appeared as Counsel on behalf of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop, and the army of the Deccan; Mr. Adam and Dr. Lushington on behalf of the Marquis of Hastings and the Grand Army; and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet on behalf of the East-India Company.

The property was captured at Nagpore, 2 R 2

Poonah, Mahedpore, and other places, in the course of the Pindarree war, between the 20th of October 1817 and the 31st of March 1818, and it was of very large amount. By the law and constitution of the British Empire, all property captured from a public enemy, by land or sea, belongs, in the first instance, to the Crown; whose interest is only divested by its own act, either as a constituent branch of the Legislature, or as a spontaneous grantor. No statute applies to more land prize, or booty, like the present; and the question therefore was, to whom, and upon what principles, the Crown, acting under the advice of the Lords of the Treasury, should make a grant of this large property?

In former cases of Indian capture, where the grant was comparatively small, the Crown (we understand) had been in the habit of granting a part of the captured property to the East-India Company, who distributed it among the captors, or others, as they thought fit; but the first point determined by the Lords of the Treasury, in the present instance, was, that the bounty of the Crown (for such it is) should proceed directly from the King to the captors, and therefore that it would be inexpedient to advise his Majesty to grant any part of the sum in question to the East-India Company.

The next question was, who were to be considered as captors? and this was a matter of great nicety; depending not only on the principles applied to analogous cases of actual or constructive capture, but also on a large body of evidence, as to the facts, which might, or might not, bring the case within the range of those principles.

Their Lordships thought generally that actual capture should be taken as the primary ground of claim to reward; and that the principle of constructive capture admitted, in a variety of shapes, by the Courts which have had to decide similar questions, should not be extended, but rather limited, and rendered subordinate to the former principle.

Upon the first and main ground their Lordships then determined:

1. That the separate divisions of the Deccan army should share, for the booty actually captured by each, respectively; and their Lordships therefore overruled an agreement, which was entered into for the whole of the Deccan army, to share with each other; considering, that in case of such sharing, there could be no equitable reason why their Lordships should not advise that all the troops from the different Presidencies should be allowed to participate.

2. That Sir Thomas Hislop, having been Commander-in-Chief of the Deccan army until the 31st March 1818, was, with his Staff, entitled to share, as an actual captor,

in all the booty taken by the separate divisions of that army.

Upon the ground of a constructive capture, approaching in its circumstances and merits to an actual capture, the Lords held, that as General Hardyman, with his division of the grand army, was marching toward Nagpore, to co-operate with a division of the Deccan army in the reduction of that place, and as he actually had an engagement with a body of the enemy on his way, before the capture, this was such a construction, or rather actual assistance, as would entitle him and his division to share in that portion of the booty which was taken at Nagpore.

Of course these decisions exclude the Marquis of Hastings, and the grand army (except General Hardyman's division) from any share in the Royal bounty.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. LEE, OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE.

At Sea—Off-Start, Feb. 19, 1823.

Dear Sir: Arrived in sight of England, we feel it incumbent on us to return you our best thanks for the comfort and amusement we have experienced during our passage from Madras.

In testimony of the same, oblige us by accepting a Piece of Plate recording our esteem, founded on a just sense of your unwearied exertions on all occasions.

We remain, dear Sir,
Your's very truly,

Signed, H. W. Sale, Major.

H. Jones, Capt.
J. Logan, Capt. 6th L. C.
A. Sibbald, Capt. M.N.I.
Chs. Campbell, Lt.-Royal regt.
Henry Stuart, Lt. H.M. 46th regt.
Alex. Pitcairn, Lt. M.N.I.
Wm. Webb, R.N.
W. S. Butterworth, Lt. M.N.I.
Wm. Warren, Lt. H.M. 41st regt.
Geo. Logan, Lt. M.N.I.
M.H. Andrews, Lt. H.M. 30th regt.

To which Capt. Lee made the following reply:

London, Feb. 24, 1823.

Dear Sirs: Impressed with a kind sense of your approval of my conduct, it is with the sincerity and frankness of a sailor I return you my cordial thanks, and shall ever keep the memento of your esteem in my grateful remembrance.

Accept my warmest wishes, collectively and individually, for your health and happiness.

I have the pleasure to be, Dear Sirs,
Your's very truly,
SIMON LEE,
Commander Private Ship Windsor Castle.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 4. Deal. Ship Lady Kennaway,

Beach, from Bengal 21st Aug., Madras 15th Sept.

5. Off Portsmouth. Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, Chapman, from Bombay 6th Oct., and Cape of Good Hope 3d Dec.

8. Deal. Ship Nestor, Theaker, from Bombay 15th Sept.

— Deal. Ship Mary, Boyd, from Bengal and Cape of Good Hope.

20. Off Portsmouth. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from Madras, Ceylon, Cape, and St. Helena.

Departures.

Feb. 3. Gravesend. Ship George, Pacc, for Batavia.

4. Ditto. Ship Lady Campbell, Betham, for Madras and Bengal.

5. Ditto. Ship Pilot, Gardner, for Bengal direct.

16. Ditto. Ship Kains, Cunningham, for Madras.

17. Ditto. Ship Pyramus, Brodie, for Madras.

18. Ditto. Ship Ilythe, Wilson, for Bengal and China.

19. Ditto. Ship Windsor, Haviside, for Bengal and China.

— Ditto. Ship Bridgewater, Mitchell, for St. Helena, Bombay and China.

20. Ditto. Ship Asia, Pope, for Bombay.

Vessels spoken with.

Orpheus, Finlay, London for Mauritius and Ceylon, lat. 17 S. long. 31.

York, Talbert, London to Madras, lat. 25 S. long. 29 W.

Woodford, Chapman, London to Madras and Bengal, 12th Dec. lat. 5 N. long. 23.

Batavia, Sept. 25, 1822.—"The Regret, Wellbank, from London, took fire about seven o'clock on the evening of the 23d instant, while at anchor in these roads, and by daylight this morning was burnt to the water's edge. The accident was occasioned by the exposure of a lighted candle to a cask of spirits below, which caught and exploded; and the rapidity of the flames was such, that the officers and crew could save nothing but the clothes they had on. The principal part of the cargo had been landed. About 30 or 40 tons of iron, and a quantity of coals remained on board. The iron has been nearly all saved, but so much damaged that it is partly unfit for use. The remains of the hull has been towed on the Mud Bank, and every exertion is using for the preservation of the materials, which will be sold by auction."—*Lloyd's List.*

BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Feb. 12. In Hill Street, the lady of A. W. Roberts, Esq. M. P. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 1. At St. John's Chapel, Edinburgh, W. A. Hughes, Esq. Madras Med. Estab. to Miss Phil. M'Mardo.

DEATHS.

Jan. 18. At Paris, Charles Fuller Martyn, Esq. late of Calcutta.

22. At Little Portswood, near Southampton, Sir John Newbolt, late Chief Justice at Madras.

24. At Dijon, Lieut. Col. Ogil, of the East India Company's Service.

27. At Lee in Kent, Catherine Anna, eldest daughter of the late Adam Baildon, M. D. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, St. Helena.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, February 25.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton is brisk and extensive; an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. on the late India-House sale has been freely realized. The purchases since our last exceed 9,000 bags, the greater proportion taken on speculation. At Liverpool there has been a very animated and extensive demand for Cotton throughout the whole of the week; and the cotton market has also been very brisk at Glasgow.

SEGAR.—The demand for Muscovades continued brisk and extensive till towards the close of the market last week, when the request became limited, owing to the immense sales lately effected. For foreign Sugars the enquiries were extensive, but the buyers could not meet with parcels of any extent. The demand this forenoon is brisk.

COFFEE.—The public sales last week were considerable; the whole went off without briskness, and sold about 2s. per cwt. lower than the previous prices by private contract.

SPICES.—Pepper continues in demand, particularly the ordinary qualities, which some time ago were pressed upon the market at very low prices, from 5d. a 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; no parcels of light now offer under 6d.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES

Accounts have been received from Calcutta to the beginning of September last, which state that the 6 per cent. remittable loan paper, of Feb. 1822, was at a premium of 19 rupees 4 annas per cent., and the unremittable at 11. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Private Bills on London at 6 months' sight were at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per sicca rupee.

At the present period Bills in London on Calcutta are at 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per sicca rupee, at three months' sight.

The exchange out from Madras has undergone some depression, but so little has been done, that the rate cannot be correctly quoted to a recent date.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1822-23.

When sailed.	No.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Officers.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgents.	Partners.	Consignments.	To be off.	To be Dischd.
Dec. 10	2	Royal George	1351 J. Fam Timms ..	Christop. Biden	J. H. Buttivant	R. H. Treherne	A. C. Walling	Wm. Carr	Thomas Hog	John Ward	Bengal & China	1822.	14 Oct.	1822.
Jan. 8	3	General Kyd	1300 James Walker ..	Alex. Nairne	Richard Apin	John Pearson	John Mac Nair	H. Thompson	Fred. P. Allen	James Canian	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 7	4	Kent	1332 S. Marjoribanks ..	Henry Cobb	James Sexton	John Pearson	Wm. Mac Nair	H. Thompson	James Don	John Allen	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 6	5	Derfordshire	1800 John Locke	William Hope	Robert Card	Richard Card	Wm. Mac Nair	H. Thompson	Richard Boye	Edw. Smith	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 7	6	Infatigable	1306 R. Borradale	Samuel Serle	Jos. Dudman	Fred. Orlebar	C. Pennington	Henry Hanks	John Lawson	Wash. Smith	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	7	Perseus	1334 J. Chr. Lochner ..	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	W. Whitehead	H. Colomane	George Lloyd	John Scott	George Adam	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	8	Reprise	1334 J. Fam Timms ..	John Paterson	Edward Ford	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G. R. Griffiths	St. Helena, Ben- coolen, & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	9	Hythe	1332 S. Marjoribanks ..	J. Petre Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Rob. Lindsay	A. C. Proctor	Rob. Johling	Rt. Alexander	John Ranney	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	10	Windsor	1332 George Clay	Thos. Haviside	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clavson	Robt. C. Fowler	W. Edmonds	Edw. Edwards	Jas. Thomson	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	11	Bridgewater	1570 James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Bristow	T. Buttenshaw	F. W. Newright	James Walker	James Arnott	Joseph Cragg	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	12	Waterloo	1332 S. Marjoribanks ..	J. Petre Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Rob. Lindsay	A. C. Proctor	Rob. Johling	Rt. Alexander	John Ranney	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	13	Scotby Castle	1342 Company's Ship ..	Richard Alagar	Charles Shea	John Brown	G. T. Calvey	Fred. Hedges	Jas. Halliday	George Homer	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	14	Kellie Castle	1336 Stewart Erskine ..	Edw. L. Adams	W. Hen. Ladd	John Hillman	Robt. Robson	Charles Allen	As. Johnston	William Bruce	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	15	Charles Erskine	1340 Jasper Vaux	C. Orway Mayne	Jos. Stanton	G. B. Swatte	C. C. Stadmure	B. J. Thomsen	John Dill	Is. W. Cragg	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	16	Parasattar	1340 Wm. Moffatt	William Hay	George Denny	Joseph Coats	C. C. Stadmure	B. J. Thomsen	John Dill	Is. W. Cragg	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	17	Bombay	1342 Joseph Hare	W. H. Dalrymp	J. R. Munderon	William Allen	Geo. Sercombe	Francis Bayley	J. W. Wilson	A. B. Budge	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	18	Lanther Hastings ..	1342 Henry Templer ..	John Hine	Hen. Cment	WH Edmunds	George Wise	Thos. Ingram	James Bruce	David Liddell	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	19	March, Wellington ..	1342 J. Croftwaite	Richard Rawes	James Eyles	Rich. Edmonds	Wm. B. Coles	John Ricketts	James Bruce	David Liddell	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	20	Pr. Char of Wales ..	961 Henry Bonham	John Blausch	rd Steph. Pontz	Geo. R. Parkers	Josh. Haworth	John Sparks	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shepleard	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	21	Minerva	973 C. Best Gribble	C. Best Gribble	John Thomas	John Hart	Chas. Ingram	Nathan. Knox	Math. Lovell	W. E. Browne	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	22	Thomas Grenville ..	975 George Palmer	George Probyn	J. W. Inland	Fretor Rose	James Dwyer	Edw. N. Briggs	Hen. Mitchell	Wm. Allen	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.
Jan. 8	23	Thomas Grenville ..	986 Company's Ship	Wm. Manning	Jas. B. Burnett	R. Cutbertson	Peter Fichter	John R. Watts	Adam Elliot	John Benfield	Bombay & China	1822.	4 Dec.	1822.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 0	0 4 6	Bal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 9 6
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8 10 0	9 10 0	Senna.....lb.	1 10 0	1 15 0
— Cheribon.....	5 10 0	5 12 0	— Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	2 10 0	2 15 0
— Sumatra.....	5 2 0	5 8 0	— Java.....		
— Bourbon.....			— China.....		
— Mocha.....	8 0 0	10 0 0	Zedoary.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7	Galls, in Sorts.....	6 0 0	8 0 0
— Madras.....	0 0 5	0 0 7	— Blue.....	10 0 0	0 0 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 5	0 0 6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 11 6	0 11 8
— Bourbon.....	0 10 0	0 1 0	— Purple and Violet.....	0 11 3	0 11 5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....	0 11 1	0 11 3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5 5 0	0 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 10 10	0 11 0
Aniseeds, Star.....	3 0 0	3 5 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 10 6	0 10 9
Borax, Refined.....	2 15 0	3 10 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 9 0	0 9 6
— Unrefined, or Tuncal.....	2 10 0	2 15 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 6	0 8 0
Camphire unrefined.....	11 0 0	14 0 0	— Consuming qualities.....	0 8 6	0 9 9
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 3	0 3 0	— Madras Fine and Good.....	0 8 0	0 10 4
— Ceylon.....	0 1 0	0 1 3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0 11 0	0 16 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	12 5 0	19 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	5 0 0	15 0 0
— Lagnea.....	9 15 0	10 0 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 16 0	1 8 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 18 0	
China Root.....cwt.	1 8 0	1 15 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.		
Coculus Indicus.....	1 6 0	1 16 0	— Navi.....		
Columbo Root.....	10 0 0	12 0 0	— Ditto White.....		
Dragon's Blood.....	10 0 0	32 0 0	— China.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	5 0 0	9 0 0	— Organzine.....		
— Arabic.....	3 10 0	5 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 4 7	0 7 4
— Assafetida.....	3 0 0	12 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 9	0 4 5
— Benjamin.....	3 0 0	54 0 0	— Mace.....	0 4 3	0 5 6
— Anni.....cwt.	2 10 0	9 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6
— Galbanum.....			— Ginger.....cwt.	0 17 0	
— Gambogium.....	11 0 0	15 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7
— Myrrh.....	5 0 0	15 0 0	— White.....	0 1 4	0 1 6
— Olibanum.....	2 0 0	3 3 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 9 0	1 14 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	0 3 6	— White.....	1 14 0	2 2 0
— Dye.....	0 2 0	0 4 0	— Brown.....	1 0 0	1 4 0
— Shell, Black.....	2 0 0	3 0 0	— Manila and Java.....	1 0 0	1 17 0
— Shivered.....	2 0 0	3 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 4	0 2 5
— Stick.....	0 15 0	1 5 0	— Congou.....	0 2 6	0 3 10
Musk, China.....oz.	0 9 0	0 14 0	— Souehong.....	0 4 0	0 4 9
Nix Vomica.....cwt.	1 0 0	1 8 0	— Campoi.....		
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 8	— Twankay.....	0 3 4	0 3 7
— Cinnamon.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	— Pekoe.....	0 4 4	0 5 2
— Cloves.....	2 5 0	2 10 0	— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 2	0 3 7
— Mace.....	0 0 5		— Hyson.....	0 3 7	0 4 8
— Nutmegs.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	— Gunpowder.....	0 4 10	0 5 4
Opium.....lb.			Tortoisheshell.....	1 6 0	2 1 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	0 5 0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	8 0 0	10 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 March—Prompt 30 May.

Tea.—Bohea, 450,000 lbs.; Congou, 5,000,000 lbs.; Campt and Souchong, 800,000 lbs.; Twankay and Skin, 1,200,000 lbs.; Hyson and Young Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, 7,150,000 lbs.

For Sale 12 March—Prompt 6 June.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Nankeen Cloth—Shawl Wool—Beyangee Wool—and 1 Beyangee Wool Carpet.

For Sale 20 March—Prompt 23 May.

Company's.—Madera Wine.

Sundry Baggage of Passengers and others, un-

cleared.

For Sale 21 April—Prompt 18 July.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Palmyra - - -	600	Lamb - -	Madras and Bengal.
William Miles - - -	600	Beadle - -	Ditto.
Madras - - -	600	Clarke - -	Ditto.
Sophia - - -	600	Sutton - -	Ditto.
Mexborough - - -	500	Slipton - -	Ditto.
Ganges - - -	500	Cumberlege - -	Ditto.
Albion - - -	500	Weller - -	Ditto.
Orient - - -	700	Wallace - -	Ditto.
Rockingham - - -	560	Waugh - -	Ditto.
Fame - - -	500	Young - -	Ditto.
Abberton - - -	500	Peircival - -	Ditto.
Lord Suffield - - -	450	Brown - -	Bengal direct.
Grenada - - -	450	Donald - -	Ditto.
Atlas - - -	500	Clifton - -	Ditto.
Cadmus - - -	450	Talbert - -	Ditto.
Melish - - -	450	Cole - -	Ditto.
Kingston - - -	499	Bowen - -	Ditto.
General Palmer - - -	800	Truscott - -	Madras.
Esquates - - -	550	Meade - -	Bombay.
England - - -	450	Reay - -	Ditto.
Royal George - - -	500	Ellerby - -	Ditto.
Charles Forbes - - -	1000	Bryden - -	Ditto.
Brailsford - - -	466	Spring - -	Madera and Bombay.
Jemima - - -	500	Watt - -	Mauritius, Penang, and Singapore.
Speke - - -	474	Macpherson - -	Colombo and Trincomalee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1823.

1823.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	New Cent.	Long Annuit.	3 p. Cent. Imperial.	Annuit.	Quintum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 p. Cent. By Bills. Requet.	Consols for Account.	£ s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1823.
Jan. 27	240 1/4	77 1/2	76 1/2	95 9/16	96 9/16	19 1/2	89 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	8 1/2	—	—	27 40 1/2	13 15 1/2	76 1/2	22 19 0	Jan. 27
28	241 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	96 1/16	96 1/16	19 1/2	89 1/2	7 1/2	—	245 1/2	8 1/2	75 1/2	—	37 1/2	15 1/2	76 1/2	—	28
31	230	75 1/2	74 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	87 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	30 32 1/2	9 12 1/2	74 1/2	—	31
Feb. 1	—	75 1/2	75 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	19 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	239 1/2	—	—	—	29 32 1/2	11 13 1/2	75 1/2	—	Feb. 1
3	237 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 29 1/2	11 13 1/2	75 1/2	—	3
4	238 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	241	—	—	—	26 29 1/2	12 14 1/2	76 1/2	—	4
5	239 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	88 1/2	—	—	240 24 1/2	—	—	—	29 32 1/2	12 14 1/2	75 1/2	—	5
6	239 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	20	88 1/2	—	—	239 1/2	—	—	—	33 36 1/2	14 16 1/2	75 1/2	—	6
7	237 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	88 1/2	7 1/2	—	238 1/2	—	—	—	35 38 1/2	15 17 1/2	75 1/2	—	7
8	237 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	88 1/2	—	—	239	—	—	—	36 38 1/2	15 17 1/2	75 1/2	—	8
10	237 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	88 1/2	7 1/2	—	238 1/2	—	—	—	32 27 1/2	15 16 1/2	75 1/2	—	10
11	—	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	234	—	—	—	28 30 1/2	14 16 1/2	73 1/2	—	11
13	235 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	87 1/2	7 1/2	—	237	—	—	—	30 32 1/2	11 14 1/2	74 1/2	—	13
14	235 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	7 1/2	—	237	—	—	—	30 32 1/2	11 14 1/2	73 1/2	—	14
15	—	74 1/2	73 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	19 1/2	87 1/2	—	—	237 1/2	—	—	—	29 33 1/2	12 14 1/2	73 1/2	—	15
17	234 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 30 1/2	11 14 1/2	73 1/2	—	17
18	234 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 30 1/2	11 14 1/2	73 1/2	—	18
19	234 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	236 1/2	—	—	—	30 41 1/2	12 14 1/2	73 1/2	—	19
20	234 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 31 1/2	13 15 1/2	73 1/2	—	20
21	—	74 1/2	73 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	236 1/2	—	—	—	30 32 1/2	14 16 1/2	74 1/2	—	21
22	236	74 1/2	73 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	236 1/2	—	74 1/2	—	29 32 1/2	13 15 1/2	73 1/2	—	22
25	236 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	19 1/2	86 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 23 1/2	8 12 1/2	73 1/2	—	25

L. EYTON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1823.

Original Communications,

• &c. &c. &c.

CULTURE AND PREPARATION OF EAST-INDIA COTTON.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : I observed in your number for January that the Agricultural Society of Calcutta were calling the attention of the Indian Public to the improvement of cotton, by offering rewards to the most successful cultivator. In thus seconding the paternal views of the Indian Government, the Members of the Society have demonstrated their claims to public gratitude. The example of this respectable body, and a belief in the unequalled importance of the cotton trade, have induced me to place the following remarks at your disposal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWEN.

Bridgwater, Jan. 30, 1823.

Although the efforts of the East-India Company to improve the produce of India have hitherto kept pace with their endeavours to amend its defective institutions, the result has not been so uniformly successful in the former instance as in the latter. This may perhaps be traced to the nature of the desiderata in the two cases. The men who are conscious of being employed in ameliorating the

Asiatic Journ.—No. 88.

condition and securing the independence of millions, are powerfully excited by the magnitude and grandeur of their object, while the *immediate* result of elementary improvements, in the preparation of produce, are by no means calculated to create energy in the superintending agent ; and the *remote* consequences of such improvements are generally beyond the ken of those who are destined to instruct the Hindoos in detailed operations. Besides, political regeneration, as practically pursued in the Company's territories, is conducted on established principles, which enable men of large and liberal minds to concentrate their efforts on one common object ; while improvements in the preparation of produce are unfortunately isolated questions of detail, not reducible to any general principles, and frequently incompatible with them, from being so intimately blended with minute considerations of time, place, and circumstances.

If these views are correct, it will augur no presumption to expose defects, which I have had opportunities of detecting, and to suggest improvements which experience induces me

VOL. XV. 2 S

to believe practicable. Were the cotton trade of India confined to a few individuals, I should aim at brevity; but as there are persons interested in this trade who are without an adequate knowledge of its detail, I shall endeavour to embody my observations in a popular form, trusting they will be thus rendered somewhat less repulsive than they otherwise would be.

Cotton is well known to be the beautiful down which envelopes the seeds of the *Gossypium*, and is spontaneously produced in Asia, Africa, and America. India has been long famed for the culture of this article. Its introduction amongst the natives for the purposes of clothing is lost in the obscurity of ages. We may however safely ascribe a very high antiquity to this event; for the Indian cotton manufactures were noticed by the Greeks, who accompanied Alexander in his marauding expedition. This gives cotton cloth an existence of more than twenty-one centuries.

The interest created by contemplating this article through the venerable medium of antiquity, is now superseded by the vast importance of the manufacture to Great Britain, where in fifty years it has risen into such unrivalled consequence as to be valued at forty millions annually, and to employ more persons than any other occupation excepting agriculture.

The cotton plant is successfully cultivated in most parts of the Company's dominions. The quality of the produce varies considerably; but it may be generally said to be much inferior to the cottons of America and the West-Indies. Its principal defect is a flimsy and exceedingly short fibre, which prevents the material from holding together when drawn out into fine threads. This want of staple, as the dealers term it, confines the use of nearly all Indian cotton to those articles which are composed of large threads. It likewise increases the labour of the manufacturer, by rendering it much more difficult to arrange

all the fibres in parallel lines preparatory to the operation of spinning.

The very serious obstacles which shortness of fibre oppose to the mechanic, can only be appreciated by those who know that a parallel arrangement of fibres cannot be effected by carding; the teeth of the cards hook many of the fibres in the middle, and lay them down bent, or crossing each other at every possible angle. This confusion makes another operation necessary, technically called "drawing and doubling;" the purport of which is to stretch out every fibre to its full length, and arrange the whole so parallel, that when twisted into a thread, each individual fibre will take its proper bearing and degree of tension. Upon this point the excellency of the thread in a great measure depends; and, to effect it, cotton is usually doubled 16,384 times before it is spun.

The defects of Indian cotton appear to have been unknown to the dealers in England until 1798, when the first ship-load arrived in London on the Fame. As the purchasers were deceived by the fineness of its texture, this cargo sold at the rate of two shillings and twopence per pound. In a short time its want of staple was discovered, and the next cargoes fell to twopence per pound. From this period, gradual improvements have taken place in the mode of manufacture: but these have not been met by correspondent improvements in the raw material. The agents of the East-India Company have, indeed, endeavoured to prevail upon the cultivators to adopt means for improving their produce; and to forward this object a quantity of Bourbon seed has been imported, at an expense of several thousand pounds, and distributed among those persons who were the most likely to attend to its culture. A few of the principal cotton dealers have likewise followed this laudable example. The most successful attempts have hitherto been made on

the western side of India, where much still remains to be done. It has been said, and perhaps truly, that the tenure by which land was there held was unfavourable to improvements; the Court of Directors have therefore ordered the old system to be relinquished, requiring a moderate money-rent in lieu of payment in kind, thus leaving the crops entirely to the judgment and profit of the cultivator.

Such efforts are no doubt calculated to produce considerable results: but Bourbon seed can scarcely be expected to effect a radical change; for the produce of the Bourbon plant, although delicately fine, is materially deficient in staple. Fineness of texture is already possessed by the Indian planter in a tolerable degree; length of fibre should now be aimed at, and were this obtained, climate and judicious treatment would no doubt effect the rest. Perhaps the most promising seed which could be imported would be that from the Sea Island Georgia Plant; but as improvements in culture are strictly subjects for experiment, I shall leave this part of the question to be decided by the experimentalist; merely observing, that the heavy duty with which the American Government has clogged the importation of manufactured cottons, should stimulate our efforts to become independent of that country for a supply of the raw material.

From what has been already accomplished, there seem fair grounds for supposing that if a system of improved culture were steadily persevered in, the cottons of America would ultimately be cut out of the English market. The cheapness of agricultural labour in India will prevent any thing like competition on the part of the planters of the western world. America is too thinly peopled to succeed in such a contest; and as for the West-India Islands, the very interest of the capital invested in a slave would liberally pay a free labourer in India. We have seen the

indigo trade, to the amount of more than a million annually, firmly fixed in Hindoostan; and I cannot believe that any thing more than a moderate degree of perseverance and ingenuity is required, to place the cultivation of cotton for the British market in the hands of the Hindoos.

The period of the above desirable transfer would be accelerated, if persons possessing local experience would come forward and throw their information into the general stock. Even if they prove mistaken in their views, or are found deficient in their suggestions, the very inquiry may elicit truths which are intimately connected with commercial success; while the motives by which such volunteers are influenced cannot but obtain the sanction of those, who withhold their applause from the manner in which the inquiry is conducted. Improvements in the culture of any material must be the work of time; but in many cases local experience, in the preparation and transfer of produce, can point out existing errors, and suggest their appropriate remedies, to an extent which, in its aggregate, is scarcely inferior to all that can be effected by improved cultivation.

With these views I shall proceed from the culture of cotton to the first important step in its preparation, which is, detaching the material from the seeds it envelopes. In doing this it will be sufficient to refer to the mode generally practised in India. The cotton is passed between small wooden rollers, which permit the fibres to be drawn through while the seeds are kept back. From the extreme rudeness of the apparatus, this work is done imperfectly: still I think it will be exceedingly difficult to improve this operation in any other way than by improving the construction of the rollers. It is generally a domestic occupation; and mechanical refinements stand no greater chance of being readily admitted into the cottage of the Hindoo peasants, than into

that of the English rustic. If this process were performed in large establishments, it might be conducted on other principles; but while it continues to be the casual domestic occupation of women and children, innovations will be steadily resisted: not, as is falsely supposed, from the *peculiar* prejudices of the Hindoos, but from the *general* prejudices of human nature; from prejudices which, in all ages and in all climates, have been the constant attendants of inexperience.

The Court of Directors have evinced their anxiety to improve the above process, by procuring machines from America and sending them to India. They likewise engaged the services of a professed cotton cleaner from Georgia. Upon the arrival of the machines, some of them were sent to me from the Import Warehouse to be set to work; they performed well, but their expense and construction rendered them utterly inapplicable to the *present* condition of the Hindoo cultivator. The cotton cleaner I never saw, but I possess the means of knowing that he left India with the full conviction of being unable to instruct the natives in his art.

In all this, I cannot perceive any thing peculiarly discouraging. If the present mode of proceeding is not the best, it is very far from being the worst. Cotton is seldom injured by being passed between rollers, while in America the finest specimens are frequently rendered unfit for all but the coarsest purposes, by having the fibre cut to pieces in the process of cleaning. I do not urge this as an argument against practicable improvements, but merely to call off attention from that which cannot, perhaps, be *immediately* attained, to points which are palpably within our reach. The present mode of operation may be materially improved without changing the *principle*; and this, I presume, is what should be first aimed at in all processes which are the subjects of *casual* do-

mestic occupation. The immediate object is not so much to teach the Hindoos the most *approved* mode, as to instruct them in *improving their own practice*, on principles which habit has rendered familiar. To effect this they should be furnished with rollers, as much like those they now use as is consistent with perfect efficiency in the apparatus. Peculiarities of pattern, and even of ornament, should be carefully attended to: for of these, women and children are exquisite judges; and provided such important points are not neglected, the operative part of the apparatus may receive whatever improvements the projector pleases. Were this feeling taken advantage of, and the cultivators furnished with rollers accurately wrought and carefully fitted up, in lieu of the shapeless, crazy articles they now use, I am much mistaken if the process of separating seed from cotton would not be managed with sufficient efficiency and economy, to keep pace for many years with all the other improvements which may be expected in the culture and preparation of this article.

The next point which requires the attention of the dealers, is the mode of cleaning cotton from the extraneous matter it collects in its passage from the cultivators to the principal marts. I believe this is uniformly performed by *hand-picking*, which seems as economical a method in India as any other equally safe. I have seen nearly three thousand women employed in cleaning cotton for the Calcutta market, on the premises of Mr. Turnbull, at Mirzapore. A much greater number of females could have been procured at the rate of five rupees per day for each hundred; and it is cheering to know that even these apparently low wages bear a higher proportion to the necessities of life in India, than the sums usually earned by industrious females in England.

These women sit on the ground in a double row, facing each other; the contents of a bale are then thrown

down between them. At the upper end of the row, and as it is passed on from one to the other, any extraneous matter which is discovered in its progress is picked out. This mode preserves the fibres for that injury they uniformly sustain when the dirt is bowed or beaten out; and where women can be hired for three halfpence a day, it seems to be as economical a method as any other equally safe.

In this case, as in the last, I would not depart from the present practice, but merely endeavour to improve it, which I presume may be easily effected. The simple addition of passing the cotton along a grating of wire, instead of tumbling it over the floor, would be a considerable improvement without altering the system. This would facilitate the escape of the dirt, and prevent the matter which had been once shaken out from again coming in contact with the cotton. Iron wire would perhaps be found to stain the material, as the high temperature of India pushes on oxidation with a rapidity altogether unknown in temperate climates; but copper would be entirely free from this objection. I am persuaded that fifty women would clean more cotton on a wire grating than one hundred and fifty could possibly do on a floor. I shall next venture to call the attention of the Public (for it is a public question) to the very great injury which cotton sustains in its passage down the Jumna and Ganges. I do not hesitate to assert that this injury frequently amounts to one-half the original value of the article, and that it may be entirely prevented, not only without risk of capital, but with an absolute certainty of obtaining immediate profit.

The observations connected with this part of the subject must necessarily be confined to the cotton trade of Calcutta. A small part of the mountains of cotton which are shipped at this port is brought down the Ganges and Jumna half packed, averaging about eighteen pounds to the

cubical foot; but by far the greater part is merely trod into bags, in which state the cubical foot does not weigh more than six pounds. This loose and light cargo is by no means adapted for carriage on small boats; it is therefore sent to Calcutta on boats which are totally unmanageable, from their large dimensions and the manner in which their cargoes are carried. These unwieldy craft are from sixty to eighty-five feet long, from three to four feet and a-half deep, and from twenty to twenty-five feet wide. The whole of the cotton is carried on a platform which projects considerably over the gunwales, the body of the boat being left entirely empty to shelter the men, and to enable them to bale out the water which is occasionally taken in. Sometimes a few mats are placed on the cargo: but this is so inefficient a covering, that it is not worth notice. In this slovenly condition, exposed by turns to torrents of rain and clouds of sand, cotton is frequently six weeks or two months on the passage. I have even known some instances of its being five months, from Mirzapore!

Thus the article is materially injured; the time in which the returns could be made is doubled, and the losses by accidents are so numerous, that the River Insurance Company will not take the risk on any terms.* Nor will the accidents and delays be wondered at, if we consider the turbulent state of so wide a river as the Ganges during squalls and gales, the unwieldy size of the boats, and the vast surface of cotton exposed to the action of the wind. Such boats so laden cannot make any progress, ex-

* Although the Bengal River Insurance Company will not insure loose cotton, some speculative Hindoos are said to take the risk from Mirzapore to Calcutta at six per cent. premium. It may perhaps be worth noticing, that the losses by casualties on the East-India Company's China trade only amounted to £1. 16s. 2d. per cent on an average of nineteen years. Thus the actual loss between England and China is less than one third of the presumed risk of navigating a few hundred miles of the Ganges with a cargo of unpacked cotton!

cept in calms, or before the wind, for the part immersed in the current sinks into utter insignificance when compared with that which is above the surface. Even with the wind on the quarter, they are blown on shore, and there they must remain, with their cargoes exposed to all weathers, until the wind either dies away or becomes quite favourable. And when, at length, these floating mountains arrive at Calcutta, their construction renders them perfectly unmanageable in the rapid tides of the Hooghly; they are sometimes engulfed by the bhore, and still more frequently upset in the violent norwesters which rage in the lower parts of Bengal. The cargoes of the more fortunate ones lick up a quantity of filth in landing and warehousing, while it frequently happens that warehouse-room cannot be procured at any price. I have seen many thousand bales of loose cotton piled in the open air in the midst of the rainy season; for although the warehouses on the Hooghly are large and numerous, they will only contain a small proportion of the annual exports when in this bulky state.* Thus, while the manufacturers in England are making loud complaints of the damaged and dirty condition in which Bengal cotton is exposed for sale, the greater part of the Indian dealers follow, with unpardonable apathy, a system which prolongs their returns, increases their risk, and considerably injures the material; a system which not only depreciates the immediate value, but the general character of the article, by creating well-founded

objections, which may ripen into an inveterate prejudice, when the causes of these complaints have ceased to exist.

This deterioration and delay may be effectually prevented by erecting packing establishments at the principal marts of the Ganges and Jumna, and there performing the whole operation, instead of bringing the loose material from six to twelve hundred miles, to be packed at Calcutta. The system would at once be entirely changed by this measure. The bales may be packed to average thirty-two pounds the cubical foot; in which state they would form so compact a cargo, that the swiftest rowing Dacca pulwars may be employed in bringing them down the river, at a lower freight than is now paid. These manageable and well-covered boats would throughout the year effect their passage in half the time at present required, for they could make a steady progress when the floating mountains would be confined to inlets and creeks, with their cargoes exposed to ruinous pollution. The bales would not only be impenetrable to wet and dirt, but they would for a considerable time even resist the action of fire, in lieu of being destroyed by a single spark, which is so frequently the case with loose cargoes. Thus, merely changing the place of packing, would enable the dealer to bring his material to market in half the usual time, reduce his risk from six per cent. to less than two, and prevent the great injury cotton has hitherto sustained in transit. There is not perhaps, on the whole surface of our globe, any extensive branch of commerce which admits of such vital improvements at so easy a rate. The packing establishments on the banks of the Hooghly may be valued at 200,000/. Were two-thirds of the apparatus removed to the cotton marts on the Ganges and Jumna, and the dismantled packing-houses used as warehouses, the expense of the new establishments would be defrayed

* It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the enormous mass of this vegetable down which has been shipped at Calcutta. The exports of 1818 may be thus stated:

To England	178,020	} Bales of 300 lb. each.
Continent of Europe	40,642	
America	41,210	
China	76,976	

336,848

In the loose state in which cotton is usually brought down the river, the above quantity would measure 16,842,400 cubical feet; or, to make the bulk still more familiar, it would fill a warehouse of thirty feet wide, twenty feet high, and five miles and a quarter long!

in three favourable years, by the reduction of risk, by the time saved, and the deterioration prevented; while the principal advantage obtained would be permanent in its nature, not confined to the additional profit of the speculator, but advancing the wealth and increasing the resources of the state.

Plausible objections may be urged against most measures of importance, but in this case I cannot anticipate any that would be at all commensurate with the advantages which may be certainly obtained. Perhaps the most weighty arguments may be drawn from the expenses of the proposed establishments, the swelling of the bales in their passage down the river, and the room for fraud in extensive sales of packed goods by sample. The first of these objections has been already noticed; and the second is scarcely worth attention, for if the lashings are well stretched before they are used, they will not give out much in their passage. Even were they to do so, they could be easily tightened before the bales were shipped at Calcutta. In fact, I would recommend this as a precautionary measure, as well as a careful examination of every bale; that all those which bear marks of injury may be repacked. The last objection appears to be of more importance: frauds would no doubt take place in sales of packed cotton by sample: but this would give the honourable merchant an advantage in the market: suspected persons would be avoided, they would be obliged to sell their goods in a loose state, and surely so degrading a penalty could not fail to induce good faith. At all events, the frauds would be less than they now are, for their grand source would be cut off by protecting the article from injury. There would not then exist such heaps of half-rotten trash as are now surreptitiously mixed up with the best samples. I have seen many thousand bales, which had been damaged in their progress down the

river, mingled with a quantity of good cotton at Calcutta, and shipped for England, to the manifest injury of the whole trade. Even the great Indian houses, although free from every taint of suspicion, are suffering under a ruinous depreciation, effected not more by the undue quantity of Indian cotton in the market than by the unequal quality of the material.* Upon considering the present system, the respectable proprietors of these establishments must be convinced that fraudulent practices would be rather repressed than encouraged, by placing this trade on the basis of commercial good faith, in lieu of leaving captains of ships and others to purchase, upon their own judgment, whole cargoes of an article, the qualities of which they are imperfect judges of, or entirely unacquainted with.

I am aware of the obstacles opposed to the establishment of extensive concerns in the interior of Hindoostan, and of the impediments which threaten to clog the efforts of those who attempt to improve the present system. Experimental knowledge, mechanical resources, unwearied patience and perseverance, are indispensable requisites in this great work. Precipitate efforts would destroy every hope of success; but obstacles and impediments usually vanish when grappled with by vigilant men, who press forward step by step, carefully founding their progress upon the durable basis of experience. The cultivation of cotton in America, and the rapid progress of the manufacture in England, should be steadily kept in view, as affording the most encour-

* The proprietors of an establishment in which ninety hundred-weight of Bengal cotton was spun weekly, assured me that all confidence in the article was destroyed by the very unequal samples which were frequently found in one bale. Bales of Indian cotton were like undrawn lottery tickets, and were purchased accordingly: not as a legitimate matter of business, where the value could be ascertained with tolerable precision, but merely as a loose speculation, in which only very low prices could be given with any probability of remuneration.

raging examples of successful enterprise. The cotton first imported from the United States was only used in the manufacture of the coarsest goods; that which is now brought from thence is used in the construction of the finest. In 1791, not more than sixty-four bags were brought into the port of Liverpool from North America. In 1799, America exported to England 25,814 bags, and in 1806 more than 100,000 bags of American cotton were entered at Liverpool. Thus, in a few years after commencing the trade, America supplied one-half of the cotton imported into the whole kingdom.

The rapid improvement in quality and increase of the cultivation in America, is even less striking than the progress of the manufacture in England. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, Britain did not import more than two million pounds' weight of cotton annually; in the beginning of the nineteenth century, the annual imports exceeded seventy millions of pounds. In 1780, some attempts were made to manufacture muslins in Glasgow and Lancashire, which totally failed; in 1787, five hundred thousand pieces were manufactured in England and Scotland. In 1767, the value of all the cotton goods manufactured in the kingdom was only two hundred thousand pounds sterling, it is now estimated at forty millions. This prodigious increase has been accompanied by an almost corresponding reduction in the price of the manufactured produce. In 1786, cotton of one hundred hanks to the pound cost ten shillings the pound spinning, it is now spun for eightpence: this cotton then sold for thirty-eight shillings per pound, it has since been as low as four shillings and sixpence.

These striking facts are rendered much more important and encouraging to the Indian cotton dealer, by reflecting upon the *means* which have effected such a mighty combination of results.

This great work was accomplished by a few obscure individuals, not so much with the assistance of English mechanics as in defiance of them. Hargreave, the inventor of the spinning jenny, was driven by a brutal mob from his country, after he had seen his house broken into, his furniture dashed to pieces, and his ingenious labours destroyed. The same ferocious spirit pursued this poor man from Lancashire to Nottingham, where he was exposed to every species of insult and injury; the simple utensils which he had collected round him where devoted to destruction, his person was severely wounded, and a young female, his only assistant, scarcely escaped with life. In like manner Mr. Arkwright was driven from Lancashire. Mr. Peel's person was frequently in danger, and his machinery was totally destroyed, and thrown into the river. Under these, and other atrocious circumstances of outrageous and brutal persecution, the fathers of the English cotton trade pressed on undismayed, and ultimately attained their object.

This example, so honourable to the perseverance of a few persons, and so degrading to the British populace, should animate the exertions of the Indian dealers, who have infinitely less to achieve than the founders of the English cotton trade had, and nothing to apprehend. They not only enjoy all that ample protection which the Indian Government can afford them, they are likewise aided by the cordial co-operation of its executive agents. They are established amongst a population eminent for docility and orderly conduct; a population not subject to epidemical fits of destructive frenzy, nor possessing one iota of that desperate arrogance, which induces my brother mechanics to decide upon inventions which they do not understand, and to destroy where they do not approve. With such vital advantages in possession, and such exhilarating examples before them, we

may reasonably hope that the greater part of the cotton dealers will not only zealously endeavour to improve the culture of the article, but that they will carefully protect it from that ruinous deterioration, to which it has hitherto been so unnecessarily exposed. A few years' exertion would

place this trade beyond the reach of common casualties, to the immediate advantage of the parties concerned, who would at once forward their own interest, improve the condition of the Hindoo cultivator, and largely add to the wealth and resources of the state.

TOUR IN SUMATRA.

(Continued from page 229.)

Oct. 22. We were detained within the village the whole of this day in consequence of the heavy rain, which had fallen in torrents during the last twenty-four hours.

Oct. 23. Our wants now began to be felt; we were necessitated to reserve our last two bottles of wine for the entertainment, intended to take place on the following day. We found considerable inconvenience in procuring fowls and other supplies; not from any scarcity of these articles, for they appeared to be in abundance, but on account of our rupees, which, to our daily loss, we found were not current here. Spanish dollars were in great request; and the smaller silver coin, such as francs, would pass. This day we were obliged to exchange our rupees at the loss of fifty per cent.; but this rate of exchange was continually varying as our wants became better known, and they sometimes had the impudence to refuse our money even at that rate. The reason of this was, that the people of Pasumamah were dependent on Palimbang for sale, and their finer articles, of clothing; the former is indispensable, and cannot be purchased with rupees which they told us were not current at Palimbang.

Oct. 24. The third day had now arrived, and preparations were busily making for the ensuing entertainment. The sun at last beamed on us, and the village was thronged with visitors from distant parts. About one o'clock the dinner began to make its appearance in a profusion of dishes, brought into the Balai by the females of the village, the very sight of whom would blunt the edge of the keenest appetite. Upwards of fifty dishes were arranged before us on the floor of the Balai, for we must here notice that we had neither table nor chairs. The four Pasirahs then

made their appearance, attended by a large retinue of inferior chiefs, who seated themselves cross-legged before us. Radin Mangalo then called upon one of the Pangarans to address us, which he did in an appropriate manner, glancing at the calamities of the former war, congratulating us on the present happy termination of them, and hoping that the peace would be lasting, and productive of great benefit to both parties. They trusted in a short time, they should view the pleasing prospect of herds of cattle grazing on their plains. This, they said, was not visionary, for the introduction of two head into their country warranted the conclusion. They also felicitated themselves on the appearance of Europeans among them. An answer was returned on our part, after which we were invited to eat and drink freely, and by that act consign all animosities to oblivion. The dinner being over, they entertained us with music, dancing and singing in the manner of the country. In the evening the young women were called up to enliven the scene. Late in the evening it was intimated to us, that, in return for their courtesy towards us, they expected something on our part. Here we found ourselves in rather a delicate situation, not having it in our power, on the spot, to make a present suitable to the rank and character of the Pasirahs. To this singular request we replied, that a great portion of our baggage being left behind for want of coolies, the presents which were intended for them had not arrived; but if they, or their deputies, would accompany us through Lintang to Bencoolen, we should there have an opportunity of testifying, by suitable gifts, the sense we entertained of the hospitality we had met with during our stay at Pasumamah. This answer was far from

being satisfactory to our hosts, and they now showed us a piece of rudeness, which, from their former behaviour, we had no reason to expect. They said, that on occasions like the present, it was customary to give mutual tokens of good-will; that, on their part, they had given us an entertainment as a mark of their friendship towards us, but they received nothing from us by which they could judge that we were sincere in our professions. They informed us that, without some token of this kind, they could not accompany us a step beyond the limits of the village which we were in, nor would they assist us with coolies to carry our baggage; that we were at liberty either to return to Manna or proceed on our journey, but they would render us no assistance, not so much as a guide to point out the road. They said this determination of theirs must not be considered a breach of the friendly alliance just concluded with us; the custom of their country would not allow of their acting in any other way, that to follow us to Manna or Bencoolen, for any thing we might chuse to give them, had too much the appearance of being mercenary. The harmony and friendship which was so lately seen among us, was for a time suspended, and our hosts retired with sullenness from the Balei.

Finding all our supplies exhausted, we found it impossible to proceed to Lintang until we had obtained our baggage, which, as we have before noticed, was left at one of the Manna villages; besides, our cash was not sufficient to carry us round to Bencoolen. We therefore resolved to send back Buggueses to Manna, to obtain what was necessary. We communicated this resolution to the Pastrahs, to whom it appeared satisfactory, as it gave them hopes that the presents would shortly arrive; and they invited us to remain in their country until the return of the Buggueses from Manna. However satisfactory this might be to these barbarians, it was extremely mortifying to us, as at least ten days must elapse before the return of the people, and we were already tired of both the country and its inhabitants.

Oct. 26. The Buggueses being dispatched to Manna for money and supplies, we determined to fill up the interim by the resolution we had made of reaching the summit of Gunung Dempo, or the sacred mountain; for in that light it is viewed by the natives themselves, who

conceive that the guardian genius of the country has his abode in it; and that the dewas and inferior deities have also their residence there. Our object was, if possible, to reach the Telago, or crater. With this view we called for Panglimo, who had been our guide from the coast, and whom we found, on all occasions, a most useful and faithful man. Panglimo was a man of desperate fortune; he had been banished by his relations; and his attachment to us, as he acknowledged, arose from the pecuniary aid he received, and not from any sincere wish to forward the views of the Company. Since the Governor's first journey to Pasummah he said he had realized upwards of one hundred and twenty dollars, which had enabled him to discharge a large portion of his debts. He confessed himself to have been one of the greatest *risaks* in the whole country; and, indeed, from the countenance of the man, you would judge him to be capable of executing the most desperate deed: a few dollars would induce him to take away the life of his nearest relation, or betray his country. Panglimo was the only man in all Pasummah who would undertake the arduous task of conducting us to the top of the mountain. Twenty dollars was to be his reward for performing this service. Not knowing the road, he succeeded, by the promise of five dollars, in procuring a man who professed to be acquainted with it, to accompany him. This man was an Imam, whom, from the sanctity of his character, Panglimo considered necessary to ensure success, as he would deprecate the wrath of the deities, and render them propitious to our undertaking. This was to be accomplished by previous sacrifice and fasting; and the day before we set out, the Imam performed this part of the ceremony by killing a fowl.

Oct. 27. The Imam having announced this as a lucky day (for we were obliged to give way to his prejudices), we set out with our fearless guide, our party, including coolies and attendants, amounting to eighteen persons. We did not think it necessary to acquaint the chiefs with our design, anticipating that they would, in consequence of their superstitious prejudices, make objections, raise difficulties, and perhaps finally hinder us from accomplishing our object. We therefore told them that we were going to the foot of the mountain, but did not acquaint them that

we intended to attempt to ascend to any height. We set forward on our expedition on the morning, passing through several of their villages before we came to the foot of the mountain. At a small elevation from its foot, we saw several of the magnificent flowers found by the Governor on his tour to Pasummah Ulu Manna.* Some were full blown; others in the bud, and the buds of others were just emerging from darkness. We continued our ascent, marking the spots where the flowers grew, in order that we might take some of them with us as specimens on our return. Night was now drawing on, and finding ourselves fatigued, we began to look out for a convenient spot on which to raise our huts. Hearing the rushing of water below us, we were induced to descend, in hopes of obtaining a good supply of water, which appeared to be scarce in this place. On descending a deep ravine, we found ourselves on the banks of the river Salangis. This river runs through the whole of the Pasummah Lebar country, in an easterly direction, and at last empties itself into that of Palimbang. In this place the river is very narrow; its banks are formed of a black sand, except in colour, resembling that of the sea beach. The silence of the stream is here interrupted by an abrupt cataract, over which the water is precipitated with great impetuosity; this was the cause of the noise we heard for the greater part of the afternoon. We at first pitched our tent opposite to the cataract; but the rushing of the water caused a draft of air, which pierced so keenly, that we were obliged to remove it to a greater distance. At times there was such a strong smell of sulphur, that it became almost intolerable. The water was also so impregnated with this mineral as to render it undrinkable, and we were obliged to make use of what we could catch from the side of the rock.

On examining our provisions, we found the steward had laid in so scanty a stock as would serve the whole of our party only another day; we therefore sent back several of our followers, taking with us only such as were absolutely necessary. The number of our party thus curtailed, consisted of eleven, viz. Mr. Church, Mr. Cudlipp, myself, three servants, three coolies, and the two guides.

Oct. 28. Early in the morning, after

* Since described in the *Linnæan Transactions* as *Rafflesia Arnoldi*.

partaking of a slight breakfast, not daring to indulge lest our stock should fail us before we had completed our undertaking, we ascended from this singular spot, and made another effort to gain the summit of our ambition. We reached the top of the ravine, and bending our course W.N.W., proceeded through deep forests, in which no human traces were to be discovered. Our only path was one that had been opened to us by the passage of elephants: the traces of these masters of the desert were visible in every direction. We passed through what is called by the natives the region of tigers. The superstitious inhabitants of the surrounding country imagine that there is a stream in these parts, which, when passed over by a human being, possesses the virtue of transforming him to that ferocious animal, and on his return, of restoring him to his original shape. From this fabulous story we expected to find the woods infested with tigers, but, to our astonishment, we discovered nothing that could lead us to suppose that these animals had deserted the plains to take up their abode in the mountain. During the day, we remarked the footsteps of the rhinoceros and the wild goat. Our two guides were employed as we proceeded in cutting the small and low branches, and notching the trunks of trees which grew in our path, in order to serve as marks on our return, to prevent the possibility of our wandering from the right course. Our ascent during the day, was pretty gradual and regular; at intervals, however, this regularity was interrupted by abrupt acclivities of one hundred feet; and having gained the top of these, the ascent became less steep, and in some places almost subsided into a plain. We passed over four of these *Tanga Gunung** to-day. Towards evening we found ourselves beyond the deep wood. The tall and majestic trees of the forest seemed suddenly to have vanished from our view, and those of a smaller and more sickly growth to have taken their place. The road became almost impassable on account of thorns and briars, which were so thickly interwoven as to present an almost insurmountable obstacle to our progress. The poor and exhausted coolies with the greatest difficulty dragged their burdens through these formidable opponents; in-

* So called by the natives; the term signifies ladders of the mountain.

dead we, who were not encumbered with any thing extraneous, could scarcely pass. The naked bodies of our servants gushed with blood in every part, and our own clothes were torn off our backs. We ate nothing during the day excepting some of the fruit of the forests, called by the natives *buah salak*. Night now came on apace, and we looked for a stream of water to enable us to prepare our evening fare: but none could we discover, so we were obliged to content ourselves with a small quantity of muddy water, found in a hollow place made by some animal, which, from the traces in the neighbourhood, we supposed to be the rhinoceros.

Having rested a little from the fatigues of the day, in vain we looked for the plains we had left yesterday morning; the face of the earth below was concealed from our sight; clouds and darkness rolled under our feet. We found ourselves above the summit of the surrounding mountains, and for the first time in our lives heard the thunder roll beneath us. The heavens above frowned, as in anger at the presumption of man in daring to enter these aerial abodes; and the roaring of the volcano at intervals impressed us with a kind of sacred awe, as if we had in reality approached the habitation of celestial beings. These were only the forerunners of the deluge which was to follow. The gloomy spot in which we were doomed to pass the night far surpassed the power of description; on one side, the steep acclivity of the mountain; on the other a deep precipice, not a tree to afford us a covering or protection from the threatening storm, and scarcely a bit of dry wood to light a fire. In this situation we were enveloped in total darkness. The thunder grew louder, the lightning more vivid, while the volcano above us continued its frightful roarings. At length the storm burst upon us in all its fury; our light and fire were suddenly extinguished, and we were necessitated to eat in the dark a half prepared meal. We then sat down to wait the holding up of the rain: but we soon lost all hope of a calm interval. The storm continued with unabated violence until daylight. Fatigued by the arduous day, and with little to eat, we could fain have relieved our troubles by sleep; but to sleep in our condition was certain death. Besides, the rain which

poured in at every part of our hut, the torrent which rushed down the mountain threatened to sweep us below. We wrapped ourselves up in blankets, but these were very soon soaked through; indeed, we appeared to be sitting in the bed of a river, rather than on firm ground. The air was bitterly cold; our shivering people murmured loudly; we had never felt it so cold since we left England. If we attempted to talk or laugh, our guide, the Iman, in a trembling voice, begged we would be silent, and not provoke the already angry gods. We asked whence proceeded the roarings we heard above us. Panglimo told us they came from the *telago*, or crater of the volcano, and desired we would ask no questions about this frightful place. Towards morning the rain in some degree abated, when Messrs. Church and Cudlipp very imprudently went to sleep, in the wet condition in which they were. Daylight at length made its appearance, and again the men attempted to light fires, which were most desirable; for, from the uncomfortable manner in which we had passed the night, our followers were half dead with hunger, cold, and wet; and, indeed, although two of us had been accustomed to the severities of an European winter, we were all most happy to enjoy the comfort of the fire-side, even in the heart of Sumatra.

Oct. 29. Having partaken of a little unsavoury rice, without even salt or chillies to render it palatable, we prepared for another day's labour. From the difficulty we experienced yesterday in bringing the baggage as far as this, we conceived that greater obstacles lay before us: we therefore, resolved to leave the coolies and baggage in the hut, and proceeding unencumbered to the summit of the mountain, return, if possible, to the place where we slept last night, before the close of the day, which our guide told us could be accomplished. We did not proceed far before we found that we were correct in regard to the difficulties we had anticipated, for now the ascent was steep, and the briers became thicker and more closely entwined together, so that it was an absolute impossibility to penetrate through them. Here we began to look on our object as unattainable; we unsuccessfully sought for some sort of path along which we might pass. The same insurmountable obstacles beset

us on all sides, and no choice appeared to be left but to retrace our steps to the hut; yet when we turned our heads, and beheld the lofty summit above us, and volumes of dark smoke rolling on its dusky and naked top, we felt an irresistible desire to surmount every difficulty, and face every danger. Our progress being thus impeded, we could not help noticing the strange aspect of the scene around us: the grand majestic trees of the forest, whose venerable trunks had withstood the shocks and storms of ages, no longer struck our eyes, but in their stead thorns and briars, and trees of a diminutive growth. What was most singular, all around us were seen the dead trunks of trees, some of which had attained to a large size and considerable height, standing erect without a single branch. All these trunks being black, as if burnt by lightning, we conceived it probable that some violent shock of nature, not far back, had reduced the former flourishing wood to its present blasted condition. Perhaps some recent eruption from the volcano might have produced this effect; or might not noxious exhalations, arising from the crater, have checked, and nearly destroyed vegetation in this part? We were sensible of a very strong smell of sulphur.

It was now, for the first time, that we saw the stout-hearted Panglimo shrink from difficulty. The man who seemed calculated to perform the labours of Hercules, and who ever made it his boast that he had encountered danger in every shape, was the first to sound a retreat. "You see," said he, "the gods are not propitious to our undertaking: they have shut up the road against us; they will bewilder us in this desert place: we cannot proceed." We all appeared to incline to this advice, but each felt ashamed of a defeat. Again we endeavoured to penetrate the thick briars; again Panglimo turned pale. "It is vain to contend against the gods," he said, and sat down. I rallied him, and taking the sword, which now served as a pruning hook, from his hand, endeavoured to cut through the brambles, but their stems were so tough and closely interwoven, that it made no impression. This was sufficient for Panglimo, who started up, and mounting with his naked feet upon the thorns, instead of forcing a passage through them, walked on the top. We all

followed him, and in this way, proceeded by slow degrees for an hour or two. Having surmounted this formidable obstacle, we met with another not less discouraging. Instead of thorns and briars, we now had to walk over the trunks of trees, that were thrown down and piled on each other. They appeared to have lain in this state for a long time, for some were decayed, others decaying, and the whole covered over with a sort of vegetation which sprang from their mould. We were two or three hours walking over these wrecks of the forest, at the imminent hazard of slipping through the interstices of the trunks, and thus of being buried alive, or else of breaking our bones. During the whole time, we did not once set our foot on firm ground, or see the soil over which we were walking, nor by putting our sticks through could we reach the bottom. The vegetation of ages appeared to be piled up here in a wildly extended and confused mass, and we seemed to have approached the brink of general destruction and desolation. We found that we were on a ridge of the mountain; on each side of us was a precipice of immense depth. The ridge grew narrower at every step. The day was bright, and looking down, the country immediately subjected to our view was beyond imagination beautiful; extensive plains, scattered over with smocking villages, pools of water reflecting the rays of the sun; to the north, the Musi river, called by these people the sea of Musi. Having stayed a short time to contemplate this scene, we again set forward, and made another effort to gain the top of the mountain. Our path was now comparatively smooth, but steep of ascent: we no longer found any of our former obstacles. The only vegetation on this part is a sort of shrub, very much resembling the box tree; the natives call it *Kayu umur panjang*, or the tree of long life, and say it is only to be met with on the top of this mountain. The shrub is about six feet high, and appears to be checked in its growth. Its branches and leaves were covered with a kind of dust, which being shaken off as we passed along, proved very troublesome and disagreeable, almost choking us. We thought this rather singular, as the rain which fell the preceding night, if it had reached this part, ought to have entirely washed away the dust: but

the earth appeared as dry as the trees. Although we had not, as I have just noticed, our former difficulties to encounter, we were not less affected by feelings of a different nature. Our path had now become less than two fathoms wide, bounded by deep precipices, the bottom of which the eye could not penetrate, and whose naked sides filled us with terror, and narrowing at every step, we were threatened with being ingulphed in these unfathomable depths. We had now gained the summit of this narrow ridge, and disappointment was the only recompense we found for our troubles and difficulties, for our guide told us that we had ascended the wrong ridge, and could not get to the crater, which was the grand object we had in view when we undertook the task; nor were we even on the highest part of the mountain, for the place where we stood was overtopped by Gunung Berapi; this was entirely bare, and might be three or four hundred feet above where we stood. Gunung Berapi is another peak of this great mountain. There are in all three, to which the natives give separate names, viz. Gunung Dempo, Gunung Lumut, and Gunung Berapi. Gunung Lumut we did not see, it being on the other side of Gunung Berapi; this last, as its name points out, is the one connected with the volcano. We were still doomed to disappointment; for the brightness of the day became overclouded, and nothing could be seen from this elevated situation but the tops of surrounding mountains, and a white mist at our feet, which, like a sheet, veiled from us the face of the earth. We now consulted whether we should make any farther attempt to attain our object; but all agreed in the impossibility of succeeding; besides, we had not a grain of rice or other food with us, and only another scanty meal left at the hut, which we must reach before night. We therefore resolved to return without delay, and we accordingly set forward, the Imam having previously made sacrifice to the dewas of the mountain. We had too another ceremony to perform, which to Panglino seemed of no little importance. We had promised before we set out, that on reaching the summit of Gunung Dempo we would on the spot confer on him another name. He now reminded us of the engagement, which we performed, and instead

of Panglino, he received the title of Panglino Rajo as a memorial of his services on this occasion. We reached our hut before dark, and were more fortunate in cooking what little food we had left. On the preceding night, but in other respects the evening seemed to threaten us with a repetition of its horrors.

Oct. 30. If any thing, we passed a worse night than the one we have already described. We awoke at daylight, or rather did not sleep all night, on account of the wet and cold. Boat-cloaks and blankets were of no use; they were wet through in a few minutes, and only made our bodies more chilly. Having partaken of a half breakfast, we set forward on our return, retracing our footsteps, which were easily found by the marks and cuttings of the trees which were made on our ascent. The spot where we spent the last two nights is situated at rather more than two-thirds of the height of the mountain. Being tired of the woods, we resolved to make a forced march and reach the village of Sawah Batuhan before night. We stopped to take three specimens of the *Krubut* flower,* two full blown, and one bud. As I have noticed before, the spot on which these extraordinary flowers grow is rather elevated. No part of the plant is seen above the ground except the flower, which, decked in all the splendour of nature, bursts forth to light from a root which runs horizontally beneath the earth. The natives appeared not to be well acquainted with it, and gave us a confused account of it, from which we collected that there are two species of the *Krubut*, one of which springs up into a shrub, and bears flowers rather different from those which we now saw; in the other, no part except the flower makes its appearance above ground, it being merely a creeping root, without leaves and without stem. About two o'clock in the afternoon we reached the villages, thankful that we had once more extricated ourselves from such frightful wilds. On passing through one of these villages named Dwyu, we stopped to drink some cocoa-nut water; and perceiving a body of armed men drawn up in rank and file, in one part of the village, we asked whither they were going, and what was their object. We were answered, "braya bye sajo;" meaning that they had no bad intention, and were only going to

* *Rafflesia Arnoldii*.

take a common walk. This satisfied us; imagining that they were going to take a part in some quarrel amongst themselves, we took no farther notice. We then called to Panglimo, our guide, who was earnestly engaged in conversation with these armed men. As evening was drawing near, and we had still some distance to go, we called to him to hasten his steps, in order that we might not be overtaken by darkness. We were rather surprised to see Panglimo still linger behind, and thinking that he was only gossiping, we walked forward without him. Having scarcely stopped since we set out in the morning, our coolies and servants were fatigued, and got on more slowly than we did; and when we arrived at this village, they were some distance behind us. We did not think it worth while to wait for them, because if they were overtaken by night, they could easily put up at some of the villages through which they had to pass. Mr. Church, Mr. Cudlipp, myself, and Panglimo Rajo, our guide, made the best of our way from this village. We had not gone far before we observed these people close at our heels. We asked Panglimo why we were followed in this way. He then explained to us the nature of his conversation with the people in the village, saying that they had called him aside to tell him that we should not pass, and insisted on his delivering us up into their hands. This put us upon our guard, and we proceeded without taking further notice of them, until we arrived at a clear place in the wood, where the trees had been felled, but not cleared away, for a Ladang. We here came to a parley, and begged to know what was their motive for following us. Having surrounded us, each with his spear couched, one man came forward and said that he had received commands from his chief, Rajo Intan, to take us to his village, and insisted on our following them immediately. We answered that night was coming on, and we could not go out of our road, as it was material for us to reach the village before dark; and that if Rajo Intan had any business with us, he would always find us ready to listen to him at our village. During the conversation, they shifted their position several times, in order to encircle us completely. Perceiving this, we moved back a few yards to a large tree which lay across the road, to

prevent their coming behind us; we then told them they had better return and inform Rajo Intan of what we had said, at the same time giving them to understand, that our going with them was entirely out of the question. This did not please them; they said their orders were peremptory, and urged us to go. We again repeated, that if Rajo Intan would come to Sawah Bahun the next day, and explain his business, we would hear him. They alleged that Rajo Intan was ill, and could not wait upon us, and that we had transgressed the laws of their country in ascending the mountain. As the last resource to get rid of such troublesome and importunate barbarians, without coming to violence, we wrote a note, inviting Rajo Intan to meet us at any time he chose to appoint; adding, that if he were ill, we would ourselves come to his village at our leisure. This note we gave to the speaker, and desired him to take it to Rajo Intan; which, after some words, he agreed to do. Thus we got rid of the villains. They were fifteen in number, and armed with spears, swords, and krisses. We continued our journey, and reached the village of Sawah Bahun at four o'clock in the afternoon, without meeting with any farther obstacles. Here we rejoined Mr. Osborn, who was much recovered. He had been prevented from accompanying us by severe illness. We were informed by him, that during our absence half the country had been in arms; and at one time they had gone so far as to send to Radin Mangalo, to insist on our being delivered up to them, and to urge him to withdraw his protection from us. Our faithful host sent word back that the laws of hospitality called upon him to support strangers who had placed themselves under his protection, and who, during their stay in the country, had in every point conducted themselves in an inoffensive manner; and he gave them to understand, that if they intended to lay violent hands on us, they must come to his village, where he was resolved to defend us to the last.

On our arrival at this village we sent for Radin Mangalo and other chiefs, to know the reason why we had received such treatment. While we were talking with them, news was brought that the servants and coolies on returning, had been seized, and carried to the village of Rajo Intan.

Indignant at this proceeding, we insisted on their accompanying us to the village of Rajo Intan, and eight Buggesses, being all we had, were drawn up, in order to go with us. The village was soon put under arms, and we had the satisfaction to see that we were not entirely deserted. Armed people were seen running in all directions, breathing vengeance against the authors of this insult, offered to us and to their chiefs, whose guests we were. One man in particular, who had accompanied us from Pasummah Ulu Manna as the deputy of Radin Mangalo, to which chief he was related, came to us dressed in a suit of clothes which had been given him as a present, and in a paroxysm of rage and fury intreated that we would lend him a musket, to go and demand immediate restitution of the men and baggage. Across his shoulder was his talisman or charm, which was to preserve him from harm in case they should resort to force. We deemed it prudent not to let him have the musket; but so determined was he to rescue the men, and repel the insult, or die in the attempt, that he rushed into the Balei, seized one of the muskets with a pouch, and ran off as fast as he could to the village where the people were held captive. We found afterwards that he had, in the heat of his zeal, put two cartridges and two bullets into the musket, in order, as he said, that it should make more destruction, should he have occasion to use it. I was now ready to go personally with the Buggesses to the village: but Radin Mangalo, with other chiefs, begged that I would lay aside my intention, as my presence might have a bad effect, and lead to serious consequences. His people, he said, had gone, and he pledged his word that the men and things should be restored immediately. I agreed to remain until word should be brought of the intention of the people, and desired, if matters should be carried to extremities, to be informed immediately. I now found that I had been too hasty and precipitate in the business. Three of the neighbouring villages were already in arms, and had gone to the offending village. Instead of exciting, I found it necessary to restrain, as much as I could, their impetuosity. About seven o'clock Radin Mangalo, who had himself been to settle the matter, returned, bringing with him the six men.

He promised that the things, which had been already divided among the plunderers, should be restored the next day, and begged we would not think more of the business. The servants and coolies, who had been seized, told us that they had been stopped by the same men who had molested us about an hour before, and in the same place. Like savages, they rushed on them with their naked spears and drawn swords, threatening to murder every one of them if they made any resistance; they tore off their clothes from their backs, and led them in this naked state to the village of Rajo Intan. They told our people that the seeing of us armed, and the dread they had of an European, alone prevented their serving their masters in the same way. Here the matter rested for the night.

Oct. 31. The chiefs were busied the whole day in discussing the subject of the seizure of our men and baggage, without bringing it to a conclusion. The depredators appeared to wish to keep what booty they had got, consisting of silver spoons, knives and forks, plates, cooking utensils, clothes, &c. The chief manifested an inclination, when this affair should be settled, to proceed against us for transgressing the law of the land, which admits of no strangers going to the sacred mountain. If this was their intention, it was no doubt with the hope of gaining money from us; but in this they would have been much mistaken, as we had scarcely enough for our own use. In order to impress our minds with a high idea of the sacredness of Gunung Dempo, they told us that some years back three men endeavoured to ascend, but, as a judgment for their rashness, inflicted by the spirits which inhabit that place, they never returned. That the attempt was made, and that not one of them was afterwards heard of, is, I am inclined to think, true: we learnt from another quarter that these three men were purposely poisoned. The jealousy of the people led to this diabolical act; before they set off, some one had contrived to mix poison with the boiled rice which they took with them, in consequence of which they died in the woods. Mr. Church was taken ill on this day, with symptoms of fever; Mr. Cudlipp also complained. The poor Imam, who had been our guide to the mountain, suffered for his pains, for on returning to the village he received a

sound drubbing from his neighbours. Panglimo was in great terror, and did not go two yards from us the whole of the day: he said the people wanted to kill him. I do not think he ate any thing for two days after his return.

November 1. Mr. Church was the whole day in a very high and continued fever; and in the evening, delirium ensued. Mr. Cudlipp was also laid up with a strong fever, and several of the men who went with us to the mountain were in the same state. Mr. Osborn had not yet got over his illness, so that I was the only one able to do any thing.

Nov. 2. The men who were despatched a few days before to Lintang and Kasambye, returned to-day without being able to reach either of those places. They had reached some of the frontier villages, when the people refused to go with them any farther. They were afraid to proceed alone, being unacquainted with the road, and fearing the ranjows, with which every pass was thickly planted. The symptoms of Mr. Church's malady now increased to an alarming degree. He still remained in a state of delirium, and was insensible to every object around him, and so weak as not to be able to support himself. The chiefs expressed much alarm on his account, and did not fail to tell me that it was a judgment, inflicted on him by the dewas for molesting them in their homes. They advised, with a serious countenance, that a goat should be sacrificed to appease the offended deities; and gave us to understand, that unless this necessary duty was performed, it would be vain to expect the recovery of Mr. Church. I felt myself in rather an unpleasant situation: Mr. Church on the point of death—every one else around me ill—no medicines—in the heart of a strange and barbarous country—the inhabitants not to be depended on—and an armed body of these savages actually gone into the woods to intercept and plunder the Bugguesses on their return from Manna; these were reflections not calculated to make my slumbers very sound.

The chiefs assembled and consulted every day about the seizure, and could not satisfactorily terminate the business. We sent a message to them, saying, if the things were all returned, we were willing to pardon the offenders, as they appeared to

be sensible of the baseness of their conduct. Even had we been differently inclined, it was in vain to expect that the delinquents would receive punishment proportioned to their crime.

Nov. 4. Mr. Church was no better, and this was the third day he had not spoken a word. Mr. Cudlipp was recovering. Mr. Osborn continued to mend. Circumstanced as we were, it was impossible for me to quit the village. Poor Panglimo had not yet got over his fright; he still continued to keep close to our side, and for fear of the people, slept behind us. He said the chiefs had signified to him that they intended to fine him heavily, and us too; he, therefore, begged, that he might leave us, and go to his village at Pasuminah Ulu Manna, where he would join us again if we returned by that route. We readily complied with his request, thinking he might occasion us some trouble if he remained. Panglimo, afraid to shew his face, left us early this morning. The lost articles were all, at last, returned, with the exception of one or two trifles. We received back the things, and forgave the offence.

Nov. 5. We were this day informed officially that the chiefs intended to take into consideration the circumstances of our having been to the mountain without their permission. We replied, that they were at liberty to do as they thought fit in their own country, but we thought such a discussion would be useless, as they must acknowledge that we had been guilty of no offence towards them; if their gods had been insulted by what we had done, they could surely avenge their own cause; and, as they said, Mr. Church and others were suffering for their imputed crime, they had better let the matter rest. Even supposing we had been as guilty as they wished to make us, they could not for a moment suppose that we should submit ourselves to be punished by them; and as we treated with them as vakeels from the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, they could at all times carry their complaint before him, from whom they would receive every redress the grievance merited. This answer was delivered to them, but they still continued to deliberate on the subject, and appeared determined, if in their power, to satisfy their avaricious desire by making us pay a fine.

Nov. 6. Mr. Church passed a better day. The people were very anxious that he should appease the gods by sacrifice: appearing very eager on this head, as if some evil would befall them if not performed, in order to pacify them, I purchased a goat, which I gave into their hands, and desired they would do what they chose with it. They sacrificed it at the temple, and the inhabitants of the village got a good meal in consequence.

[As the above extracts from my journal will afford a pretty good idea of the sort of people we were among, and the difficulties we had to encounter, I shall not detain the reader with the details of our journey back to Manna, but attempt a general sketch of the country and inhabitants which we visited; noting only by

the way that on our arrival at Tanjung Alam (the end of the world), many enquiries were made after Tuam Adam. Having no acquaintance with Adam, we were surprised at the entreaty and earnestness with which the inquiry was made, and it was some time before we found that Tuam Adam was no other personage than *Madam Besar*, or Lady Raffles, the name by which she is known to this people. *Madam*, it appears, was metamorphosed by them into Adam; a very pardonable mistake, considering that they look upon Adam as some very extraordinary person, and Lady Raffles as no less so in having overcome such difficulties, and being the first fair lady who had visited their country.]

[To be concluded in our next.]

INDIAN FIELD SPORTS.

(Extract of a Letter, dated Meerut, June 29, 1822.)

You are perfectly right in supposing that I shall enjoy the shooting in England. I assure you I long for the time. I begin to grow sick of the sport here, perhaps owing to having had so much of it, and the unfavourable season of the year when one is obliged to go out. During the last two years, I have had uncommonly good sport. In April, May, and June, 1821, myself, and one other individual, killed two elephants and twenty-seven tigers, besides capturing a young elephant. One of the elephants I shot dead with a single ball from a J. Martin. He made a desperate charge at my elephant, and would certainly have knocked her over, had this providential circumstance not happened. The taking of the young elephant was also attended with great danger. The mother made several attempts to rescue it, but a shower of fire-works, well kept up, prevented her. Perhaps you may see it in England: the Marquis of Hastings has sent four elephants home, and mine is one of them.

In November following, I made an excursion to the mountains: where, on one occasion, I witnessed as heavy a fall of snow, for the space of twenty-

four hours, as any I recollect to have observed in England. I killed woodcocks, four different kinds of pheasants, the musk deer, the hill goat, and a variety of birds I had never seen before. Some of the pheasants are beautiful in the extreme, particularly the golden, which is of a different variety from that which is seen in England. A couple of brace a day is considered good sport; not that there is a scarcity of birds, but on account of the difficulty of getting at them. It is impossible for a person who has not been amongst these hills to imagine the fatigue he must undergo in traversing them.

A few days ago, I returned from a trip which I started for on the first of April. I went expressly for lions, which are found beyond Hansi, on the borders of the desert. I killed two lions, four lionesses, a tiger and tigress, and a leopard. Such sport, however, is certainly not sufficient to recompence a man for the vile climate he gets into in that part of the country. One of the lionesses had two young ones, which I brought away. They are quite tame, and are now running about my house. I do not think that

the lion is so powerful an animal as the tiger, but he fights much better. A tiger will make his attack, and then retire; but a lion never retreats; he fights until he is killed.

I believe I have now done with shooting. I can boast what I believe few others can: having shot an elephant dead with a single ball; twice

killed tigers, right and left; and once lions right and left. On looking over my game-book, I find that I have killed, since the regiment has been at this station, two elephants, two lions, four lionesses, seventy-two tigers and tigresses, and caught a young elephant, a young lion and lioness, and a young tiger.

LORD AMHERST'S INDIAN CARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In the commendable zeal displayed by your correspondent Vintor (in your number for February), for the promotion of the fine arts, and their correct application, it is to be lamented that that zeal has gone before prudence, and prevented that cool and sober application and inquiry which ought always to characterize the conduct of the public critic. A striking proof of which is manifest in his declaration, “that the ornaments of our houses, coaches, vessels for the table, carriages, &c. are left to the sole care of mechanics.”

If your correspondent had ever visited the manufactories for china, as now conducted at Worcester, &c. or had been favoured with a view of the splendid decorations in the apartments of his Majesty's palace at Brighton, or at Northumberland-house, and other mansions, he must have admitted that, *even in the present day*, men of genius and talent have not thought the decorative ornaments of our houses, or vessels for the table, beneath their talents and attention, when those talents have been sought for and employed, and which, in the present instance, has actually been the case. The fact, Sir, is, the carriage in Long Acre, which gave rise to the animadversions of your correspondent, is an old carriage, now only partially repaired, to use as a post carriage. His lordship's state carriage was built by Mr. Leader, of Wells-street, on which the errors in heraldic ornaments in the carriage alluded to (which had

not escaped his lordship's attention) were most carefully corrected by the costume, character, and nationality of the supporters being carefully preserved with a jealousy which manifested, not only the high sense his lordship has of the dignity attaching to the glory of his ancestors' achievements, but also of his regard to propriety in ornamental decoration, by having superior artists employed to delineate as correctly as possible, the North American Indians, according to the latest representations of the inhabitants of that part of the world; and which was further manifest in our national union emblem, the rose, the shamrock and thistle being used as the decorative ornaments for a border round the panels; and which, in the opinion of the nobility and gentry who saw the carriage, was, with the heraldic department, executed in a very masterly manner. As a description of this splendid carriage may not be unacceptable to the readers of your highly respectable Journal, I beg to conclude by inclosing one, as taken from a daily newspaper.

VERITAS.

Feb. 21st, 1823.

LORD AMHERST'S STATE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

WE have been favoured with a view of this splendid piece of workmanship, now building at Messrs. Leaders, in Wells-street, and which we understand is considered as fine a specimen of the art of coachmaking as ever has been exhibited in

the country. The body is the livery colour of the family, with the arms, supporters, and heraldic ornaments painted in the most masterly style on the pannels, which are surrounded by a border of the national union emblem, the rose, thistle and shamrock. The inside is lined with the richest velvet and silk, with trimming composed of the crest and coronet, worked upon yellow silk. The coachman's seat-

cloth is of scarlet and green, with a profusion of silk ornaments, and the arms and supporters of the family superbly chased in or-inolu on the ends. The carriage, which is painted to correspond with the liveries, is beautifully carved with leaves and ornaments richly gilt.

The state harness is perfectly unique, and, in every part, of corresponding elegance.

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. VII.—CÆSAR FREDERICK.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The high commercial reputation possessed in ancient times by the citizens of Venice, and their early intercourse with the eastern countries, furnish a sufficient reason for my selection of a traveller of that nation as the subject of my present communication, and perhaps level a reproach at me for the neglect with which I have apparently treated the queen of the waters.

The "Voyage and Travell of M. Cæsar Fredericke, marchant of Venice, into the East-India, and beyond the Indies (Indus)," I find given in Hackluyt (vol. i, p. 213), as translated out of the original Italian by a Mr. Thomas Hickocke. The worthy Venetian traveller must therefore offer himself to the notice of your readers in the dress which Mr. Hickocke has provided for him.

I cannot do better than let Signor Frederick tell his own tale as regards the motive of his journey, and the means by which he was transported to India.

"In the yere of our Lord God 1563," says he, "I, Cæsar Fredericke, being in Venice, and very desirous to see the east parts of the world, shipped myselfe in a shippe called the Gradaige of Venice, with certain merchandize, governed by M. Giacomo Vatica, which was bound to Cyprus with his ship, with whom I went; and when wee were arrived in Cyprus, I left that ship, and went in a lesser to Tripoly, in Soria (Syria),

where I stayed awhile. Afterward I took my journey to Alepo, and there I acquainted myselfe with marchants of Armenia, and Moores that were marchants, and consorted to go with them to Ormus, and wee departed from Alepo, and in two dayes journey and a halfe we came to a city called Bir."

Here he says the traders embark on flat bottomed boats to descend the river (Euphrates), which boats they sell at Feluchia for seven or eight *chickens* a-piece, though they cost at Bir fifty or sixty *chickens*. Your readers must not fall into the mistake of supposing these *chickens* to be juvenile fowls. The author meant, though the translator has not made him express, a coin usually called *sequins*. The traveller recommends caution against the Arabs in this voyage, "which are theeves in number like to ants; yet when they come to rob, they will not kill, but steal and run away." Harquebusses, he says, are very good weapons against them.

Of course the city of Babylon comes in for a share of notice; and he remarks a mode of water-carriage which, I believe, is still common on the Indus: "The city is very copious of victuals, which comme out of Armenia downe the riuier of Tygris, on certain Zattares, or raffes, made of blown hides, or skinnnes, called vtrij. These raffes are bound fast together, and then they lay boards on the aforesayd blown skinnnes, and on the boards

they lade the commodities, and so come they to Babylon, where they unlade them, and being unladen, they let out the winde out of the skinnes, and lade them on cammels to make another voyage." He crosses the Tigris on a bridge of boats.

When in Cambay he becomes acquainted with the extraordinary value of the cocoa-nut-tree, and gives a long and very accurate account of the many uses to which it is applicable. "There come," he says, "every yeere from Cochin and from Cananor tenne or fiftene great shippes, laden with great nuts cured, and with sugar made of the self-same nuts called Giagra (Jaggery); the tree whereon these nuts doe grow is called the Palmer tree (Palmyra). In the whole world there is not a tree more profitable and of more goodnesse than this tree is, neither doe men reape so much benefit of any other tree as they doe of this; there is not any part but seructh for some use, and none of it is woorthy to be burnt." He adds that of the timber they make ships, of the leaves sails, of the fruit wine (arack) and sugar, and of the nuts oil. The bark they manufacture into cables and ship furniture, which is superior to hempen; the boughs they use for "bedsteds, after the Indian fashion, and scauasches for merchandize." The leaves are woven into fine mats; the first rind of the nut they make into oakum, for ship-caulking; and the hard rind they fabricate into culinary vessels.

M. Cæsar gives a very faithful account of the Suttee ceremony, many instances of which, he says, he witnessed, because his house was "neere to the gate where they got out to the place of burning." He furnishes the same reason for this "beastly quality" existing among the people as is given by a traveller whom we have formerly noticed: "I was desirous to know the cause why these women would so wilfully burne themselves against nature and law, and it was tolde mee that this law was of an an-

cient time, to make prouision against the slaughters which women made of their husbands. For in those dayes before this law was made, the women for every little displeasure that their husbands had done unto them, would presently poison their husbands, and take other men; and now by reason of this law, they are more faithful unto their husbands, and count their liues as deare as their owne, because that after his death her own followeth presently."

In speaking of the kingdom of Cochin, he relates a circumstance respecting a class of people he calls Amochi or Nairi, which the translator observes is "a very strange thing, hardly to be beleeeved."—"The Nairi and their wives use for a brauerie to make great holes in their eares, and so bigge and so wide that it is incredible, holding this opinion, that the greater the holes bee, the more noble they esteeme themselves. I had leave of one of them to measure the circumference of one of them with a threed, and within that circumference I put my arme up to the shoulder, clothed as it was, so that in effect they are monstrous great."

His account of Ceylon or Zeilan is very accurate so far as it goes. The island was then under the dominion of the Portuguese (that is to say, its sea-coast), who "were in armes, and in the field with the king of the countrey." The products of the island are enumerated with sufficient minuteness, but with no great variety of phraseology. "In this island," his translator makes him say, "there groweth fine sinamon, great store of pepper, great store of nuttes and arochoe (areca); there they make great store of cairo (coir) to make cordage; it bringeth forth great store of christall, cat's eyes, &c."

After visiting the Andaman Isles, where the natives "warre with one-another, for they have small barks, and with them they take one-another, and so cate one-another," he proceeds

to Malacca, "a citie of marvellous greate trade of all kinds of merchandize. I have not passed," he states, "further than Malacca towards the east, but that which I will speak of is by good information of them that haue been there."

From Malacca he afterwards journeyed to Siam and Pegu, but the relations respecting these kingdoms are uninteresting. The king of the latter was invading the territories of his neighbour, who was betrayed by his people, and poisoned himself. There is one particular he mentions which I do not remember meeting with before: "From Martanan I departed to goe to the chiefest citie in the kingdom of Pegu, which is also called after the name of the kingdome, which voyage is made by sea in three or foure dayes: they may goe also by lande; but it is better for him that hath marchandize to goe by sea, and lesse charge. And in this voyage you shall haue a Macareo, which is one of the most marvellous things in the world that nature hath wrought, and I neuer saw any so hard to be beleueed as this; to wit, the great increasing and diminishing of the water there at one push or instant, and the horrible earthquake and great noyse that the said Macareo maketh where it commeth. I could neuer gather any reason of the noyse that this water maketh at the increase of the tide, and in diminishing of the water." This peculiarity in the tide is probably of the same character as the Egge of the Severn.

A large portion of his subsequent account is devoted to the kingdom of Pegu, where he resided some time. Of the curiosities he saw during this residence he gives a very detailed narrative. The collection of elephants belonging to the sovereign of Pegu would probably have thrown poor Tom Coryat into ecstasies. It is well known that the possession of *white* elephants is esteemed such a mark of magnificence, that it furnishes one of the many titles belonging to the Pe-

guan or Siamese potentate (identical at the present day), who is termed, "Lord of the White Elephants." Our traveller reports, that his Majesty had at this time "foure elephants that be white; a thing so rare, that a man shall hardly finde another King that hath any such, and if this King knowe any other that hath white elephants, he sendeth for them as for a gift. The time that I was there, there were two brought out of a farre country, and that cost me something the sight of them, for that they commaund the marchants to goe and see them, and then they must give somewhat to the men that bring them. It is reported that if this King knew any other King that had any of these white elephants, and would not send them unto him, that he would hazard his whole kingdome to conquer them." Of this fact the King of Siam had once experience. Ridiculous as his Majesty's ambition may appear, perhaps there have been monarchs of more civilized countries, and possessed of better taste in the opinion of the world, who have "hazarded their kingdoms" for objects of as little essential benefit to themselves, or their subjects, as the possession of a white elephant.

The particulars our traveller furnishes respecting the administration of justice, from his own observation, are curious, and worthy of insertion. "This King sitteth every day in person to hear the suites of his subjects, but he nor they never speak one to another, but by supplications made in this order. The King sitteth up aloft in a great halle, or a tribunall seat, and lower under him sit all his barons round about; then those that demaund audience enter into a great court before the King, and there set them downe on the ground forty paces distant from the King's person; and amongst these people there is no difference in matters of audience before the King, but all alike, and there they sit with their supplications in their

hands, which are made of long leaues of a tree: these leaues are three-quarters of a yard long, and two fingers broad, which are written with a shalpe iron made for the purpose; and in those leaues are the supplication written, and with their supplications, they have in their hands a present, or gift, according to the weightiness of their matter. Then come the secretaries downe to read these supplications, taking them and reading them before the King; and if the King think it good to do them that favour or justice that they demaund, then he commaundeth to take the presents out of their hands; but if he thinketh their demaund be not just or according to right, he commaundeth them away without taking of their gifts or presents." This system of providing remedies for wrong, upon the principle of *no cure, no pay*, has in many respects a decided advantage over other elaborate and intricate systems of jurisprudence.

Justice indeed is not much regarded there, in matters where the monarch's peculiar interests are immediately concerned. The Custom-house regulations, for example, according to our traveller, though more explicit in their application, are not a whit more merciful in their nature than those to be met with *elsewhere*. He exclaims, "God deliuer every man that he giue not a wrong note and entrie, or thinke to steale any custome; for if they doe, for the least trifle that is, he is utterly undone; for the King doeth take it for a most great affront to bee deceiued of his custome, and therefore they make diligent searches three times at the lading and unlading of the goods, and at the taking of them aland." This disposition on the part of his Majesty, it appears, was most dutifully copied by his custom-house officers. Our traveller was obliged to employ persons to watch when his goods were brought to the receipt of custom. Yet he observes, "although you have set so many eyes to looke

there for your benefit, that you escape unrobbed of the slaues, a man cannot choose but that he must be robbed of the officers of the custom-house." He adds, "it is requisite that a man haue his eyes watchful, and to be carefull, and to haue many friends."

He describes a whimsical mode of conducting bargains for jewels in Riga: "There are many merchants that stand by at the making of the bargains, and because they shall not understand howe the jewels be solde, the broker and the merchants have their hands under a cloth, and by touching of fingers and nipping the joynts, they know what is done, what is bidden, and what is asked, so that the standers by knowe not what is demanded for them, although it be for a thousand, or ten thousand duckets. For every joynt and every finger hath its signification. For if the marchants that stand by should understand the bargain, it would breede great controversie among them." The object was, probably, to keep up the price by concealing the quantity sold.

His account of the products of India is, generally speaking, wonderfully accurate, considering how seldom he could verify the statements furnished by his informers. In regard to the article of musk, indeed, he was a little *mystified*. The history of this commodity he gives as follows:

"There is a certaine beast in Tartaria, which is wilde and as big as a wolfe, which beast they take alive, and beat him to death with small staves that his blood may be spread through his whole body; then they cut it in pieces, and take out all the bones, and beat the flesh with the blood in a mortar very smal, and dry it, and make purses to put it in of the same skin, and these be the cods of muske." His translator keeps up the joke admirably, by informing us, in a marginal note, that the Jews (oh! these Jews!) "doe counterfeite and take out halfe the good muske, and beat

the flesh of an asse, and put in the room of it."

The habit of the Peguans, which differs only among the various ranks in the quality of the materials, he describes thus: "first, a white bombast cloth which serveth for a shirt, then they gird another painted bombast cloth of fourteen braces, which they bind up betwixt their legges, and on their heads they weare a small tock of three braces, made in guize of a myter, and some goe without tock, and carry (as it were) a hive on their heades, which doeth not pass the lowest part of his care, when it is lifted up. They goe all barefooted, but the noblemen never goe on foote, but are carried by men in a scate with great reputation, with a hat made of the leaves of a tree to keepe him from the raïne and the sunne, or otherwise they ride a horsebacke with their feet bare in the stiops. Also the women goe barefooted, their armes laden with hoopoes of golde and jewels; and their fingers full of precious rings, with their hair rolled up about their heads. Many of them wear a cloth about their shoulders instead of a cloake."

He terminated his Eastern travels by returning by sea o Ormus, and from thence to Bassora. He crossed the Desert to Aleppo, went to Tripoli, and thence to Jaffa, for the purpose of journeying to Jerusalem, "to visite the holy places." Returning by

India Sugara.

[April,

Jaffa to Tripoli, he shipped himself on board a Venetian vessel bound for his native country, where he arrived Nov. 5, 1581.

Signor Frederick concludes his history by observing, "If there be any that hath any desire to goe into those partes of India, let him not be astonished at the troubles I have passed, because I was intangled in many things; for that I went very poor from Venice, with 1200 duckets, imployed in marchandize, and when I came to Tripolie I fell sick in the house of Master Regaly Oratio, who sent away my goods in a small caravan, which was robbed and all my goods lost, saving foure chests of glasses, which cost me 200 duckets, of which glasses I found many broken: because the theeves, thinking it had been other merchandize, brake them up, and seeing they were glasses, they let them all alone" (after breaking them up!). His final words are, "I say, that these partes of the Indies are very good, because that a man that hath little, shall make a greate deale thereof; always they most governe themselves that they be taken for honest men. For why? to such there shall never want helpe to doe wel; but he that is vicious, let him tarry at home and not goe thither, because he shall alwayes be a begger, and die a poore man."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVIS NON CEDITS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT MODES OF CULTIVATING AND MANUFACTURING SUGAR IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

THE method of producing sugar in the eastern hemisphere, though it varies in the different countries and districts, is uniformly characterized by simplicity.

In the northern circars, and especially in the Rajamundry and Ganjam districts, the culture of the cane and the making of sugar have been practised from time immemorial. In the

former, the soil best adapted to the cane is a rich vegetable earth, which, on exposure to the air, readily crumbles into fine mould. Such a soil, capable of being saturated with water and easily drained, after being well meliorated by crops of leguminous plants, or fallowing, is repeatedly ploughed during April and May; and, during the heavy rains which follow,

or after flooding the field from the river until it becomes like soft mud, the cane is planted in the following manner. Labourers with baskets of cuttings, of one or two joints each, are arranged on one side of the field. They walk side by side, as straight as possible, dropping the sets at about eighteen inches asunder in the rows, and about four feet row from row. Others follow and press with the foot the set about two inches into the soft mud. When the young shoots are two or three inches high, the earth is loosened round them with a small weeding iron, like a carpenter's chisel, and occasionally watered, if the season prove dry. In August, small trenches are cut through the field at short distances, so contrived as to drain off the water should the season prove too wet, or conduct the water from the river, should a drought happen. Upon the well-contrivance of these drains the harvest greatly depends. After trenching, the canes are propped. The canes are now about three feet high, and generally from three to six from each set that has taken root from the stool or stole. The lower leaves are carefully wrapped round each cane, and a bamboo, eight or ten feet long, is stuck into the earth in the midst of each stool, and the canes tied to it: this secures them in an erect position, and gives the cane access round every part. The wrapping and tying to the props continue as the canes increase in height, and the ground is cleaned and loosened every five or six weeks.

In January and February the canes are ready to cut; their height, including foliage, will be from eight to ten feet; and the naked cane from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter.

A mill is erected in the open air, generally under the shade of a large tree, and is small and exceedingly simple. The juice, as fast as expressed, is received in earthen pots, strained, and put into boilers, composed of ill-made thick plates of coun-

try iron, riveted together. These boilers hold from eighty to one hundred gallons. From twenty-four to thirty gallons of the strained juice are put into a boiler, which is placed over a draft furnace. The fire is at first moderate, but as the scum is taken off (which is carelessly done), the fire is gradually increased so as to make the liquor boil very smartly. Nothing is added to make the scum to rise, or the sugar to grain, unless for the planter's private use, when about ten or twelve pints of sweet milk are added to the contents of each boiler, whereby the quality of the sugar is improved.

The liquor is never removed into a second boiler, but is reduced to a proper consistence in the same vessel, according to a judgment formed by the eye and touch. The fire is then withdrawn, and the liquor suffered to cool a little. When it becomes pretty thick, it is stirred about with sticks till it begins to take the form of sugar; when it is taken out, and put on mats made of palmyra leaves (*Borassus flabelliformis*), and the stirring continued till it is cold.

Pansadarry is the Hindoo name of this sugar, which in colour is often fairer than most West-India raw sugar; but it is clammy, unctuous, absorbing much moisture if not carefully stowed in very dry places.

The process of making jaggary, which the Hindoos call *Bellum*, differs from the foregoing, in a quantity of quick lime being thrown into the boiler with the cane-juice, in the proportion of about a spoonful and a half to every six or seven gallons of juice. The scum is not removed, and about four or five ounces of oil of *sesamum* seed are added to each boiler, when the liquor is of proper consistence, and well mixed with it. The juice is then poured into shallow pits dug in the ground, with a mat laid in the bottom, which is slightly strewed with a little quick lime. In a short time the liquor concretes into a firm solid mass, which is wrapped in dry leaves.

The jaggery is darker than the sugar, and contains more impurities, owing to the careless mode of preparation, by allowing the scum to re-unite with the liquor.

The acre of sugar-cane, in a tolerable season, yields about 5,000 lbs. of sugar, and rather more if made into jaggery. Six pounds, or three quarts of juice yield one pound of sugar. The refuse and molasses are either given to the cattle, or taken away by the labourers.

In the Ganjam district, the cane, when ready, is cut in pieces of a foot or eighteen inches long, which on the same day are put into a wooden mill, turned by bullocks. This mill is nothing but a large mortar, the pestle of which rests obliquely towards the side, and is so moved round in a circular manner, by means of a lever fixed at its top projecting eight or ten feet over the side, to the end of which lever two bullocks are yoked. On one side of the mill is a small hole, sufficient to let the juice pass through into an earthen pot placed to receive it. The juice is then strained into other pots, containing about six gallons, to which three ounces of quick lime are added. It is then boiled for a considerable time, until it feels waxy between the fingers, when it is taken off the fire, and put into smaller pots with mouths six inches in diameter. It is now kept some time; and when the process is intended to be continued, a small hole is made in the bottom, through which the syrup drains off. It is then put into shallow bamboo baskets, and afterwards into a cloth and squeezed, with a little water occasionally added, to free it entirely from the syrup. The sugar is then dissolved in water, and again boiled, with a little milk added from time to time, and frequent stirrings. The scum is removed; and when the waxy feel is perceived, the process is finished, and the sugar is put into pots to cool and crystallize. A small hole is bored in the pots to drain any remaining syrup, and their

outsides are covered with cow-dung. To whiten the sugar, and remove any syrupy appearance, the creeping vine (*conserva verticillata*) is spread upon the top of the sugar, and renewed every day for nearly a week.

In Mysore and the adjoining provinces, the mode of preparing the soil, of planting and dressing the canes, is nearly similar to that in the northern circars, except in being more carefully, and perhaps superstitiously regulated, as regards the number of days' resting, ploughing, watering, &c. The process of manufacturing sugar is less rude than the preceding, but is nevertheless ill adapted to the purpose.

The boiling-house is a thatched hut, with mud-walls standing all the year, but a new roof of slight materials is put on annually. At one end is a square pit for holding the cuttings of the cane; at the other is the boiler. The furnace, in the form of a truncated cone, is partly raised and partly sunk; and the fuel is supplied from without by an opening in the wall. The iron boiler is flat, and completely shuts the mouth of the furnace. In front of the boiler is a cavity for the large cooling jar. On one side is a seat of mud for the workmen; and at one end of this is kept a small ark, dedicated to the gods, wherein is put daily a portion of jaggery, and a piece of money, for any Brahman that may come to bless the work; but if none come, the money is sent to the Brahmans of the town, and the workmen eat the jaggery. The sugar-mill consists of a mortar, beam, lever, pestle, and regulator. The mortar is a tree sunk perpendicularly into the earth, with two feet left above the surface; the hollow is conical, truncated downwards, and then cylindrical, with a hemispherical projection in its bottom to allow the juice to run freely to the small opening that conveys it to a spout, from which it falls into an earthen pot. The beam is cut out from a large tree divided by a fork into two

arms. In the fork an excavation is made for the mortar, round which the beam turns horizontally. The end towards the fork is open, for changing the beam without trouble. On the undivided end of the beam sits the bullock-driver, whose cattle are yoked by a rope which comes from the end of the beam, and are prevented from dragging out of the circle by another rope, which passes from the yoke to the forked end of the beam. On the arms is placed a basket to hold the cuttings of the cane; and between this and the mortar sits the man who feeds the mill. Just as the pestle comes round, he places the pieces of cane sloping down the cavity of the mortar; and after the pestle has passed, he removes those that have been squeezed. The lever is a piece of timber, connected at its thicker and lower end with the undivided end of the beam by the regulator. A piece of very hard wood is dovetailed into the lower side of the lever, above its junction with the regulator, and in this piece is made a small conical hollow, which rests on the head of the pestle. The upper end of the lever is fastened to the two arms of the beam by ropes. The pestle is a strong cylindrical piece of timber, cut at each end to a point, forming a cone at the upper end, and at the lower, a pyramid of from twelve to fifteen sides, surmounted by a short cylinder. The cavity in the lever being towards one end, makes the position of the pestle always oblique; so that, as it passes round, it rubs strongly against the sides of the mortar. The cylindrical point rubs on the top of the hemispherical projection that is on the bottom of the cylindrical cavity of the mortar. The regulator is a strong square piece of timber, passing through the undivided end of the beam, and secured below by part of its circumference being left for checks. It is perforated by eight holes, in the lowest of which is placed a pin, to prevent the regulator from falling when

the strain is removed. A pin in one of the upper holes of the regulator, and another in one of the holes at the thick end of the lever, serve to secure in their place the ropes that bind closely together these two parts of the machine. According as these pins are placed higher or lower, the relative direction of all the moveable parts of the machine is altered, and the balance of the beam is so regulated, that it goes round without any friction, but yet with its fork closely applied to the mortar. The only frictions are the two extremities of the pestle; and that which is at the lower end is entirely employed in bruising the cane, which is the object in view. The mill goes night and day, and gives fifty-six pots of juice, containing in all about 218 ale gallons. The juice is strained into the boiler through a cotton cloth, and there is added a proper quantity of lime water. The boiler performs its operation three times in twenty-four hours. When evaporated to a proper consistence, the juice is put into a large pot, and allowed to cool for three hours; it is then poured into the mould, which consists of a long thick plank, with a hundred holes in the shape of a quadrilateral inverted pyramid. The jaggary, or inspissated juice, is allowed to dry in the mould for four hours; when the plank being turned over, the balls of jaggary fall down, and are then dried on leaves. The jaggary thus contains both sugar and molasses, and is similar to what in Jamaica comes out of the cooler before it is taken to the curing-house.

An acre produces about 1,500lbs. of this jaggary, which sells in the country for 8s. 3d. the cwt., or of the best quality at 11s. 9½d. the cwt.: thirty-seven gallons of the best juice make a hundred-weight of jaggary.

The mills in other parts consist of cylinders wrought by a perpetual screw, and put in motion by bullocks, or human labour, by means of capstan bars. In some districts surveyed by

Dr. Hamilton in 1814, only one boiler is used, a shallow iron vessel, placed in the open air, on three or four lumps of clay, so that the fuel may be thrust under its bottom. This vessel is filled at once with the juice, which is boiled to the proper consistence, while a little milk is added; it is carelessly scummed, and the boiler is lifted from the fire when the workman judges the consistence sufficient. When the extract has cooled, it is scraped out with an instrument, and made by the hand into roundish lumps of ill-looking stuff.

In the vicinity of Calcutta,* the cane juice, when expressed, is received into a jar, whence it is conveyed by straining into a larger one close to the pots, which answers as a reservoir. Six pots, holding about fifteen quarts each, are placed in pairs, and cemented together with clay. The middle pots are raised a little, so that the upper part of the whole is convex, and the lower concave, which makes the place where the fire is put not unlike a small oven, with two apertures at opposite sides to admit the fuel and give vent to the smoke. When the boiling commences, the three pots next the mill are filled almost full of juice, two others about half full, and one is left empty. The juice in the two half full, when boiled to a proper consistence, is removed with a ladle into the empty pot, where it undergoes a second boiling, until sufficiently inspissated, and is then put into an earthen pot, and carried to market for sale as *gour* or *jaggary*. Upon removing the contents of the two pots half filled into the empty pot, the juice first put into the three pots is sufficiently reduced to be contained in the two pots recently emptied, where it undergoes another boiling; after which it is again finally boiled in the third pot. Whilst the *jaggary* is boiling, a small quantity of ashes from

burnt leaves or wood is thrown into the pot to cause granulation.

In Java the cane is propagated by cuttings of about a foot and a half long, which, in July and August, are inserted in the ground in an upright direction, previous to the setting in of the rains. No manure is employed, except by the Chinese, who occasionally enrich the soil with oil-cake; and a good soil without such preparation will yield three or four crops in succession. Large quantities of a coarse article, called Javan sugar, are prepared from the cocoa-nut, areca, and other palms.

Sugar from the cane is here manufactured by the Chinese alone. The juice is expressed between two rollers, sometimes turned by water wheels, but in all cases the machinery is rude and imperfect. The rest of the process resembles that in the West-Indies. Consequently, the sugar here is of a superior quality to, and altogether different from, that of Bengal, and is considered to be equal to that of Jamaica. It contains as much of the saccharine principle, and is brought to a drier state. The process of preparing the palm sugar is extremely simple; consisting in merely boiling the liquor from the tree in an earthen pot for a few hours, and afterwards pouring it into small cases made of leaves, prepared for the purpose, in which, when cool, it attains a due consistence.

One peculiarity in the culture of the cane in Java, which distinguishes it from that in the West-Indies, is that the hoe is scarcely used. The land is well ploughed by a light plough with a single buffalo. Young canes are kept often ploughed, as a weeding; and the hoe is only used to weed round the plant when very young; but of this there is little need if the land has been sufficiently ploughed. When the cane is ready to earth up, the space between the rows is ploughed deep, the cane tops tied up, and an instrument like a shovel with teeth at the

* It is proper to state, that this account was given thirty years ago.

bottom, a spade-handle, and two cords fixed to the body of the shovel, ending by a wooden handle for a purchaser, is used by two persons to earth up the cane, the strongest holding the handle of the shovel, pressing it into the ploughed earth, while the other, on the opposite side of the plant, by a jerk of the cord, draws up to the plant all the earth that the plough had loosened. Two persons with this instrument will earth up more canes in the day than ten negroes with hoes. The canes in India are much higher earthed than in the West-Indies; in moist soils they are earthed as high as the knee, making a dry bed for the cane, and a drain for the water. In Java, an acre of middling land unmanured produces 1,285 lbs., and of superior land, 1,815 lbs. of clayed sugar, which costs, manufactured, 8s. 4d. per cwt.

Throughout the Archipelago, the mode of cultivation and preparation of sugar is either after the Hindu fashion or that of the Chinese, who are the principal manufacturers. The varieties are only the different degrees of rude imitation. The island sugar is an imperfect sort of clayed, of which there are two qualities: that in the upper part of the pot in which it is manufactured being the best, and that in the lower being the worst clayed.

In Siam, the Chinese residents have of late years manufactured a considerable quantity of excellent sugar, which finds its way into the Archipelago, and eventually to Europe.

In Cochín-China, the purification of sugar is thus arranged: after the gross syrup has been drained from the juice, and it becomes granulated and solid, it is sometimes placed in layers, one inch thick and ten broad, under layers of equal dimensions of the herbaceous trunk of the plantain tree; the watery juices exuding from which, filtering through the sugar, carry down all the dross boiled up with it, leaving the pure sugar, crystallized and white, porous almost like a honeycomb, and

very light, depositing no sediment when dissolved. The management of the cane, and the mode of extracting the juice, are not sufficiently known, but is presumed not to be more tedious, difficult, or expensive than those practised elsewhere, from the inferior prices demanded in the markets adjoining the place of manufacture.

The mode of cultivation in China seems to resemble that in India. The canes are planted very regularly in rows, and the earth carefully heaped up about the roots. The plantations are irrigated by mills, of which engravings are given by Sir G. Staunton. The process of extracting the juice is simple. Manufacturers of sugar travel about the country with a small apparatus, sufficient indeed for the purpose, but rude, and apparently very inefficacious and contemptible. A few bamboo poles and mats are deemed sufficient for a temporary building, within which, at one end, is fixed a large iron cauldron, with a fire-place and flue, and about the middle a pair of cylinders or rollers, fitted vertically in a frame. When the cylinders are of wood, about six or eight inches of the upper extremities are cut into oblique cogs, which work into each other; and when of stone, wooden rollers, with teeth in them, are fastened round the upper extremities of the stones. Upon the top of the axis of one of the cylinders, prolonged above the frame, are fixed two shafts or levers, curved in such a manner as to clear the frame in turning round the rollers; and to the end of these shafts are yoked two buffaloes, that, moving round, as in a common cattle-mill, press the canes between the cylinders, and express their juice, which is conveyed through a tube into the cauldron. The canes, deprived of their juices, become fit fuel, by means of which those juices are boiled into a proper consistence for granulation. The maker of sugar endeavours to enter into an agreement with several

ers at a time, so that his works, selected near the centre of their several plantations, may serve them all without changing his establishment. The juice, when sufficiently inspissated by boiling, is conveyed into pail-shaped vessels, about three feet deep and two wide, for the purpose of being transported to the market or to the refiners.

The sugar thus obtained is coarse, but the process of refinement it subsequently undergoes improves its purity and colour, but it is seldom of very fine quality. Their mode of refining sugar in China is not known. The fine powder sugar, so much used by Europeans at Canton, and which is as white as the best refined sugar, is pulverized sugar-candy, the best kind of which article is imported from Cochin-China.

Having thus sketched the processes of culture and preparation pursued in the Eastern world to obtain sugar, let us now turn to the system adopted in the West, where no pertinacious adherence to ancient customs, or superstitious observance of caste distinctions, obstruct the progress of improvement.

The first yearly return from the roots of the cane are called first ratoons (which are the sprouts or suckers that spring from the roots or stoles of the canes previously cut for sugar); the second year's growth, second ratoons, and so on. In most parts of the West-Indies it is usual to hole and plant a certain proportion of the cane land (commonly one-third) in annual succession. In the common mode of holing the ground by the hoe, this is attended with excessive labour to the negroes. By another method, the planter, instead of stocking up his ratoons, and holing and planting the land anew, suffers the stoles to continue in the ground, and as his cane-fields become thin and impoverished, supplies the vacant spaces with fresh plants.

In Jamaica, and in some other islands, the plough has lately been in-

troduced, but it is not every soil or situation that will admit of its use: some lands being too strong and others too steep: and this auxiliary is sometimes injudiciously employed, so as to exhaust the lands.

The usual mode of holing by manual labour is this. The land, cleared of incumbrances, is divided into plats of from fifteen to twenty acres each, with spaces between each division left wide enough for roads. Each plat is then subdivided into squares of three or four feet. The negroes, placed in rows, one negro to a square, dig out with hoes the several squares, to the depth of five or six inches. The mould dug up being formed into a bank at the lower side, the excavation, or cane hole, seldom exceeds fifteen inches in width at the bottom, and two feet and a half at the top. The negroes then fall back to the next line, and proceed as before. An able negro will dig from sixty to eighty of these holes for his day's work of ten hours.

The cane holes or trench being completed, and the cuttings selected for planting, which are commonly the tops of the canes that have been ground for sugar, they are placed, two in each hole, longitudinally in the bottom, and are covered with mould two inches deep: the rest of the bank being intended for future use. In twelve or fourteen days the sprouts appear, and when a few inches above the ground, they require to be carefully cleared of weeds, and furnished with additional earth, which is usually performed by the hand. In four or five months the banks are wholly levelled, and the spaces between the rows carefully hoe-ploughed.

The scene must now change from the field to the boiling-house, and the farmer be metamorphosed into the manufacturer. The harvest is the season of gladness and festivity to man and beast, both of whom participate in the nourishing luxury of the cane, which supplies its salutary juice to

the one, and its green top to the latter.

The mill for grinding the canes, which is worked by either of the ordinary powers, consists principally of three upright iron-plated rollers, or cylinders, from thirty to forty inches in length, and from twenty to twenty-five inches in diameter; and the middle one, to which the moving power is applied, turns the other two by means of cogs. Between these rollers, the canes, previously cut and tied in bundles, are twice compressed; for, having passed through the first and second rollers, they are turned round the middle one by a circular piece of frame-work, or screen, called in Jamaica the *dumb-returner*, and forced back through the second and third: an operation which squeezes them completely dry, and sometimes even reduces them to powder. The cane juice is conveyed into a leaden bed, and thence into a vessel called the receiver. The refuse, or naccated rind of the cane, serves (as in the East) for fuel to boil the liquor.

The process for obtaining the sugar is thus conducted. The juice or liquor runs from the receiver to the boiling-house along a wooden gutter lined with lead. In the boiling-house it is received (according to the modern improved system, which prevails almost universally in Jamaica) into one of the copper-pans or cauldrons, called clarifiers. Of these there are commonly three, and their dimensions are generally determined by the power of supplying them with liquor. There are water mills that will grind, with great ease, canes sufficient for 30 hogsheads of sugar in a week. The means of quick boiling are here essential, as the purest juice will not remain twenty minutes in the receiver without fermenting. Clarifiers are therefore sometimes seen of a thousand gallons content. But usually three clarifiers of three or four hundred gallons each are sufficient. Each clarifier is provided with either a syphon or cock for drawing off the li-

quor. It has a flat bottom, and is hung to a separate fire chimney, having an iron slider, which being shut, the fire goes out for want of air. The clarifiers are commonly placed in the middle or at one end of the boiling-house. In the latter case, the boiler called the *teache* is placed at the other end, and several boilers (generally three) are ranged between them. The *teache* is ordinarily from seventy to a hundred gallons, and the boilers between the clarifiers and *teache* diminish in size from the first to the last. Where the clarifiers are in the middle, there is usually a set of three boilers on each side, which constitute in effect a double boiling-house.

The stream then from the receiver having filled the clarifier with the fresh liquor, and the fire being lighted, the temper (commonly powdered lime) is stirred into it. Some planters allow a pint of Bristol white lime to every hundred gallons of liquor, but this is considered too much. The object is to neutralize the superabundant acid of the juice. As the fire increases, and the liquor grows hot, a scum rises; the heat is then suffered gradually to increase, until it rises to within a few degrees of boiling water. The liquor is not suffered to boil; and is known to be sufficiently heated when the scum begins to rise in blisters, which break into white froth, and generally appear in about forty minutes: the damper is then applied, and the fire extinguished. After this, the liquor is suffered to remain undisturbed a full hour, if circumstances allow it; during which interval, great part of the feculencies and impurities attract each other and rise in the scum. The liquor is then carefully drawn off, either by a syphon, which draws up a pure defecated stream through the scum, or by means of a cock at the bottom. In either case, the scum sinks unbroken as the liquor flows, its tenacity preventing any admixture. The liquor is received into a gutter or channel, which conveys it

to the evaporating boiler, called the grand copper; and it will appear, if originally produced from good untainted canes, almost, if not perfectly transparent.

It was formerly the practice to force an immediate ebullition: but the advantage of clarifying the liquor in this manner is obvious. It saves great labour in scumming, which cannot besides properly cleanse the subject; for when the liquor boils violently, the whole body of it circulates with such rapidity, that the very impurities brought to the surface are carried down again.

In the grand or evaporating copper, which is or ought to be large enough to receive the net contents of one of the clarifiers, the liquor is suffered to boil; and as the scum rises, it is repeatedly taken off by large scummers, until it grows finer, and somewhat thicker. This labour is continued until the subject is sufficiently reduced in quantity, by scumming and evaporation, to be contained in the next or second copper, into which it is then laded. The liquor is now the colour nearly of Madeira wine. The scumming and boiling are continued in the second copper; and if the subject is not so clean as was expected, lime-water is thrown in. This is intended not merely to give more temper, but also to dilute the liquor, which sometimes thickens too fast to permit the feculencies to run together and rise in the scum. When from such scumming and evaporation the liquor is again sufficiently reduced to be contained in the third copper, it is laded into it, and so on to the last copper, which is called the teache.

In this vessel the evaporation is continued until the subject is judged to be sufficiently boiled to be removed from the fire: the liquor, now exceedingly thick, is laded into the cooler, whose operation is usually called *striking*.

The cooler, of which there are commonly six in number, is a shallow

wooden vessel, about eleven inches deep, seven feet long, and from five to six feet wide, and holds a hogshhead of sugar. Here the sugar grains: that is to say, as it cools, it runs into a coarse irregular mass of semiformed crystals, separating itself from the molasses, or gross residuum. From the cooler it is carried to the curing house, where the molasses drain from it. To obtain large grained sugar, it must be suffered to cool slowly and gradually. If the coolers are too shallow, the grain is injured very materially. The rule for judging when the subject is fit for removal from the teache to the cooler, or when it is sufficiently evaporated for striking (which many of the negro-boilers guess solely by the eye, through long habit and experience), is by what is called the *touch*; that is, taking up with the thumb a small portion of the hot liquor from the ladle, and as the heat diminishes, drawing with the forefinger the liquid into a thread; this thread will suddenly break, and shrink from the thumb to the suspended finger in different lengths, according as the liquor is more or less boiled. The proper boiling height for strong muscovado sugar is generally determined by a thread a quarter of an inch long: certainty however depends altogether upon long habit.

The curing-house is a large airy building, provided with a capacious molasses cistern, the sides of which are closed and lined with terras or boards. Over this cistern there is a frame of massy joist-work, without boarding. On the joists of this frame empty hogshheads without headings are ranged, in the bottoms of which eight or ten holes are bored; through each of the holes the stock of a plantain-leaf is thrust, six or eight inches below the joists, and long enough to stand upright above the top of the hogshhead. Into these hogshheads the mass from the cooler is put, and which is called *potting*; the molasses drains through the spongy stalk, and drops

into the cistern, from whence it is occasionally taken for distillation. The sugar in about three weeks grows tolerably dry and fair; it is then said to be cured, and the process is finished.

Sugar thus obtained is called muscovado, and is the raw material whence the British sugar-bakers chiefly make their loaf or refined lump. There is another sort, formerly much approved of in Great Britain for domestic purposes, and generally known under the name of Lisbon sugar; it is called in the West-Indies clayed-sugar. The process for making this is conducted as follows :

A quantity of sugar from the cooler is put into conical pots or pans (called by the French *forms*), with the point downwards, having a hole about half an inch in diameter at the bottom, for the molasses to drain through, but which at first is closed with a plug. When the sugar in these pots is cool, and becomes a fixed body, which is discoverable by the middle of the top falling in (generally about twelve hours from the first potting of the hot sugar), the plug is taken out, and the pot placed over a large jar intended to receive the syrup or molasses that drains from it. In this state it is left as long as the molasses continues to drop, which it will do from twelve to twenty-four hours, when a stratum of clay is spread on the sugar, and moistened with water, which oozing imperceptibly through the pores of the clay, unites intimately with, and dilates the molasses; consequently more of it comes away than from sugar cured in the hogskial, and the sugar of course becomes so much the purer and whiter. The process of purifying sugar, it is said, was first discovered in Brazil, in the following curious manner: A hen with dirty feet going over a pot of sugar, it was found that the sugar under her tread was whiter than elsewhere.

It appears, however, and is the reason why this process is not universally adopted in the British sugar-islands,

Asiatic Journal — No. 88

that the water which dilates and carries away the molasses, dissolves and carries away with it so much of the sugar, that the difference in quality does not pay for the difference in quantity. A pot of sugar of sixty pounds weight is reduced by the process of claying to forty pounds, a loss of one-third; but if the molasses drawn off in this practice be reboiled, it will give nearly forty per cent. of sugar. The real loss therefore is little more than a sixth: but the distillery will suffer for want of the molasses. It would appear that in the French plantations the case was otherwise, for upwards of four hundred of those in St. Domingo had the necessary apparatus for claying, and carried on the system.

With respect to soil best adapted to the growth of the cane in the West-Indies, it cannot be too rich for a plant so rank and succulent. The very best soil for the production of sugar of the finest quality, and in the largest proportion, is said to be the ashy loam of St. Christopher. Next that which in Jamaica is called brick-mould; a deep, warm and mellow hazel earth, easily worked. This kind of soil is confined to a few parishes in Jamaica; but it abounds very generally in the French part of Hispaniola. After this is reckoned the black mould of several varieties, in Barbadoes, Antigua, and some other of the Windward Islands. There is a peculiar sort of land in the north side of Jamaica generally of a red colour, the shades varying from deep chocolate to rich scarlet, sometimes approaching a bright yellow, remarkable always for a glossy shining surface when first turned up, and if wetted, stains the fingers like paint. Few soils produce finer sugars than this, or yield a greater return in the process of refining.

There is a remarkable peculiarity in the history of the plant in the western colonies, namely, that it cannot be propagated by seed, as is easily done

Vol. XV. O V

in the east. The tops of canes sometimes shoot up in arrows, decorated at top with a pinnacle, the glumes of which contain a whitish dust, or rather seed; yet these, it is said, never vegetate if sown in the West Indian Islands.

The quantity of sugar produced per acre of land, and the cost to the grower, in the West Indies, are objects not easily attainable, on account of the variety of statements given. In regard to the latter, a mean of several calculations gave in 1792 the following result: Medium cost of a hogshead of sugar in Jamaica £2. 0s. 7d.; medium cost in the West Indies (exclusive of Jamaica) £1. 15s. 5d. The hogshead contains sometimes twelve, sometimes fifteen hundred-weight. As to the former point, some statements assign seven hundred-weight to the acre; others fifteen hundred-weight; and one authority raises the produce of an acre of best cane-land in Jamaica to two tons. The lowest estimate makes the acre (in the Island of St. Kitts) yield 1,330 pounds, or nearly twelve hundred-weight.

Besides the East and West Indies and South America, sugar is produced in Abyssinia, where the plant is raised from seed, and is therefore probably indigenous. In the South Seas there appears to be species of the cane differing from those with which we are acquainted, and, as far as can be judged by the appearance of the specimens hitherto seen, of a far superior sort to those cultivated in our West India Islands. The Otaheitan cane is not unlike that of Batavia, but is said to make even finer sugar. The joints of this cane sometimes measure eight or nine inches in length, and six in circumference.

In the United States of America, though the domestic consumption is supplied to a certain extent by the

sugar of the maple, yet after the acquisition of Louisiana, the culture of the sugar-cane was pursued after a new mode of management. Instead of the employment of slaves, the occasional labour of neighbouring transient hired white persons is often used, to prepare the grounds with the plough and harrow, to plant the new canes, to dress the old ones, and to clear the growing plants from weeds. White labourers are afterwards employed by the planters to cut, and stack under cover the ripened canes, so as to prepare them for the grinding mill and boiler.

It is considered expedient that the planters who own, and those also who cultivate the soil, should not expend large sums in the establishment of mills, and sets of works on sugar estates, after the manner of the West India colonies; but it is found more convenient and profitable to leave the business of grinding and boiling to one manufacturer of muscovado-sugar for a number of planters. Such a person, like the owners of grain-mills and sowing-mills, receives a compensation either in kind or money. By this method a tract of three miles square, which would contain twenty-five plantations, of more than a hundred and two acres each, may be accommodated by one central manufactory of muscovado-sugar from the cane stalks; for none of the plantations will be more distant than a single mile.

In Louisiana not less than fifteen millions of pounds of sugar were made in the year 1814. The culture of the cane has likewise been introduced into Georgia, and it is found to grow luxuriantly as far north as the city of Charleston in South Carolina. The acre of cane-land in Georgia produced in 1816, twenty-three cwt. of sugar upon an average on an estate of forty-eight acres.

EAST-INDIA REVENUE LAWS.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The high duties charged upon foreign paintings and drawings has frequently been complained of, and more especially as the amount of duty is charged upon the superficial measurement of each picture, and not upon its value. I have however to acquaint your numerous readers, that the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury have lately issued an order that all pictures and drawings executed by British artists or others residing in India shall pass duty free, upon a satisfactory affidavit to that effect from the party interested. I am induced to offer this agreeable information to your notice from

having at various times observed in one of the Company's warehouses a large assemblage of portraits: ladies and gentlemen, children, officers, and even judges, remaining uncleared and disowned by their nearest relations, owing to this barbarous and unequal impost. It is enough to say, that all those persons who still have their friends in durance vile, may now release them without expense, and with very little trouble.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Royal Academy,

W. E.

March 4, 1823.

TUTENAG AND WHITE COPPER

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—A correspondent, who signs himself Cupel, in your Journal for January last, notices the unsatisfactory and erroneous account given by Dr. Fyfe of the *Tutenag or White Copper* of China, in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. The mistake of Dr. Fyfe has since been exposed in the Journal (No. 15), where it appears, by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, who quotes the authority of a friend who had been employed for many years in the trade between China and India, and asserts that the substance analyzed by Dr. Fyfe is (as suspected by your correspondent) not tutenag, but white copper, the properties of which are totally different.

The account given by Sir Thomas Lauder of the two metals is perhaps worthy of insertion.

He states that the white copper is used by the Chinese themselves, who are so jealous of permitting other nations to have it (as stated by Cupel), that its exportation is contraband. In defiance of this, however, consider-

able quantities of it are smuggled out of the country, and introduced into India, where it is considered as a valuable present to the Hindoos, &c. who make domestic utensils of it. The tutenag, on the contrary, is an article of very extensive commerce between China and India; and is sent from China in slabs about eight or nine inches long, by about five inches and a half wide, and about five-eighths thick. Its colour is greyish; and it is not malleable, but so brittle that it is even necessary to use considerable caution in putting it on ship-board, to prevent its being broken by one piece striking against another. The fracture has a glittering lustre, and somewhat resembles the appearance exhibited by that of bad iron; but the crystallization (if such term may be employed) is larger. It does not ring, but emits a heavy clattering sound. It is employed by the natives of India as an alloy for copper, to make brass for their domestic utensils.

From the foregoing statement it

would appear that the latter article is really zinc, perhaps occasionally alloyed or combined with some other metal. The white copper is a peculiar

product of China, either natural or artificial.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

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INDIAN SECT.

Memorandum respecting a Sect lately introduced by a Person calling himself Swamee Naraen.

THIS sect is represented as having its rise from Odhow, to whom the charge of the human race was delivered by Christna when he left this world; but the first actual appearance of it in Guzerat, was upwards of one hundred years ago, when a Brimcharree called Gopal began to preach the new doctrines at Gopnath Mahadeo in the district of Valak in Goilwar.

His successor Atmanund became a Swamee; by which the person is understood to lay down the observances of cast, and devote himself entirely to the service of the Deity. Nir Narain is the God worshipped, and an image of him is admitted, as by other Hindoos.

The grand principle of the system seems to be, that the souls of all mankind are equal. Distinctions of Cast are observed by his followers, but they are told, that these trammels are only corporeal and will all be left behind with their bodies; and the souls freed from them, will receive the rewards or punishment of their actions in this life, without any regard to the Casts to which their bodies may have belonged.

The principal observances enjoined are, abstinence from what are represented as the four besetting sins of the flesh, indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors, eating flesh, stealing, and connection with other than their own women.

His votaries are sometimes indulged with what they call a Sumadhee, in which the spirit is said to leave the body, and to be transported to the blissful regions their imaginations are taught to expect after death; and during the periods of its absence, no wound or infliction produces the slightest effect, or pain, the trunk is represented to be perfectly senseless, and after its return, the favoured person gives lively descriptions of what he has seen, generally abundance of gold and jewels, with palaces, &c. according to the fertility of his imagination.

A multitude of minor observances are also prescribed. Those who become Fakeers receive a name, and are instructed to submit to any ill usage without resistance, or without allowing the slightest resentment to remain on their minds; they are to forswear all worldly goods and all the concerns of this world, they are not even to possess any article made of metal, except a needle to sew their clothes and a knife to mend their pen for writing holy works; they are not to see, nor to think of a woman; if they do see one so as to distinguish her as such, if the idea of a woman comes into their minds, or if they touch one, they must fast for that day.

The followers, or those merely converted, are not enjoined to such strict observances; they are (besides the four great sins) to abstain from lying and to speak truth, not to engage in quarrels, to abstain from using all intoxicating substances, and some others that happen to be proscribed by the Mooksh Dhurm Geeta, Bhugvut and Veeshmoo Schustr nam, which the Swamee professes to make the rules of his instructions.

Like the Roman Pontif he gives absolution for sins already committed, but does not venture (like him) to grant indulgences for the future.

People of all Casts and persuasions resort to Swamee Narain, and the number of his followers is very great, estimated by the most intelligent natives at about one hundred thousand (100,000), principally from Katewar and the western districts of Guzerat. Hindoos of all the four classes, Mahomedans, and even Others are admitted; but all are seated, and feed, according to their Casts. The Swamee himself (who is a Brahmin) eats indiscriminately with any cast, as far down as Rajpoots, or Katees, but not below them.

Swamee Narain himself must be a very superior man, as he has acquired such influence over men's minds; and the distinguishing tenets between his system and that of other Hindoos, are so inoffensive

that they might at least have escaped violent opposition; this does not however seem to have been the case; all the orders of religious mendicants in particular used to take ample advantage of the peaceful professions of his disciples by beating them sometimes unmercifully; and they boast that no instance ever occurred of this violence being resisted.

I shall mention (as tending to shew the Swamee desires to practice what he preaches) that the approach of a multitude of 50 000 people stated to accompany him on a recent visit to Ahmedabad, for the purpose of consecrating a temple to Nir Narain, having occasioned some reports that measures of security would be taken, which he heard of, he immediately sent a message to express his regret that his coming should occasion any trouble, and that rather than it should do so, he would prefer not coming

at all. These reports being of course unfounded, he came and had obtained permission to occupy the Shahee Baug, a house belonging to Government, but on his arrival, finding that he could not stay there without a risk of his followers injuring the premises, he removed of his own accord to an uncultivated plain at a considerable distance, preferring to submit to all the inconvenience and want of accommodation, to running the risk of the slightest damage being committed by the people resorting to him.

The most intelligent people in the country, even while they regret (as Hindoos) the levelling nature of his system, acknowledge their belief that his preaching has produced great effect in improving the morals of the people and my own intercourse with natives leads me to form the same opinion. * * *—*Bom. Cour.*

Review of Books.

A Grammar of the Persian Language, originally composed by Sir William Jones; eighth edition, with much new matter, and Examples from Persian Authors, by Samuel Lee, M.A., D.D., Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. 4to. 1l. 1s. bds.

We congratulate that portion of our readers who may feel an inclination to learn Persian by solitary study, on the facility which is now given them to do so, by the publication of a new edition of Sir William Jones's Grammar of that language, by Professor Lee, of Cambridge. The Professor has very judiciously added such a portion of Arabic grammar as will enable the student to understand the Arabic words which constitute a third part of the modern Persian language, and which in the former editions it was impossible to comprehend. The Professor has also very properly introduced several observations from Dr. Lumsden's celebrated, but diffuse grammar, and has marked all the short vowels: a circumstance which will be of the greatest utility to beginners, by

fixing the proper pronunciation; indeed, we are rather surprised that the professors at the East-India College did not undertake this task some years ago.* Among the great improvements of this edition, is an analysis of the beautiful fable of the Gardener and the Nightingale, which is also a very considerable aid to the learner.

We wish the Professor had also marked the Index with the number of the pages in which the words occur, which would at once have indicated the place to look for any verse explanatory of the rules. And, upon the whole, we do not think his chapter on syntax is satisfactory.

We rather regret that Professor Lee is so great an admirer of the author, as not to have corrected any of his errors, or rendered his translations

* We understand this would have been done, had not the Senior Professor given Dr. Lumsden a very early promise, that he would not interfere with his grammar, of which the Doctor has besides promised an abridgment for the practical use of classes, while his large edition must always continue a valuable addition to every library as a book of reference.

more literal. No person can have a higher respect for the wonderful abilities of the late Sir William Jones than we have, but it must be recollected that he wrote his grammar while a young man, probably after a few years' solitary study, and that he never revised any of the subsequent editions: we may, therefore, naturally suppose that he would make *some* mistakes.

The limits of our journal will not permit us to enter on a critical review of the whole work, but we will merely point out a sample of the errors that should have been corrected, and of the

translations that might have been with advantage rendered more literal.

Of the first, we find the letter *ghain* غ continued through this, and all the other editions, as an *Arabic* letter, although there is not a more common

Persian word than مرغ, a bird, and the pluperfect tense of the auxiliary verb بوده شدم - بودن a tense that does not exist in that verb.

Of the translations not sufficiently literal, take as a specimen the following, in page 120:

دِیروز چنان وصالِ جانِ فروزی
و امروز چنین فراقِ عالمِ سوzy
افسوس که بردفترِ عمرم ایام
آترا روزی نویسد اینرا روزی

which Sir William has translated:

Yesterday the presence of my beloved delighted my soul; and to-day her absence fills me with bitterness. Alas! that the hand of fortune should write joy and grief alternately in the book of my life!

However beautiful this paraphrase may be, it would perplex a young scholar very much, as he would in vain refer to his dictionary for beloved, bitterness, joy, grief, hand, &c. alternately. We submit to our readers whether the following would not have been an improvement, if meant to assist the learner:

Yesterday such a heart-consoling union,
to-day such a world-consuming separation.

Alas! that Fate, in the volume of my life, should one day write the former, another day the latter!

In the story of the Gardener and the Nightingale, Sir William omitted a verse which is to be found in almost all the copies of the *Anvari Soherly*; we therefore suppose he had some good reason for leaving it out: possibly he was not then aware that the verses of that book are quotations from other authors; many of them, therefore, appear as tautology, and others as quite irrelevant to the subject; the verse in question is probably taken from some *Sify*, or mystick poet, and is:—see page 162.

تا کی آزاری مرا یاربِ نَمائی ای
تا بکی پوشی باد بر آفتی نقد

Professor Lec has added this verse, and translates it thus:

How long, alas! O rival, will you not cease to trouble me? How long, alas! O veil, will you refuse to hide his face?

We should thus translate it:

How long wilt thou annoy me (in God's name)? mayest thou vanish, O rival!
How long wilt thou conceal his face (in God's name)? mayest thou fall, O veil."

In the *Sûfy* phraseology, the words رقیب and نقاب signify life, or existence, of which the poet is tired, and is anxious to be admitted to the supreme bliss; the words یارب are merely introduced to fill up the rhyme.

From this specimen of translation we should suppose that the learned Professor is a better Arabic than Persian scholar. We do not, however, mean to detract from the merit of the

work; on the contrary, we strongly recommend it to our young friends destined for India, for their attentive study on the passage, having no doubt but they will hereafter reap much benefit from it.

Y. Z.

P.S.—We observe that Mr. Wilkins has also contributed to the improvement of this grammar, by lending his plates of the written Persian alphabet, which will be very useful to the student.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

We understand that considerable progress has been made in the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, under that eminent officer Lieut. Colonel Lambton. The meridional series of triangles have already been extended as far north as Ellichpore in Berar, and the same series continued back to the base line near Beder. It is projected, we hear, ultimately to prolong this important survey as far as the vicinity of Agra, the great meridional series being continued through Hindustan, till it fall upon the Jumna, near the city. It is calculated that the contemplated operations may be completed in the course of four years, and if no obstacles, at present unforeseen, occur to frustrate the plan, we may look forward with confidence to the accomplishment, within that period, of one of the most stupendous works of science that has ever been undertaken.—*John Bull.*

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday the 11th Sept., at which several communications were read respecting the transfer of the Tityghur establishment, by Government, to the botanic garden, with the provision of a certain portion of it to experiments in aid of the Agricultural Society.

It appears that when Major Stuart was employed in constructing boats, intended for the experiment instituted in the year 1819, that officer engaged the premises called Tityghur for his operations; but the whole of the ground not being required for the purposes of his immediate duty, a part of it was annexed to Barrackpore Park, as a garden, and one of the houses on the land was let occasionally to individuals, to diminish the expense attendant on the boat undertaking. Considerable pains were be-

stowed on the portion of ground allotted as a garden, and a great number of curious plants, from all quarters of the globe, were introduced into it, for the trial of naturalizing them to this climate. The plants thus tried were all selected with a view to their probable utility, and with the hope, should they thrive in this country, of disseminating them among the natives. Food, manufacture, and medicine, were the objects which decided the choice. The original purposes for which the premises at Tityghur were rented having ceased, it became necessary to determine whether the lease, held by Government at 400 rupees a month, should be relinquished, or whether it should be continued for other public purposes. Government is unwilling that the garden, from which the neighbourhood had derived considerable benefit, by the distribution of plants and seeds, should be abandoned; and the two houses on the land are so contiguous to Barrackpore Park, it appeared obviously desirable to preserve the lease of the property at the disposal of Government. The soil of Tityghur is, we understand, of a richer quality than that of the botanic garden, and consequently calculated to rear exotics which might fail in a less fruitful spot. It was liberally proposed therefore that the portion of land at Tityghur, which has hitherto been appropriated as a garden, should be, with the two houses, transferred from the 1st of July last to Dr. Wallich, the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden. A portion of the ground was at the same time allotted for the experiments of the Agricultural Society, to which Dr. Wallich officiates as Secretary.

An establishment of gardeners, cultivators, &c. has been accordingly proposed by W. Lyecester, Esq., now in charge of the botanic garden, and sanctioned by Government to the extent of 500 rupees a month, for the improvement of the Horticultural

productions of Bengal, the rearing of exotics, and agricultural purposes.

A communication was read from Dr. Hare to the President, giving an account of the extracting of ten grains of morphia, from 300 grains of opium, the produce of the botanic garden.

Mr. Leicester reported, that in consequence of the lateness of the season, it would be impossible for any particular mode of culture, under the directions of the Society, to be undertaken this year. The Rev. Dr. Marshman proposed that a memorial be addressed to Parliament by the Society respecting the duties on India sugar.—*John Bull.*

VACCINATION.

It appears by the last annual report of the National Vaccine Board, that Vaccination had fully maintained its ground in Great Britain during last year, and that the sinister rumours recently propagated as to its not being a trustworthy safeguard against small-pox, in ordinary circumstances, had in a great measure died away. It had been proved, that those unfavourable rumours had their origin in the occurrence of some cases of mild or modified small-pox, in persons who had previously undergone the vaccine disorder. Those cases were comparatively very few in number, and their

occurrence could no more be taken as a just argument against the efficiency of the milder preventive, than the recurrence of small-pox in individuals who had previously passed through the same disorder, a thing by no means very unusual, could be used as an argument against the practice of small-pox inoculation. The dissemination of the cow-pox in India has been retarded by other causes; but those of hardly a less powerful nature, *viz.* the characteristic apathy of the natives, and the interested opposition of a numerous body of Brahmin inoculators who obtain their livelihood by diffusing the small-pox. We rejoice to learn from good authority that both these obstacles are beginning to give way. The native inoculators in some of the principal cities are already beginning to substitute vaccine for small-pox matter in their practice, and the number of individuals vaccinated last year on this side of India alone did not fall short of 21,000. In the territories subject to Madras and Bombay a different system from that in use here has been long established, and with more favourable results. Native vaccinators educated and supported by Government are there established in almost every village or pergunnah, and vaccination is universally practised, nearly to the total exclusion of small pox.—*Cal. John Bull.*

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Emigrant's Guide to Van Dieman's Land, by T. Godwin, containing a description of its climate, soil, and productions; a form of application for free grants of land; with a scale enabling persons in inland towns to estimate the expense of a passage for any given number of men, women, and children; a list of the most necessary articles to take out, and other information useful to emigrants.

Military Sketches of the Nepal War in India, in the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, with an outline map of the operations of the armies under Major General Sir David Ochterlony, G. C. B., and other officers, by an Eye-witness.

A Reply to the arguments contained in various publications, recommending an equalization of the duties on East and West Indian Sugar. By Joseph Marryat, Esq., M. P.

Reply to Mr. Marryat, on protection to West Indian Sugars. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, and containing an answer to a pamphlet, entitled "A Reply," &c. &c. by Joseph Marryat, Esq., M. P.

An Account of some recent Discoveries, Hieroglyphical Literature, and Egyptian Antiquities, including the author's original alphabet, as extended by Mr. Champollion,

with a translation of five published Greek and Egyptian Manuscripts. By Thomas Young, M. D., Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians.

Narrative of a Journey from the shores of Hudson's Bay, to the mouth of the Copper-mine River; and from thence in canoes, along the coast of the Polar Sea, upwards of five hundred miles, and of the return of the Expedition, overland, to Hudson's Bay, &c. By Capt. John Franklin, R. N., Commander of the Expedition. With an Appendix, containing subjects of Natural History, by John Richardson, M. D., Surgeon to the Expedition.

The Sixth Number of the *Friend of India* has just issued from the Serampore Press, and contains, 1. On Hindoo Festivals contrasted with the Christian Sabbath. 2. On the most effectual mode of securing the permanent Cultivation of Knowledge among the Natives of India. 3. On the Structure and Orthography of the Malay Language. 4. Remarks on the State of the Roman Catholic Church in India, with reference to the Instruction of the Heathen. 5. On the criminality of burning Widows alive, with a brief View of what has been already published on this subject.

Debate at the East-India House.

Wednesday, March 19, 1823.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the transaction of a variety of business.

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) informed the Court, that the Committee of Shipping, acting under the 53d of George III, had taken up the ship *Hodges*, by private contract. The vessel had been taken up for the purpose of carrying out the machinery for the Calcutta mint, weighing 900 or 1,000 tons, and it was found necessary to hire a ship of a peculiar construction for that purpose. It was, therefore, referred to the Master-Attendant to inquire what ships were in the river suited to the purpose, and he reported in favour of the *Hodges*, which had already been employed in carrying out the materials of an iron-bridge to India.

MAJOR J. R. CARNAC'S CASE.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that it is made special, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, a Resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 18th of December last, granting to Major James Rivett Carnac, of the Madras Establishment, the sum of thirty thousand (30,000) Bombay rupees, at the rate of 2s. 3d. per rupee, upon the grounds therein stated.

The resolution of the Court of Directors was then read as follows:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 18th Dec. 1822:

"Resolved, that having maturely considered the claims preferred by Major James Rivett Carnac, of the Madras Establishment, arising out of the services rendered by him as First Assistant, Acting Resident and Resident at Baroda: his application to be granted the difference between Rupees 2,000 per month, which he drew as Resident from February 1810 to March 1819, and the allowance of Rupees 3,000 per month, which was finally granted to his predecessor, Colonel Walker; also the difference of exchange between the Baroda and the Bombay rupee, he having sustained loss by drawing his allowances in the former currency, be not complied with.

"That with regard to the difference between 600 and 1,500 rupees per month claimed by Major Carnac during the period when he acted as Resident and drew the salary of First Assistant only, viz. from the 19th January 1809

"to, the 1st February 1810, this Court is of opinion, that he has a reasonable claim to that allowance, the amount of which would be about 10,000 rupees; and that in view to this claim, and to the merits of Major Carnac during his residence at Baroda, and particularly in reference to the ability and energy displayed by him on various important and critical occasions (as detailed in the documents annexed to the Report from the Committee of Correspondence), he be presented with the sum of thirty thousand (30,000) Bombay Rupees, at the rate of 2s. 3d. per rupee, as a mark of the Court's sense of his services, and in full satisfaction of his alleged claims; the same to be paid in this country, subject to the sanction of the General Court of Proprietors, and to the approval and confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to move, that the Court approve the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th December, granting 30,000 rupees to Major Carnac, subject to the confirmation of another General Court, and to the approval of the Board of Control."

Mr. *Hume* said, he could not avoid expressing some degree of jealousy with respect to this grant, not on account of its amount, but in consequence of the manner in which it was introduced. He had not read all the papers connected with it, but he had perused the principal of them; and he had no hesitation in saying, looking to the manner in which their servants performed their duties, that there was not one of them who returned from India who was not entitled, on the score of general services, to a much larger sum than that now proposed. It was known that, from the nature of their duties, their servants abroad were often placed in posts where arduous exertions were required; and those who were acquainted with the manner in which those duties were performed, must allow this—that in no part of the world was public service conducted with greater zeal or devotion than it was in India.—(*Har.*) As far as his knowledge went, such was his conscientious opinion. If, therefore, the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, in this instance, proceeded, not on some particular and specific act, but on a general statement of Major Carnac's services, if this were allowed to be a sufficient ground for remuneration, he knew not where the call for remuneration would

end: for there were in that Court a dozen of individuals, whose general services might claim a larger reward than that now proposed. He, therefore, entered his protest against the plea here stated for remuneration. There were but two cases in which remuneration ought to be granted—1st. for losses, and 2d. in consequence of some specific consideration; and, therefore, he was surprised to find a claim, resting on neither of these grounds, put in on behalf of a young man. Major Carnac had entered the service in 1809, and he knew not whether he had ever performed a day's duty. He proceeded to Baroda, and was allowed a very liberal salary. He (Mr. Hume) did not know whether Major Carnac came home with a fortune or not. He would ask, was his health bad? If he came home on account of ill health, and requested remuneration on that account, then it became an act of generosity on the part of the Court, to which he would cheerfully accede; but if it were otherwise, he did not think that a statement of general services was sufficient. He knew no military man, for the short time he had been in the service, who had received more money than Major Carnac had done. Now, if the principle were admitted, that the more a man had received the more he had a right to claim were once conceded, it must lead to the most mischievous consequences. It was settled, that whoever succeeded Col. Walker at Baroda, should receive a salary of 2,000 not of 3,000 rupees. This regulation did not apply merely to Major Carnac, but to every one, and therefore he could not see any good reason for making up the difference to that individual. He was surprised to find, that out of twenty-four Directors only fourteen had signed the resolution; it appeared to him that some of the Directors must entertain doubts as to the propriety of the grant. The resolution now read did not recommend the grant on any specific grounds, the concluding sentence set forth that remuneration was awarded for general services. To this he felt a very strong objection. He would ask where those general services were to be found? There were many gentlemen in that Court, who could give much stronger testimony that they were entitled to 40 or 50,000 rupees; individuals who could throw into the scale services of twenty-five or thirty years duration; while Major Carnac had only served for eight or nine years, and received large allowances all the time. He did not object to military officers being employed in political duties in India; on the contrary, he admitted that some of their most important political transactions had been carried on by military officers.—(Hear!) It was very fit, where mili-

tary officer proved that he possessed the energy and ability which were necessary for the performance of civil duties, that he should be employed; and he hoped nothing would prevent their governors from making use of such talent, whenever it was necessary to call it into action.—(Hear!) In the case of Sir J. Malcolm, he certainly had supported a motion for remuneration, although others declared they would oppose it, because it was called for on the ground of general service; but Sir John Malcolm had so many other claims on the consideration of the Company, that he felt himself justified in supporting the motion. He should be sorry, however, if that were made a precedent for farther applications on the score of general service.

Mr. Traill said that, having had the advantage of reading all the documents connected with this case, he was anxious to make one or two observations.* The Hon. Proprietor had stated that as a fact, which he would not have done if he had perused the whole of the papers. He stated that Major Carnac had entered the service in 1809, but it appeared on the face of the record that he had entered the service in 1800. This did not alter the case much; but nine years of additional service was certainly too much to be overlooked.—(Hear!) The Court had allowed his claims to the amount of 10,000 rupees, on the particular ground that he had, for some years, performed all the duties of his principal. This undoubtedly was not very often done. He perfectly agreed with the Hon. Proprietor, that the grants of money for services ought to be rather sparingly made. He had been in the Company's service himself, and he knew they had so many meritorious servants, that it would be exceedingly difficult to meet all the claims that might be made.—(Hear!) After a little doubt, he had come to the conclusion, that the proposition of the Directors in this case was reasonable and correct, and it should have his support. The principal ground on which the grant was recommended was, that Major Carnac had received his allowances in a depreciated currency. Whatever their duties might be, the Company's servants were obliged to draw their allowances in the currency of the Presidency to which they were attached, and loss, frequently was the consequence. The Company could not, however, grant the difference, *ex nomine*, because they would then be obliged to do the same with all officers employed under similar circumstances: they therefore took the present course. The Hon. Proprietor had stated, that the recommendation of Major Carnac's claim proceeded wholly on his general services; but if he had read those

documents, he would have found a specification of valuable services on various occasions. His last service required particular attention, on account of the peculiar circumstances under which it was performed. He entered into a supplementary treaty with one of the native Powers, by which a considerable force was placed under the direction of the Governor General, and he had received the thanks of the Governor General on that account. He (Mr. Trant) was in India at the time, and he must say that the conclusion of that treaty was of very great importance. For his conduct on that occasion alone, he should be disposed to grant Major Carnac some remuneration. There was one point on which he wished for information. It was known that Colonel Walker, Major Carnac's predecessor, had put down the system which prevailed amongst the natives in that part of the country where he was stationed, of destroying their female children. Now he understood that since Col. Walker had quitted that post, the natives had returned to the practice: if this were so, it would militate against the present grant; because, if Major Carnac possessed the influence which had been stated, he thought he must have been able to prevent a recurrence to that abominable practice; and if he had neglected to exert his authority for that purpose, it certainly was blameable. He should trouble the Court no farther on this subject. He, for one, would not object to a reward in money on this occasion.

The *Chairman* hoped that the answer of the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, to the observation of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), was satisfactory to the Court. The Hon. Gentleman had put the case on clear grounds. The fact as to the length of service was very important. It was right that the Court should know whether Major Carnac had entered the service in 1800 or 1809, as it made a difference of ten years. (*Hear!*) The observation which the Hon. Gentleman had made, would, he hoped, spare him the trouble or necessity of saying more, than that Major Carnac had returned to this country in a very ill state of health, occasioned by his zealous services. It should not be forgotten, that, by his interference, one of the native Powers had been prevented from joining the Mahratta confederacy. The services of Colonel Walker were well known. Major Carnac was deemed worthy of being his successor, and used his best efforts to carry his plans into effect. It had been thought advisable to reduce the salary to 2,000 rupees; but certainly the services of Major Carnac deserved some farther remuneration.

In answer to an observation from Mr. R. Jackson,

The *Chairman* said Major Carnac was

appointed Acting Resident in the very year the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) supposed he had entered the service.

Mr. Trant.—“He was appointed Assistant to the Resident of Baroda, in 1801.”

The *Chairman*.—“Col. Walker requested that Major Carnac might be appointed his successor, so highly did he esteem him.”

Mr. *Rigby* confessed, that the great impression on his mind, when he read those papers, was that Major Carnac was a most meritorious officer. One act of his deserved peculiar attention. When the chief of the province where he was resident, and who, like most of the native chiefs, was actuated by any thing but sincere feeling or generous desires, was on the point of taking a hostile attitude, Major Carnac opposed his views, and retained the province in the Company's favour. He could not but lament, that a man who had achieved so important an object should be under the necessity of calling for so trivial a remuneration. What had passed in that Court had elicited a most gratifying fact, and he rejoiced at it. Though he was before prepared to pay every homage to the military character of India, yet he was not prepared for so warm a compliment as that which his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had bestowed upon it. He declared that the Company's servants were all entitled to the same mark of respect as that which they were called on to confer on Major Carnac. It was most gratifying, therefore, to find them all so meritorious, that it required some particular and distinguishing instance of ability to render them the objects of reward in that Court. If, however, any doubt were entertained as to the propriety of this grant on the grounds stated in the papers, he was sure, after what had fallen from the Hon. Chairman, that humanity would secure its success in that Court. The Hon. Chairman had informed them that this gentleman's return was occasioned by the debilitated state of his health.

The *Chairman*.—“He has recovered his health considerably since his return.”

Mr. *Rigby*.—They had it also before them, that this gentleman had effectually conciliated a power which was hostile to the Company. Gentlemen in that Court appeared to be actuated by a very proper principle, namely, that on great and arduous occasions, it would be unjust to the individual, and injurious to the Company, if energetic characters were not to be employed, because they belonged to the military rather than to the civil department. He recollected a man who had raised this Company to its present great and lofty situation, he meant Lord Clive, whose original destination was the civil service; but he acted in the field with such energy, ability, and success, as clearly proved how much the Government were right in select-

ing him from one department, and employing him in another. (*Hear!*)

Mr. C. Forbes wished to say a few words in answer to the question of the Hon. Proprietor before him. He could not take upon himself positively to say whether the practice of destroying children had recommenced, but he should not be so much surprised if it had in some degree been again resorted to. Considering, however, that the late Resident, Major Carnac, had constantly directed his attention to the completion of the plans of his predecessor, it was to be inferred that he had exerted himself to put a stop to the practice. He thought it ought not to be supposed, if the practice were not wholly rooted out, that it was occasioned by any want of exertion on his part. He had the pleasure of knowing Major Carnac when he entered the service. He went out, undoubtedly, when he was very young; but during the whole period of his service, and up to the present hour, he never knew a more honourable, independent, or able man. He was sure this grant would give great pleasure, both in India and in this country. It was a small remuneration for losses, to which, he conceived, Major Carnac had the most just right. (*Hear!*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird agreed in the observations which had fallen from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), and acquiesced in the protest into which he had entered, against agreeing hereafter to the grant of money on mere general grounds. The Hon. Chairman had been pleased to express a hope, that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) had, in a few observations, completely answered the statements of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), had shewn that no protest was necessary, and that this was a just and proper grant. He confessed all that he had heard from the Hon. Proprietor was, that Major Carnac was art and part guilty of killing the children—(*a laugh*)—by not making use of his authority. He heard nothing like a statement, from that Hon. Proprietor, of any ground on which this grant could be supported. He was entitled to expect, from the gentlemen who signed the resolution, some observations in answer to his Hon. Friend. They did not think it necessary to give any answer, and therefore he would not enter into the question. The Directors positively denied that Major Carnac had any claim except for general services; but the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) would not admit that, but stated that there was a claim for specific service. Now it appeared to him, that the claim was made on the ground of certain transactions which had taken place with Major Carnac's predecessor. A resolution was entered into, during the time Colonel Walker occupied this post, that after he left it, the salary should be 2,000 instead of 3,000 rupees. "Now," said

the Hon. Chairman, "this is extremely hard on Major Carnac, and he must receive some compensation." If it were hard, then let them shew him some reason for agreeing, in the first instance, to this resolution. It would certainly militate against all curtailment whatever, if every person were to receive the same salary or allowance as his predecessor. In that case, they had only to establish an overcharge post, and to keep it up for ever. If, on the other hand, this place were under-paid, let them state a reason for the reduction which had been effected in consequence of the resolution.

Mr. Grant rose to offer a few words on the observations of the Hon. Gentleman who had last sat down, and on what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor who first noticed this subject. He had no objection to the exercise of a wholesome discretion or jealousy, by that Court respecting grants of money made by the Court of Directors. He fully admitted, and on general grounds, that all bodies which were entrusted with the disposal of money should state the reasons on which they acted in such disposal. But he thought, on the other hand, that when objections were made to acts of this nature by the Executive Body of the Company, it would be well to look to the whole of the grounds on which they had proceeded. Now it appeared that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had not gone through the papers, laid before the General Court, and that the other Hon. Gentleman (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had, with the ingenuity that belonged to him, without referring to papers, directed his objection rather to the wording the resolution submitted to the Court, than to the spirit of it. But, as to the penning of resolutions, although the Court of Directors may agree in the substance of the thing to be done, it will not follow that the various motives by which the several individuals are induced to concur to a common end, shall or always can be specified in the drawing up of a general resolution. It must often suffice if the resolution summarily expresses that in which they are all agreed, the general nature and substantial justice of the case. His own subscription to the recommendation now before the Court, and he doubted not that of the other members, had been given on these grounds. True it was, the conduct of the Company's servants abroad was in general so meritorious, that it would be impossible, in every case of desert, to reward services by compensations beyond the stated allowances, and such a principle could not be entertained. But, on the other hand, neither could it be rigidly contended, that nothing was ever to be given beyond the stated allowances, for the establishment of such a principle, by putting all degrees of merit so far upon a

level, would go to discourage zealous exertions, and to leave them unrewarded when they appeared. For it certainly might happen that there should be a decent performance of service, affording no strong ground of positive objection, and there might be extraordinary efficiency shown in circumstances of critical emergency, entitling the actors to marked distinction, and he thought it a sound principle that the Court of Directors should have the power of discriminating and recompensing such cases, and that the servants abroad should be taught to look to them for a just appreciation of their labours. Moreover he had considered the allowances given to the Political Residents on the West of India as too low, compared with those granted under the other Presidencies. No services could be better performed than those by the Political Residents at Baroda for the last twenty years. He did not at the time approve of the restriction of Col. Walker's allowances to 2,000 rupees per month; and, although as the Court of Directors determined, on the succession of Mr. Carnac, that his allowances should be no more, it may be now too late to retrace their steps, yet it did not follow that after Major Carnac had acted meritoriously in a long course of service, and on particular critical emergencies, with great benefit to the Company, he, on being obliged to quit his station, brought a view of his official labours before the Court of Directors in the shape of a memorial; it was not open to the Court, upon a review of all circumstances, to decide whether any, and what compensation, in addition to stated allowances, should be made. And they had, upon such consideration, voted to him a grant of 20,000 rupees for his general merits, besides 10,000 for a specific claim, which was reckoned an equitable one. They did not give this as salary, but as a compensation: nor did they act upon the recommendation of the Bombay Government, as the Hon. Proprietor seemed to suppose, but from their own judgment after examining into the merits of the case, which may aid to impress on the minds of their servants the feeling that there was a tribunal before which they might hope for a just appreciation of their services whenever the case required it. Major Carnac having rendered the Company important services in the course of critical negotiations, it was thought fit to make some recognition of those services. At their conclusion, he had been obliged, prematurely, to leave India, in consequence of ill health: he could not return to that situation again, because it had been filled up; and, therefore, the Directors deemed it right to recommend this grant. He (Mr. Grant) had no unwillingness that the conduct of the Directors should be scrutinized; but he hoped that

what he had offered would be satisfactory to the two Hon. Proprietors. (*Hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon said, it appeared that a certain sum was named for the execution of the duties of a stated office in India; now, if they could not, conformably with the Acts which stared them in the face, give more than was there specified in a direct manner, but were allowed to do the same thing by some left-handed way, as the Hon. Director had admitted, was not that most dangerous? If they granted money for general services, what officer was there now in England, who had been in India, that might not prefer a claim? It was a very dangerous precedent. They were told that particular services were stated in those papers: would it not be proper that those services should be read from the document itself?

Mr. Gahagan wished to know what were the services for which this remuneration was to be granted.

The *Chairman* (pointing to a voluminous mass of papers) said, that Major Carnac's services were recorded there.

Mr. Gahagan understood that the testimonials would only occupy a few minutes in the reading.

The *Chairman* said, as the gentlemen who were unfriendly to the grant had not read the papers, and as the Directors had, it was possible that the latter were in the right, and that the former were in the wrong.

The resolution was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

The *Chairman* said the Court was further made special, at the request of nine Proprietors, to take into consideration the present state of the East India sugar trade.

The requisition to the Directors was then read, as follows.—

"To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

"Honourable Sirs.—We, whose names are undersigned, being Proprietors of East-India stock duly qualified, request you will be pleased to make the General Quarterly Court of the East-India Company, which is to be held on the 19th instant, special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the East-India sugar trade.

"We have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs, your obedient servants,

"CHARLES FORBES,
"M. NIGHTINGALL,
"CHRISTOPHER COIT,
"H. ST. G. TUCKER,
"JAMES KINLOCH,
"DAVID RICARDO,
"W. H. TRANT,
"ZACHARY MACAULAY,
"JOSEPH HUMIE."

"London, 4th March, 1823."

Mr. Forbes said, in rising to address the Proprietors on this occasion, it was his most anxious wish to occupy as little of the time of that Honourable Court as possible. Indeed, after the full and ample discussion which had taken place with respect to this important subject, on three occasions during the last summer, he conceived that very little new matter could be adduced; more especially considering the very able pamphlets which had been given to the public on the question, and the great ability which characterized those that were written in favour of the East-India interest. In fact, were he to enter into a detailed explanation of the various arguments on both sides of the question, it would be only a repetition of what he had stated before on the subject. He should now proceed to call the notice of the Court to the state in which this question was left at the close of the last session of Parliament. It would be in the recollection of the Court, that a bill was passed in the month of July, continuing until the 24th of March 1824 the duties which had been laid on East-India sugar, as a protection to the sugar of the West-Indies, the year before. It was understood, that this measure was adopted by his Majesty's Government with a view to affording time, in the early part of the present session, for the formation of a Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the whole of this important question was to be referred. That Committee, it was supposed, would consider the claims of both parties, and come to such a decision as might enable the House of Commons to do justice to all who were concerned. *(Hear!)* He had said before, and he now repeated, that that was all which was required by the East-India merchants. He was perfectly aware of the distress of the West-India interest; they felt that distress, in common with other interests, which had suffered as much, although they had perhaps borne their misfortunes more silently. He would by no means press on those gentlemen who were thus suffering; on the contrary, he wished some measure could be devised for their benefit, without bearing on that which he supported, and on the public at large: for this was a question affecting the public interest, and not, as had been said by an Hon. Proprietor near him, a mere squabble between East and West-India agents. This he denied. He entered on the subject as a great national question, and he would afford every assistance in his power to have an equitable arrangement of the whole question. It was a question which deeply interested the public of Great Britain and the population of India; and he could not allow it to be a dispute between any description of agents. He now, as he had done before, his protest against any such con-

struction. He had observed that, at the end of last session of Parliament, a Bill was introduced to continue for a limited time those additional duties. He was in the recollection of those who heard what passed in the House of Commons, and was understood between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control: and he called on them to say, whether it was not expected that a Committee would be granted this session, to take the whole question into consideration. On this understanding, many members of the House of Commons, who would otherwise have opposed this measure, withdrew their opposition. He looked upon this proceeding as most unjust towards the House of Commons; for not only the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the Secretary of the Treasury, now denied that any intention ever existed to grant such a committee. On the occasion alluded to, he did not, however, forego his opposition to the Bill. He voted against it, and moved an amendment with respect to the classification of East and West India sugar, for the purpose of rendering the Act less oppressive than it had proved since it passed. Upon the understanding to which he had alluded, the Hon. Member for Bridgenorth (Mr. Whitmore) took an opportunity, on the 3d of this month, to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the pledge given by his predecessor; and it was with great disappointment that all those who took the same interest in the question as he did, heard that it was not his intention to grant such a committee. He said that a misapprehension had taken place, and that the committee which had been promised related to the question of clayed sugars, and not to the question of sugars generally. Now he thought he might safely appeal to the Hon. Chairman, whether, in the communication with the Board of Control, he was not given expressly to understand that it was the intention of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in the Bill for continuing the duty, but that, at a subsequent period, the whole question should be considered in a Committee of the House of Commons? If he were not much mistaken, the Hon. Chairman made a communication of that sort to the Court in the month of June last. On that occasion the Hon. Chairman stated, that, in a conversation with Mr. Wynn, that gentleman had informed him of "the intention of Mr. Vansittart to carry the Bill for continuing the duty for a temporary period, but that he meant, early in the next session, to have the whole question investigated by a Committee." Considering the vast importance of this subject, he thought it was impossible to contend that a committee ought not, even now, to be granted not only with reference to what had passed, but

to what was daily passing throughout the country. All that had taken place must impress the minds of his Majesty's ministers with the necessity of granting a full inquiry into the subject. The Hon. Member for Bridgenorth had given notice of his intention to bring this subject under the consideration of Parliament this day, and on the same occasion, he presented a petition from the merchants, ship owners, agents and others interested in the East-India trade a document which he considered a very valuable one and as it comprized a great deal of matter in a small compass, he would take the liberty of reading it. The Hon. Proprietor then read the following petition

"The humble petition of the undersigned merchants, agents ship-owners, and others interested in the Trade to the East Indies and resident in London,

"Humbly sheweth that your petitioners are extensively engaged in the trade of the East Indies

"That your petitioners are cordial friends to every measure which proceeding on fair and impartial grounds, has for its principle the removal of those restrictions which fetter the commerce of this country

"That your petitioners actuated by these sentiments did indulge a confident hope that when your Honourable House removed the restrictions which confined the trade of the British West India colonies to the mother country and by the acts 5d Geo IV cap 11 and 4s extended the commerce to the free use of those colonies with the United States of America with independent South America and the continent Europe the view of your Honourable House would have been limited to the West India colonies but that consistently with the same sound commercial principles the East India trade the British commerce in India and the people of the United Kingdom would have been relieved from the burden of the protecting duty of 10 per cent chargeable on sugars imported from the East Indies over and above the duty levied on sugars imported from the West Indies

"That your petitioners must consider that measure unless followed by such relief to be put in its operation and therefore fraught with injustice to them to the population of British India, to all persons in any manner connected with it, and to the United Kingdom in general

"That when the said protecting duty was granted with a view of securing a preference in the home market to the West-India planters the main argument employed in defence of the measure was, their being excluded from foreign markets (with the exception of ports south of Cape Isidore under certain regulations) Now however, since the range of the world has

been afforded them for the sale of their produce, and the purchase of their supplies, that preference should cease.

"That continuing to the West-Indians the virtual monopoly of the home market, whilst their sugars are allowed to enter into direct competition with East-India sugars in foreign markets, confers an undue advantage on the former at the expense of the latter

"That your petitioners are clearly of opinion, that the retention of the protecting duty in question will prove an injury to the people of the United Kingdom, by its obvious tendency to enhance the price of sugar, an article of such general use amongst all classes of the community, and will also prove injurious to the revenue, by narrowing the consumption

"That it will be further highly injurious to the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners engaged in the trade between this country and India, by crippling their means of successfully prosecuting the same.

"That the use of sugar, as a dead weight to ships returning from India, is essential to the existence of the trade with that country.

"That authentic information has been laid before your Honourable House, of the great increase of the demand for British manufactures on the part of our Indian population and demand limited only by the difficulty of procuring returns.

"That the privation of so material an article as sugar is one of the chief causes of this difficulty, and tends decidedly to check the increase of what promises to become one of the most valuable branches of British commerce

"That the said protecting duty does, nevertheless inflict a serious injury on the great body of the people of Hindostan, who are entitled as British subjects, to a fair participation in the home market, and who possess the further claim to the consideration of your Honourable House, that they provide for their own protection and civil government, and, instead of proving a burden to the United Kingdom, increase its wealth and add to its resources

"That in estimating the comparative importance of the two branches of British commerce which are thus brought into competition, the immense difference in the population of the East and West-Indies should not be overlooked, as the trade with the East-Indies is to meet the growing demand of a population of one hundred millions whilst that with our West India colonies is confined to a population of seven or eight hundred thousand

"That your petitioners ask for no exclusive favour preference or protection to themselves, all that they require is to be placed upon an equal footing with the West-Indians, both in the amount of duties and in the classification of qualities, so that, if British India produce cheaper

sugar, her numerous population, placed under British protection, may not be deprived of the best means of exercising their industry; that her trade may not be diverted to foreign countries; and finally, that the United Kingdom may not lose the inestimable advantage of the exchange of its manufactures for the productions of India.

"Your petitioners, therefore, deeply impressed with the correctness of these opinions, implore your Honourable House, after having conferred so important a benefit on the West India colonies, not to overlook the other great and important interests involved in the question; and they respectfully submit to the justice of Parliament, that the removal of the restrictions on West-India commerce should be followed by an equalization of the duty on sugars imported from the East and West-Indies, and a just classification of the qualities of East India sugars.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

The Hon. Member for Bridgenorth had given notice that he would bring the question forward to-night; but, at the request of several gentlemen who were desirous of being present on that occasion, he agreed to postpone his motion to a future day, and it was now fixed for the 7th of May, being the earliest period at which it could be brought forward after the recess. He understood that this delay had given dissatisfaction to the gentlemen in the West-India trade; but he could not see any reason for such dissatisfaction. He conceived that, in consequence of the delay, the House of Commons would come much better prepared to consider the question than they could otherwise do; for, notwithstanding all the information the public had received on this subject, much more would be elicited with respect to it, and no one could then say that the House had approached the question without due preparation. Having stated the situation in which the question stood, with reference to his Majesty's ministers, he would confine himself to the resolution which he meant to submit to the Court, for the purpose of arriving at that result which he had in view, and that was, to procure for the East-Indies that fair and equitable measure of justice which they required. But there was another question intimately connected with that of sugar: he meant the question of East India shipping. During the discussions of last session, and in the correspondence of the Directors with the Board of Control, these two questions were considered unitedly. For his own part, he did not think they should be separated; but some gentlemen, to whose opinions he bowed, thought differently; he, therefore, was willing that the question of sugars and of shipping should not be considered

together. He hoped they would be called on by the Directors to take the latter subject into consideration, because he understood a new proposition would be made by the Board of Control, to carry into effect the bill proposed last year, for the purpose of allowing ships of a smaller class than those now authorized by law to participate in the East-India trade. When the question was brought forward again, he hoped they would receive something for the boon which was thus solicited. He stated that it was his wish, as much as possible, to confine himself to the situation in which they now stood, with respect to this question, and he would propose the resolution he held in his hand, after he had made a few remarks as to the export trade of this country to the East-Indies, in comparison with that to the West-Indies. Much had been said on this point, and it was necessary to look to it narrowly. It appeared, from returns which had been lately laid before the public, that the East-India interest would be effectually able to answer the assertion of the West-India merchants, that the exports of British produce were greater to the West than to the East-Indies. The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to India and China, in the year ending the 5th of January 1823, was £9,771,961; and the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the British West-Indies, during the same period, was £3,143,928, leaving a balance of £678,033 in favour of India. But it was well known that a great portion of the produce said to be exported to the West-Indies found its way to the Spanish main. (*Hear!*) He would not longer take up the time of the Court, knowing that many gentlemen were anxious to state their sentiments, farther than to express his satisfaction at seeing so numerous a body of Proprietors assembled. If there were but one individual present who could shew, on clear grounds, that what they asked was not likely to be attended with those consequences which he contemplated, he would be willing to give up the question. (*Hear!*) He then moved the following resolution:

"That this Court is deeply impressed with the injustice and impolicy of the existing restrictions on the sugar trade of British India.

"That these restrictions, while they operate most injuriously on the interests of the merchants, the ship-owners, the sugar refiners, and the manufacturers of this country, as well as on those of the British community at large, are peculiarly oppressive and unjust towards our fellow-subjects in India, and highly detrimental to the interests of the East-India Company, not only as a commercial body, but in connexion with the

“prosperity of the dominions placed under their government

“That as the inhabitants of British India have the strongest claims on the protection of the East-India Company, it is the duty of this Court to afford their energetic support to all measures that have a tendency to promote the prosperity of the vast population over whom they preside, and who are equally entitled, with every other class of British subjects, to the favourable consideration of the British Legislature

“That it appears to this Court, that since the repeal by the act of last session of Parliament of the restrictions formerly imposed on the West India trade, no pretension exists for any exclusive protection to the sugars of the West Indian colonies against the sale of British India

“That it is the present unequal duty on the sugars of the East and West Indies, terminated in March 1824, this Court do earnestly recommend to the immediate attention of the Court of Directors the necessity of using their strenuous exertions with his Majesty's minister to obtain a repeal of the said duties

“That so ill these efforts prove unsuccessful, contrary to the just expectations of this Court, the Court of Directors be requested and enjoined to present petitions, in the name and on behalf of the East India Company to both Houses of Parliament praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West India sugars, and for permission to be heard by counsel before the two Houses of Parliament respectively, in support of the claims

Mr. *Attorney* rose to second the motion with some diffidence. The question had been extremely well discussed before, so well that little now remained to be said and therefore it was very difficult to enter upon it. He was guided by the question was brought forward by the Attorney who first introduced it, and by the force of a moral truth gave it that impulse which they were now called on to accelerate. The gentlemen of the West Indies claimed a pre-emption, on what did it rest? In a short period was it denied? He denied that it was of any long continuance. Prior to 1811 there was no protection given in 1792 on the contrary the East India merchants were encouraged to bring forward sugars. In 1790 an *Anti-Slavery* duty was imposed not one third so large as that which was now levied on. The East India interest would be extremely happy to return to that state, but that he supposed would be too much to ask. The Hon. Proprietor then stated the variation in the duty down to a recent period and contented that the East India interest was not the innocent party in the matter. In this case they had not

perfectly passive whilst those alterations were in progress. All the East-India interest now contended for was, that they should have the general benefit of those circumstances which had occurred in the last eight years, from which period the West-India interest dated their prescription. But it was stated by these gentlemen that they were subjected to the inconveniences of the colonial system. What were those inconveniences? He believed they had been removed. At present there was, practically, no regulation which could operate those inconveniences to the West-India system which might have formerly prevailed. With respect to this trade, the West-India interest said “Don't make us altogether free. They deprecated an act which would have such an effect.

No, said they, “tie us up both, put us in a sack, and let us see which is the most active. The East India interest, on the other hand exclaimed “No, let us be free! At the same time, he was not one of those sweeping theorists, who opposed all restrictions whatsoever. If there had not been a restriction, the trade of India would not have been successful, and the conquest of that country never would have been made. Mere private individuals could not have conquered the country and the nation would not have been mad enough to make the attempt. There were other monopolies, that of China, for instance, on which he would not give an opinion, since it was a great political question. But the West-India interest said because you have the monopoly of China, we have a right to the home market for sugar. Now the cases bore no analogy whatsoever. The Company depended on existing chartered rights, and when those were at an end, but not before, the subject might fairly come under consideration. Again, there was the monopoly of salt in India. The people there were extremely simple, and perhaps this monopoly was the cruelest and sweetest instrument for the collection of revenue. Through that medium, the people contributed to the revenue voluntarily, and almost insensibly. The West-Indian interest again asserted that their claim rested on the same grounds as the monopoly of the coin-market in this country. He denied this entirely, one reason for this monopoly was, that it was not fitting that this country should be allowed to rely on other countries for a supply of coin; another was, because the landholders paid taxes so much larger than those which were levied in other states, therefore they must be protected to that extent. But, so far from not being able to procure a supply of sugar if this prescription were done away, the direct contrary was the fact. They might lose the supply of sugar from the West Indies if hurricanes destroyed the

crop, if pestilence carried off the population, or if, in a war with a foreign power, the colonies were wrested from our hands. The West-India sugar, too, must always be dearer than that of the East; and the reason was, they were compelled to employ slave labour, which was always dearer than other labour. The West-India interest next argued, that the shipping of this country, the main support of the empire, would be greatly impaired if East-India sugars were admitted to the home market. Could any thing be more preposterous than this assertion? Would not a greater quantity of shipping be employed in a long voyage than a short one? Would not a greater quantity of shipping be occupied in carrying a cheap article rather than a dear one? Such must be the case, because the article would be consumed to a greater extent. But, under the existing system, would not vessels trading to the East be forced to proceed to foreign countries, having no home market? Yes: that morning he had heard of a vessel, the destination of which was diverted to St. Petersburg, on account of this protecting duty. Thus cotton and indigo were kept out of the country. The shipping interest had general interests, depending on general, not on particular commerce. It was next said, that Ireland would be injured if the trade were thrown open. If any man wished to throw an additional drop into the cup of misery which that unfortunate country had been compelled to taste, he must be without feeling. But he would ask, was Ireland so rich as to consume sugar at sixty shillings rather than thirty shillings per cwt.? It was true Irish beef and butter were not sent to India amongst the Hindoos. But were not the manufactures of Ireland in a state of freedom; and, by and bye, might not some fabric be introduced which could be exchanged for the produce of India? This shewed that the question should be probed to the bottom; and if Ireland was indeed likely to suffer, that fact ought to be made to appear more clearly. He believed, however, that only a single ship proceeded last year from Ireland to the West-Indies. (*Hear!*) He would now say one word with respect to slavery, a subject which would be better treated by his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Trant), who had paid much attention to the subject. The gentlemen of the West-India interest asserted, that slavery existed in as horrid a shape in the East as in the West-Indies. That slavery did exist in the southern parts of the peninsula he was not prepared to deny; but Dr. Buchanan's reports on that subject applied to the provinces newly brought under the British dominion, and in which sugar is rarely if at all cultivated. With respect to the *aggl* provinces, he would not say that

his experience was very extensive; but amongst the agricultural classes he did not meet with slavery; and during the time he was in the judicial department he recollected but two instances of complaints made by slaves. He had, within these few days, heard of a case in which the Criminal Court of Calcutta sentenced the mistress of a slave to twelve months' imprisonment, in consequence of her having ill-treated him; but the slave was declared to be free on account of that ill-treatment: and, therefore, it appeared that the slave was as much under the protection of the law as his owner. There was indeed a law which placed him under the special protection of the magistrates. The result, then, was this, that there was no slavery in the Bengal provinces, where sugar was produced, and that, where it was found, it was slavery only in name. (*Hear!*) It was said that India was only a precarious possession, and that the people of India were not British subjects. Now he would ask, who were the sovereigns of India? Surely that sovereignty was not in the great Mogul. His name might be used as a cobweb screen, between the Company and the people, but he was not the sovereign. Were the East-India Company the sovereigns? No: they were the lessees for a stated time, the chief organs for carrying on the affairs of Government, under the Parliament of Great Britain and certain commissioners, who were appointed to manage the concerns of India. Then who were really the sovereigns of India? Certainly the King of Great Britain—the King and the Parliament of England. They were so in reality; they became the administrators of the Government so soon as the Company's lease expired. Who, then, were the people? Were they not the subjects of that Government? What constituted subjects? Did they not obey the laws? Were not laws enacted for them which they acknowledged? Did they not pay taxes? They did—and they paid them largely. They paid 20,000,000 annually—not to the Company, but essentially to the Government under which they lived. Did they not perform services necessary to the state? Undoubtedly they did. Did they not constitute our army of 150,000 men? and was not that army under the martial law of Great Britain? Were they not, then, British subjects, essentially, though not particularly described as such? Assuredly they were. What did those British subjects claim from this country? They claimed the enviable privilege of paying a very large revenue, annually; a surplus of £4,500,000 or £5,000,000, which the Company collected. In what manner was that tribute to be drawn? The Indian manufacturer said, "Take it in our beautiful muslins." This coun-

try answered, "No: we have placed a duty of sixty-seven per cent. on your muslins—they shall not appear here." "We are content," say the East-Indians; "then let us send you something else more beneficial. We will give you sugar."—"No," was the answer; "we have manufacturers of sugar in both Houses of Parliament." (*A laugh!*) It was not sufficient that this country objected the cotton manufactures of those who were possessed of beautiful fabrics, when the aboriginal Britons were naked savages, their sugar also was to be rejected in the same way. He would ask of the Hon. Director (Mr. Babb) what was likely to be the state of the province of Dacca, over which he had presided, when peopled by a numerous race of manufacturers? Had they not all disappeared? Had they not vanished? Of this the East-Indians did not complain. They only said, "if we are not allowed to pay in manufactures, which your policy has destroyed, let us pay in something else which we possess." Was that unreasonable? This was a question not merely of commercial policy, but a question involving the highest interests of India and of this country. Were they to irritate the people of India by injustice? What was the lamentable case of America? What separated that people from the mother country but injustice? Could it be pretended, for a moment, that the landholder of India had not an interest in this question? The report shewed that sugar, both with respect to its growth and manufacture, was a most profitable commodity; and he called on the Court, on the part of the landholders and manufacturers of India, to attend to their rights and to maintain them. (*Hear!*) The West-Indians interposed, said that India was held by a precarious tenure. He admitted this to a certain extent; but the great danger was to be apprehended from our weakness and injustice alone. India long had the benefit of a paternal Government; it was governed by men of great experience, of great energy, and of great talent, but formed the foundation of the security. The danger was to be apprehended from a corps marshalled under the banners of the liberty of the press. (*Hear!*) They had placed in the hands of the people of India a most fatal instrument, if they acted towards that people with injustice. But, he would contend that their security in that country was great and perfect. So long as they protected the people, so long as they acted towards them with justice, they had powerful means of strength. (*Hear!*) The people were naturally submissive, and they were devoted to the Company by the recollection of many benefits. They had been screened by the Company from foreign aggression. The Hindoos, in

particular, possessed large property, which would no longer be theirs if the present system were destroyed. Their public debt, even, was a security for India. On all these grounds, though he saw danger, yet it must be admitted that there was a strong foundation for security. The laws which related to the settlement of the land was a great source of security. He knew that different opinions prevailed on that subject; but he considered those laws as one of the noblest monuments ever erected by conquerors: and he thought, if Marquis Cornwallis had never achieved any thing else, that act would carry his name down with honour to the latest posterity amongst the people of India. What enemies had the Company now to contend with in India? None. The Marquis Cornwallis had weakened the northern powers; the Marquis Wellesley had consummated the work, by reducing the Marhattas; and the Marquis of Hastings rendered our security perfect by carrying the arms of the Company to the Himalaya mountains: therefore, as a conquering people, they stood on the strongest ground. They had only to take care of one thing, namely, that the government was administered with energy and with justice. Now what was the case with the West-Indies? Were they not, in the American war, taken from this country? Should Great Britain have retained a single island, if it had not been for the victory of Rodney? That, he it observed, was at a time when America had not a single ship at sea. Was not America now becoming a formidable naval power—a power that would dispute the sea with us? If then a rupture took place between the two states, either those colonies would be rent from us, or they must be maintained at an expense this country could not bear. Look to the situation of St. Domingo: could this country retain Jamaica a single day, should that colony imbibe the revolutionary spirit of its neighbour? Could they, by acting on the principle which the potentates of Europe now adopted towards Spain, prevent the growth of that spirit? They could not protect those islands formerly: could they effect that object better now, when the United States had become a great naval power? But it was said that their Eastern empire was liable to be attacked by the Emperor of Russia. Now, what were the obstacles to such an expedition? His troops must march 2,000 miles before they reached even the frontier of British India. But, ere he commenced his expedition, it was necessary that he should intimidate or control the court of Persia. Was it likely that the monarch of that country would suffer the Russian Autocrat to proceed, when the effect of his conquests was to enable him, when he

pleased, to squeeze Persia on two sides? But, supposing that he was allowed to proceed, he would next have to encounter the Affghans, a most formidable enemy, brave and determined. Admitting that he overcame their resistance, and arrived on the banks of the Indus, he would there have to encounter the Sikhs, a nation always celebrated for its courage. The armies of that nation would resist, to the uttermost, his passage of the rivers of the Punjab; and if, having defeated them, he approached the river Sutlege, what would he meet there? He would there find an army equal to his own in individual courage, the officers excellently educated, the men well disciplined; an army abundantly supplied with stores, and, above all, that great munition of war, money. Whilst, mark the contrast, he must, after a march through so many hostile countries, arrive in a state of want and nakedness. Other conquerors, he knew, had found their way to India—but under wholly different circumstances. They invaded India with hordes of brave and active cavalry, who needed not the equipments which modern warfare demanded. Such was even the case when Nadir Shah invaded India. But if the Emperor of Russia now proceeded thither, he would meet with an army much superior to his own. As he was not a military man, he would not enter farther into this question. He believed their Eastern empire to be perfectly safe, so long as their Government was administered with prudence and with justice: on the other hand, he conceived their possessions in the West-Indies to be held by a very precarious tenure. What then was the difference between the two cases? They were called on to depart from the ordinary principles of commerce, in order to benefit the West-Indies. He thought, if any preference were allowed, it should be granted to the East. The West could not defend itself—the East could, and did. The East poured into the Exchequer a large sum; the maintenance of the West was expensive to the mother country. The East-Indies could only be lost by imprudence and injustice; the West-Indies might be separated from the mother country by a variety of causes. They had been told that the East-Indies was not a colony. Why were they not a colony? What constituted a colony? Was it the circumstance of sending people to clear the lands? If so, in what respect could the West-Indies be called colonies? Were they not wrested from other powers? Did the great proprietors reside there? No. But, on the other hand, those who went to India, lived there for thirty or forty years, and were indeed colonists. This was not the case with the West-Ind-

dians. The Western colonies were chiefly held by gentlemen residing in that city—members of Parliament and others. All he asked for was strict justice—all he demanded was, that the rights of the two parties should be impartially investigated; the East-Indian interest asked for nothing more. It was said, that this was a mere contest between two interested parties, West-India agents and East-India agents. He was actuated by no such petty feeling. He was neither an East-India agent, nor a West-India agent. He came forward on public grounds alone. He looked upon this question as intimately connected with the safety and welfare of India, and therefore as important to the safety and welfare of this country. The subject was a great one, and perhaps he might be said to have hit this nail with a feather; but, feeble as his efforts might be, he called upon the Executive Body, connected as they were with the Government of India, to come forward and protect themselves. (*Hear !*) He repeated that he asked for nothing but justice. He asked only for a participation in that principle, which was imprinted on the heart of every man, when not overcome and obliterated by some sordid motive. They had been the means, under Providence, of raising this country to what it was; they had raised its character above that of all other nations; they had made it great and glorious, by pursuing the career of justice. What was the great difference between the French and English nations at this moment? Did it not consist in the moral and intellectual justice by which the latter was distinguished? He would not pursue the contrast farther. But he appealed to those whom he now addressed, to adopt a just principle towards the people of India. So long as they adhered to such a principle, so long would that people be grateful and affectionate; but if they deputed from it, that country might be separated from them for ever. He deprecated such an event, because if it happened civilization would be retarded, ignorance would usurp the place of growing knowledge, tranquillity would give way to discord, the fertilizing stream of wealth would be checked in its course, and Great Britain would sink to a level with surrounding nations. He was anxious for the interests of his country; and he was more proud than ever of the character of Englishman during the few last months, because her conduct formed a bright contrast to the conduct of other countries. He trusted that England would continue to draw down those blessings with which Providence had so long favoured her, and that she would not forfeit or lose them by treating with harshness and injustice, countless millions who

had been placed under her protection.—
(*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Bebb* observed that it was not his intention to take any part in this debate : but having been referred to, with respect to his knowledge of the distress of the manufacturers in India, he would offer a few remarks on that subject. When he was at Dacca, upwards of 10,000 manufacturers were carrying on account with the Company ; they, with their journeymen, and all the different branches connected with their business, formed a class four or five times the number he had mentioned. But in consequence of the change which had taken place by the introduction of machinery, and different cheap modes of working, in England and America, and the protection which was afforded to British manufactures, which operated almost as a prohibition with respect to those of the East, the whole of that numerous class of persons were reduced to deep distress. (*Hear !*) Not only was it the case in that district, but in various other parts of Bengal. This was a satisfying proof of the correctness of the Hon. Proprietor's statement. He now begged leave to offer a few words on the subject immediately before the Court. It was undoubtedly the duty of the body whom he was now addressing to encourage and cherish the interests of India ; but putting the question of duty aside, he held it to be absolute policy so to do. If India had not a considerable export trade, its revenue must decrease ; and every man in that Court, himself amongst the number, who had made his property in India, and removed it to this country, must feel most sensibly any measure which tended to lessen the prosperity of their Eastern empire. There were drawn from that country annually, 3,000,000*l.* ; the territorial management was also a heavy charge, and if India had not a very considerable and profitable export trade, those burdens could not be borne. As to the question of sugar, there was no man in that room who had paid greater attention to it than he had ; of that fact, the report which had been laid before the Proprietors bore ample testimony. The Minutes of the Board of Trade of September 1792, had been drawn up by himself. Two points were at that time particularly considered : one related to the establishing a cheaper rate of freight than was then levied on ships sent out, which was effected ; and the other respected the placing the rate of duties on East-India sugars on the same footing as the West-India duties. Precisely the same question which was now before the Court. There were two parties concerned in that question—the East and West-India interests. But were they alone concerned? No ; there were two other parties—the great bulk of the people

of this country, the consumers, and the population of India, to encourage whose industry must always be a great object. As to the West-India proprietors, he meant to speak of them with every respect ; they were men of great consequence, liberal and generous in their conduct, and highly estimable in private life. (*Hear !*) On the subject of slavery he would not speak, because he did not wish to introduce or to excite any thing like popular feeling, though he held slavery in great detestation. These gentlemen, however, it must be observed, lived in this country, and left their estates to be cultivated through their agents : the slaves were, in consequence, liable to every species of ill-treatment. Before St. Domingo fell into a state of distraction, it was better cultivated than our islands ; and he was sorry to say that our labourers—he would not use the word slaves—were less well-treated than those on the French islands. The reason was, as he had said, that the estates being cultivated under the superintendence of servants, those who were placed under them were liable to be treated with caprice and indifference ; while the French, who resided on their estates, behaved towards their stock—he used the word to avoid that of slaves—with kindness and humanity, for it was clearly their interest to do so. He had heard it said, that the difference of 10*s.* per cwt. between East and West India sugars was a matter of no great concern ; that it was of little consequence to the consumer of common sugar whether he paid 7*d.* or 8*d.* per pound, or to the consumer of the finer sort, whether he paid 1*s.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* But sugar being generally used by the labouring classes, it was of very great importance to them whether they were called on to pay 7*d.* or 8*d.* Let them look to the vast numbers by whom sugar was consumed, and they would find that even this advance of a penny formed a gross total of very great magnitude. The East-Indies furnished ample means for its own defence, whereas the parent country was obliged to appropriate a large force for the purpose of keeping the West Indies in a state of awe : this was the necessary consequence of the state of society which prevailed there. Considering all these points, was it fitting that a heavy impost should be laid on East-India sugar, to enable the West-India proprietor to live in a state of affluence and splendour in this country? Would it not be for the benefit of the community at large that East-India sugar, which could be sold at a cheaper rate, should be fairly admitted into the market? It was said that the West-India interest ought to be supported, because they must employ a greater quantity of British shipping than would be employed if the East-India interest prevailed. To meet that observation he would

say, that he had no objection to allow none but British shipping to be employed in the trade. It was undoubtedly necessary that the shipping-interest should be supported: it was by that means that a naval force was kept up which set foreign invasion at defiance, and he knew perfectly well that an efficient fleet could not be kept up without a large mercantile navy; therefore East-India sugar for this market should be brought home in British shipping. Of course, when the commodity was carried from so remote a distance, it would require a greater quantity of shipping; in fact, a double quantity, when compared with the shorter distance; and, therefore, the East-India trade would, in reality, give a more extensive encouragement to shipping than that of the West-Indies.

Mr. A. Robertson said, after what had occurred on a former occasion, after the unanimous manner in which that Court had adopted measures against which he now raised his voice, he feared that his opposition would be attended with very little effect: he, however, came forward in obedience to a call of duty. He did not mean to enter into any minor points, but he would treat the question in a general point of view. He hoped the Court would feel that they met there as legislators; he trusted that they would leave the minor concerns of their counting-houses behind them, and look only to the true interests of millions of their subjects in India. (*Hear!*) It was the people of India to whom he directed his attention on this occasion; it was their welfare which he sought. He was prepared to deny that the Company could bring the sugar of India into competition with the sugar of the West-Indies. When this question was last discussed, the interests of 100,000,000 of the people of India, and the interests of the servants of the India Company, who were described as labouring under great difficulties and disadvantages in remitting home their money, were urged as arguments in favour of the proposition then before the Court. The same interests were now before them, and to these he would apply himself, throwing out of consideration the shipping and other minor interests. It was stated, at the period to which he alluded, that these remittances could not be made from India, and that our manufactures could not be received there, unless the manufactures of that country, particularly sugar, were allowed admission into this. Now it was an undeniable truth in political economy, that every nation should export as much as she imported: but he denied that this country must import from India as much as she exported to it. In 1806, 1807, and 1808, this country exported to the United States to the amount of between 11,000,000. and

and 12,000,000., and she only imported to the amount of 7,000,000. What became of the balance? We received it in the wines of France, and in various other commodities, for which we gave the tobacco, &c. of America. If they went to the clearing-house of a banker, they would see that the business was settled in the same manner. Accounts were there closed by drafts on fourth, fifth, or sixth persons. Now the goods of America did not reach us; their value did, through other channels. With respect to the importation of sugar for the benefit of the people of India, he must contend, that they were to look to the general market for sugar. India was one of the countries of supply, and if she could sell her sugar on the continent of Europe or of America, one farthing below what the merchant could procure it for from the tropics, she must inevitably supplant the sugar of the West-Indies. The whole market was open, and why did not the East-India merchants go there? Not a pound of sugar more would come to this country, if the East-India merchants were perfectly on a level with those of the West. They could not extend consumption a single pound more, except by bettering the condition of the people, or by lowering the price of sugar. How were they to lower it? They had heard, indeed, of cheap labour in India: but had it produced any good? Many Hon. Members, impressed no doubt by figure calculations, had, at other times, given way to the idea that very extraordinary effects might be produced by the agency of free-labour; but this matter must be considered on a broad moral principle; and there were broad moral principles in human affairs, which mere calculations with the pen could not over-ride. It was by overlooking those moral principles, and depending upon calculations, that men often came to a wrong result. He would ask them to decide, not on calculations, but by the experience they had: they would then see how much those had suffered who from their precipitancy, one would suppose, were anxious to run their heads into misfortunes; they would see the fate of those who rushed towards destruction, having mistaken a shadow for a reality. When the last dispute occurred between this country and America, the price of cotton rose considerably. The East-India interest then thought that they would drive the American cotton wholly out of the market: not a pound of cotton was thenceforth to be imported from the United States. They acted upon this idea: and in the list of exports from India at that time, they would see a gradual increase in the export of cotton, until it arose to a very high amount. In 1817 and 1818 upwards of 200,000 bales were imported. In the last-mentioned year,

he believed, 250,000. They afterwards smarted severely for this speculation, and most deeply did he regret their misfortune; but he trusted they would profit by experience. However, since the year 1818 there had been a gradual descent in the scale, until last year, when not 20,000 bales were imported, and, as he understood, without producing any profit to those who persevered in that branch of commerce. In a year or two more not a single bale of cotton would be imported from India. While the price continued to fall, still the cultivation of cotton by the Americans was seen to extend itself; and they would have been still able to oppose you, if the East had continued to supply cotton in greater quantities, and at still lower prices. Here, then, was a striking instance in which the cheap labour of the East was unable to contend successfully against the half-free and half-slave labour of America. Certainly they must allow that the cultivation of cotton was peculiarly fitted for their feeble subjects. He would next notice the produce of silk. Undoubtedly the rearing of the silk-worm was an occupation well calculated for people of a weak and enervated frame; and yet, even with respect to silk, they were obliged to have a protection against the free-labourers of Italy. They could not compete with the people of Italy, in an employment which the benevolence of Providence appeared to have specially marked out for them. They had three crops of silk in the year, in Italy there was but one; yet, although there were three crops to one, they found it impossible to compete with the Italians. Under these circumstances, then, he asked, how were they to compete with the West-Indies in the production of sugar, the cultivation connected with that manufacture being of the most difficult and laborious description? He conceived that they laboured under some strong delusion, and were not prompted by the experience of the past in supporting the measure which was now before the Court. The circumstances he had stated, afforded proof conclusive to him, that they ought not to depend on nominal cheap labour, where moral causes interfere to render it nugatory, as was clearly shown by experience. Again, he would call their attention to the cultivation of indigo, which had been so successful in the East; and he would point out how it had succeeded, lest there should be any false impression on the subject, and it might be quoted to prove that the cheap labour of India could, without assistance, be profitably diverted into a new channel. It would appear from the papers on the table, that in the year 1791, a great commotion took place in St. Domingo and the French islands, in which the indigo was chiefly cultivated, and

where also a great quantity of sugar was manufactured; this attracted the attention of individuals resident in India to the cultivation of sugar and indigo in that country. In the West-Indies indigo was a plant indigenous to all the islands; the cultivation of it was a rock on which most of the young planters split. The machinery connected with its cultivation and manufacture was so cheap, that they were frequently tempted to embark in that branch of trade; but notwithstanding the apparent profit with which the trade was at first attended, it always failed in the end to be productive, for the fetid effluvia which the plant emitted in the course of its cultivation was found to be detrimental to the health of the slaves, and it was in consequence given up. The planters could not afford to purchase slaves so quickly as they were carried off, and indigo was condemned as unfit for slave-cultivation. Perhaps in the East its effects were not felt to the same extent; but whether they were or not, the cultivation of indigo would still go on; it was one of those evils they must submit to; and if it were not carried on there, it would in some other place. Those who had attended to the papers which had been laid before the Court must have remarked the unremitting efforts of the Court of Directors to bring the manufacture of sugar to maturity. No less than £600,000 had been expended to effect that object. Laudable had been the experiment, but there was as yet very little hope that any profit would ever be realized by the culture of sugar in the East. It appeared that an assembly of individuals in Bengal, when they saw sugar at 100s. per cwt., applied to the Government of Bengal, and were by them admitted as planters to cultivate the sugar-cane. Now what consequence ensued, when a body of men of capital embarked in this speculation under the auspices of Government? How did they proceed, and what was the result? They endeavoured to introduce the mode of cultivation practised in the West-Indies; and after they had expended unknown sums of money to bring their sugar to the market, they abandoned the pursuit. What reason did they give for this? It seemed that they could state reasons for their failures as well as others: they said, that "they found the white ant destroyed the cane." Now he had not heard that the white ant was extinct; those insects were, he believed, not less prevalent now than they were then. Such, however, was the reason they gave for their failure. The market of Europe being now perfectly open, he contended that the East-India merchant could not compete with the merchant of the West, or he would certainly compete with the continent. From the West-Indies one-fourth more sugar was imported than was consumed in

this country; and he would maintain that not one pound of that sugar would leave this island until the price was so much higher on the continent than it was here, that it would pay all the charges of exporting it. Nothing could drive him from that position: for no one would be mad enough to export from a dear country to a cheap one. He contended, that every man in this country had been procuring his sugar cheaper since the West-Indies grew more of that article than could be consumed here. That being the case, he would maintain that the people of this country were not interested in this question, (*Hear!*) and whoever else was concerned, it was proper for them to keep those duties on (*Hear!*), that they might be enabled to drink their sugar at a lower price than they could otherwise do. If the West-Indian were compelled to learn his way to the continent, it would make a very great difference. This, he would say, that the West-India proprietor was not interested in this question, (*Hear!*) because he could get as much money for his sugar if he went to the continent. He would contend, as an agent, that if the proprietor were a free-man, and sent his goods to the continent, he would not be a sufferer by it. He trusted he had said enough to shew that the consumer in this country was not interested in this question. It was a subject of great importance; and he thought, from the course which had been taken, that the Court had been misled from the true interests of the people of India in more instances than one. He would shew how their interests were concerned, and to that he particularly called their attention. Much had been said as to the magnitude of this question to the people of the East, as to the benefit which the cultivation of sugar would confer upon them. It was, however, clear to him that it would do injury to the West-Indies, without at all benefitting their Eastern subjects. There were 600,000 slaves in the West-Indies; one-half of them was employed in the cultivation of sugar alone, the rest in the cultivation of cotton and coffee, the cutting of logwood, and various other operations peculiar to the islands. There thus appeared to be 300,000 persons, from the new-born infant to the old man who was worn out and unfit for labour, depending on the manufacture of sugar. In good years, the islands produced one-third more sugar than this country consumed: he would therefore suppose, that there were not more than 200,000 persons employed in this branch of labour; that number of persons, young and old without exception, would be deprived by this measure of the means of subsistence. But how would India be affected by it? The great point which had been brought to their attention

was the immense market for their cottons which the East would afford, if we took their sugars in return. Cottons, to the value of £1,200,000 were exported last year, and it was presumed that the trade would go on increasing. The manufacture of articles to that amount would employ 400,000 efficient workmen at their looms in the East-Indies; but those persons were reduced even to the want of food, by the introduction of our manufactures. When Sir John Macpherson governed India, there were 600,000 manufacturers there; how much that class had increased, they must all be aware of. But he would assume, as *data*, that two out of five persons in all the manufacturing districts were employed at the loom, or in occupations connected with it; this would give a total of 15,000,000 of people reduced to misery, want, and wretchedness, by the introduction of British manufactures. He held it to be most unjust and iniquitous, while fine Indian fabrics were refused admittance here, thus to thrust British manufactures into the Indian market. Every measure of that kind was cruel; it tended to increase and multiply wretchedness, to an extent beyond what his mind could dwell upon. He had shewn them that they could not import from India the cotton of which those manufactures were made; they must, therefore, import the cotton of America for the purpose of clothing the natives of the East: thus, not only were they prevented from working at their looms, but they were actually driven from the cultivation of those lands from which they had been accustomed to procure the raw material; and this was what was called conferring benefits on the East. Mr. John Princep, in his pamphlet, speaking of the large quantities of cottons that had been exported to India, says, "Eight years of free trade have realized this astonishing change, and opened a field of promise which it would be difficult to measure; for the present vent for this most important article, great as it is, sinks to nothing in the contemplation of the still further extension, not only possible, but almost inevitable. As yet, the consumption of British cotton-woods in the East has scarcely exceeded the precincts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the immediate vicinity of the European establishments; but the gradual abandonment of the manufacture by the natives, which is already in rapid progress, will leave the 100,000,000 of population spread over the peninsula of India, almost dependent upon this country for the supply of this, to them, almost indispensable article." Unhappy man! he was advocating the interests of those people; but how could the introduction of British manufactures serve them, when they were deprived of the opportunity of

cultivating the land and of clothing themselves? He thought a very great error must have prevailed; a very great mistake must have been made, when that Court was called on to deprive the people of India of the cultivation of that shrub by which they clothed their backs. Could it be done? He thought not; since this abandonment of a peculiar calling must induce alteration of manners, anguish of mind, personal misery, loss of caste, and disgrace in that society under which the change was effected. The native, driven from his loom, would stretch himself by some stream and die. With these views, he had shewn to the Court that it was not the interest of the people of England, nor of the people of India, and consequently that it was not the duty of that Court, as legislators, to admit the manufactures of this country to be exported to India till the manufactures of India were admitted to Great Britain in return. (*Hear, hear!*) Never did Rome oppress the states she had conquered by such a proceeding as this. She wrung from them their gold and silver, but she sent them back again to purchase the luxuries which those countries produced. But that Court was called upon to adopt a system which must reduce to poverty an immense population. He wished to devise some mode by which the people of India should be protected against the power of machinery. Let the intercourse between the two countries be mutual. He was opposed to a system of restrictions on one side and none on the other. It was stated in the Court last summer, that the Company would be greatly affected by the success or failure of this quest he ch lo know how they would be affected. He understood a fear was entertained that they would lose the rent of the lands on which sugar was cultivated; but would not they lose far more by throwing out of cultivation ten times the quantity of land which was employed in the growth of cotton? Therefore he again contended that this measure could not be advantageous to the Company. If there were any advantage, it referred solely to their warehouses here; that was another matter. Perhaps in that respect they might forfeit some slight advantage, but surely that was not to be put in competition with the interests of the people of the East. He now came to the statement, that this be the E. and West-India agents; and he did most sincerely and unfeignedly think, that it was really confined to these two bodies of men. The people of India had not, he believed, a warmer advocate than his Hon. Friend below him (Mr. Forbes). He never heard their interest so warmly taken up as by him. They differed, it was true, in opinion, but that difference arose from a conscientious view of the subject, and,

sure he was, that if he had given a true and correct statement of the question, and detailed justly the consequences which were likely to flow from this measure, he would have his Hon. Friend's support, in protecting the people of India from misery. He had shewn that it was not beneficial to the interests of the people of India, nor to the interests of the people of this country, (while the West-Indies grew more sugar than we could consume), to adopt this proposition. Neither could it benefit the interest of the public servant; that interest which he had defended and protected elsewhere. By enlarging the commerce of India in other capacities, the public servant might make his remittances in an improved manner. They would be benefited by the extension, instead of the annihilation of the Indian cotton trade. But if manufactures were to be sent out from this country, they would not be served one way or other; then, who would really be benefited? none but the agents. The West-India proprietor had his transactions carried on here by agents. Sugars, &c. were remitted by order of the planter, and the agent sent back provisions and stores for the estate in return; or, if specie were given for it, that specie was spent in the mother country. With respect to the East-Indies, how was the business carried on? They had there wealthy men, who sent home from the other side of the Atlantic, to their agents here, such commodities as were most profitable; the general merchant had little to do with the matter: it was, therefore, a question between the East and West-India agent. If these restrictions were taken off, doubtless a great quantity

E. -India suga uld thi country, (*Hear, hear!*) but the West-India sugar would go to the continent; where, then, would be the benefit to the people? This was not a commercial question at all; it had been magnified into a question of great importance, but all he had heard on the subject was delusive. He would now turn to another subject; on which, also, this Court had been, in his opinion, greatly misled; he alluded to the circumstances of the shipping interest. At a former Court, the question of the repeal of the act prohibiting small ships from trading to India was joined with the sugar qu he st it the most impolitic measure this Court ever took, to mix up the question of shipping with that of sugar; by doing so, they had given a handle to the general merchant to cry out against their acts, in thwarting the general interest of the country. There was not in commercial history a more unwise restriction, than that which prevented the smaller classes of ships from trading to the East; let them remove that restriction, and they would send to India all the commercial enterprise and industry of the

country; at present, the whole of the active, intelligent, practical merchants of Great Britain were shut out by that clause. It was not from those who were sufficiently wealthy to fit out vessels of five or 600 tons burden that active exertion and fearless enterprise were to be expected; (*Hear!*) no: it was the man of moderate capital, who had his family to provide for, who consequently studied how to increase that capital; to him it was that the commerce of Great Britain owed its extension and prosperity. (*Hear!*) Those sluggards, who excluded a multitude of minor capitalists, who, if admission were afforded them, would gladly rush into the market, produced mischievous, not beneficial effects to commerce. (*Hear, hear!*) It was clearly demonstrated before the Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, that the most beneficial results would ensue from the abandonment of that restriction. Now, his feeling on the subject was this, that by the terms of their Charter the House of Commons might remove that bar to commerce, without asking leave of the Company; yet, with this fact staring them in the face, they had pertinaciously grasped at this restriction: a restriction which could not benefit themselves nor their people in India; they had, in consequence, created a feeling against them in the House of Commons, which, when their Charter came to be renewed, would not be forgotten, and which would most assuredly operate to their prejudice. He did not wish to see their China monopoly of the tea trade taken away: but the Company had given their opponents a handle, which they would certainly make use of in endeavouring to wrest that monopoly from them. (*Hear!*) They would call on Parliament to throw that trade open, for the greater benefit of the community. They must remember the letters in which the two questions of shipping and of sugar were associated; it was there set forth: "We, the Company, will not concede this point to the country, unless you, the Government, give us facilities for the importation of sugar;" a measure which he had demonstrated would be injurious to the people whom it was intended to serve. His intention was, to have this question of shipping entirely separated from that of sugar. If it were now proper, he would move, "That the Court of Directors be instructed to give up the concession requested forthwith, provided we received the benefit of British register for our shipping."

An Hon. *Proprietor* said, that this was irregular.

Mr. *Robertson*.—"I am in the eye of the Court."

The *Chairman*.—"If you chose to move this as an amendment, it is in your power to do so; but the two subjects are so dis-

tingent, that it would appear rather incongruous."

Mr. *Robertson* said, he had given notice at a former Court, that he meant to introduce a motion for dividing these two questions, in order that this concession might be made, and that a restriction should be removed which affected individuals at one end of the town, whose capital were not very large. Under these circumstances, he hoped he would be allowed to proceed. It was proper that he should show, further, to the Court the disadvantage in which the country was placed by the restriction on shipping.

Mr. *R. Jackson*.—"If the Hon. Gent means to make this a substantive motion, as I suppose he does, and it is worthy of that distinction, he is not entitled to argue it now, so as to withdraw the attention of the Court from the question really before it. I hope he will not be against waving the discussion for the present: a more important question cannot be debated, and it ought to be considered by itself."

Mr. *Robertson* wished to throw out a few other observations, which were well worthy of the attention of the Court. He begged to call their attention to the Act

was passed by the Legislature three years ago most injurious to the people of this country. By that Act, ships of any burden were prohibited from proceeding from any port in the world except Great Britain.

the East-India vessels might go to this to Ostend, and from thence to East-India, but directly it was not allowed: this was the present mischievous state of things. Suppose he wished to send a ship to the East-India, what should he first do? Ostend, what commodities did he get there? (*Cries of a ton.*)

The *Chairman*.—"If the Hon. Member wishes to speak, he must confine himself to the question. Formerly the two subjects were connected, but the sense of the Court now clearly was, that the discussion should be confined to the subject of sugar."

Mr. *Robertson* signified that he would trespass no farther on the time of the Court.

Mr. *D. Ricardo* said, he could not follow the Hon. Gent. in his observations with respect to ships of small tonnage; at the same time he thought it was a question of very great importance. The Hon. Gent. had entered into a great number of arguments, in order to dissuade the Court from agreeing to the resolution now under discussion. If he had heard the Hon. Gent. in any other place, or if he had been ignorant of his sentiments, he should indeed have conceived that the Hon. Gent. was addressing an assembly of West-India planters, for he (Mr. Ricardo) should use precisely such arguments as the Hon. Gent. had done, in order to overturn their

claims. (*A laugh!*) The Hon. Gent. had stated truly, that when there was a surplus of sugar in this country, prices must be higher on the continent than here, to induce the merchant to export it; but he would ask the Hon. Gent. was that any reason why an unsound principle should be contended for? He would ask of the Hon. Gent., and of those whose cause he espoused, "Are you afraid to give equal rights and an equal protection to all classes of His Majesty's subjects?" (*Hear!*) The Hon. Gent. had also stated, very correctly, that the mere enumeration of exports and imports would not give a true idea of the commerce which one particular country carried on with another. They might export to a country, but it did not follow that that country should pay in a direct manner: because the exporting country might wish to receive the proceeds in commodities, which were the growth of another state. The Hon. Gent. said, this was a mere question between the agents of different interests: he (Mr. Ricardo) thought otherwise. He viewed it in the light in which it was regarded by the Hon. Director before him (Mr. Babb), and he could view it in no other. He considered it to be a question in which the public were the great parties concerned. (*Hear!*) Let he should not have appeared in that Court, he should not have interfered, or raised his voice on this question, but in behalf of the public. (*Hear!*) It might be very true, that the price of sugar was so low as not to encourage its cultivation; it might be very true that it did not fetch a remunerating price: but were not arts resorted to for the purpose of raising the price? It was acknowledged that there were. And as no one would deny the fact, that, by diminishing the supply, the planter might get him hold of the market, keep it without a surplus, and then raise the price as he pleased? Now, he would ask, but the people of England no interest in all this? Had they no interest in procuring their sugar from other countries, and preventing the continuance of this most odious monopoly? They were called on as the ground for their decision, to compare the exports and imports with reference to the East and West-Indies: but that mode did not satisfy his understanding. He asked, what was the object of this measure? It was to procure sugar at a cheaper rate; and, if it were made manifest to him that, by adopting it, they would make sugar cheaper, he would throw open the trade; although they exported millions of manufactures to the country which at present monopolized it. He thought the Hon. Gent. had encumbered the subject with many things which did not belong to it. He took a large view of the question, with reference to the greater

likelihood of retaining our East-India or our West-India possessions. If they entered into these subjects, as connected with the question before them, they would be totally unfit to decide on it, so extremely difficult were they of solution; and he must say, that, for his own part, if he could not give a sound opinion on this particular question, without well understanding the subjects which the Hon. Gent. had brought forward, he would not attempt to give an opinion at all; but, if he thought that the East-Indies or the West-Indies would be severed from this country in a month, it would not alter the vote that he would give: for, would it not still be to the interest of India to send her sugars to this country if she were placed under the Government of any other power? Certainly it would; and, therefore, the parties immediately concerned had little to do with this point. (*Hear!*) He again asserted, that the public interest was concerned. He would go farther than either of the contending parties were inclined to go. He thought no exclusive protection should be granted to either the East or the West-Indies, and that we should be free to import our sugar from any quarter whatsoever. No possible injury could arise from this. The Hon. Gent. also alluded to another subject, but in a manner which he (Mr. Ricardo) was sorry to hear. He professed his love for freedom of trade, as the principle under the influence of which commerce was sure to prosper; but then he made so many qualifications, that he quite lost sight of his original proposition. (*A laugh!*) He would protect the monopoly of the landed interests, he would protect the monopoly of the tea-trade; and several other sorts of trade, he believed, as reasonable as a very monopoly. With respect to the argument of no argument appearing, he said, so weak as that adduced by them. They asserted that, by the abolition of this measure, the shipping of the country would be greatly reduced. But that they get sugar from the East-Indies without shipping; and was not that a very much longer? Every view he could take of this subject proved to him that those interested in shipping, would be particularly benefited by the proposed equalization. There were some other points to which he meant to call the attention of the Court, particularly with respect to cotton. The Hon. Gent. had instanced the cotton-trade, and argued that by the aid of machinery, by importing cotton from America, and by exporting the manufactured goods to India, great injury was inflicted on the manufacturing class in that country. Undoubtedly some injury was done to that class; but one would think the Hon. Gent. would have turned

his attention to the accompanying good. He would ask the Hon. Gent. in what commodities those exports were paid for? Those who exported must have got a return in something else they had not before had. If we send cotton goods to India, they must be paid for. Our cotton goods were purchased with other manufactures; new branches of trade were thus struck out, and both countries were ultimately benefited. The one country was employed in making machinery and working it, and the other in fabricating those manufactures by which our cottons were paid for. Instead of pointing out in what line capital should be employed, he thought it would have been as well if the Hon. Gent. had left that point to be settled by the individual. (*Hear!*) It was undoubtedly very kind of the Hon. Gent. to lecture those who might be inclined to embark their capital in the East-India sugar-trade; (*A laugh!*) it was very considerate of him to warn them of their danger; and he thanked the Hon. Gent. for his admonition. (*A laugh!*) But he could not think, at this time of day, when they had advanced so far in commercial knowledge, that the Hon. Gent. was perfectly competent to decide on the manner in which capital should be laid out (*Hear!*) Indeed, he seemed anxious to apply the customs of the East to the commerce of Europe, and to keep the same system going on, from father to son, without variation, to all eternity. (*Hear!*) An Hon. Gent. (Mr. Tucker) had alluded to the subject of slaves, and declared that he was proud to be an Englishman, more particularly in consequence of what had occurred in the last few months. In truth, he had reason to be proud of it. No man could possibly value this country more than he did. It had signalized itself gloriously a thousand times. But he confessed that he really was inclined to blush with shame, to hide his face, when West-India slavery was mentioned. (*Hear!*) It was a stain on the otherwise pure character of the country, which he ardently desired to see wiped away. (*Hear!*) The question of slavery was one of infinite importance. It well deserved the consideration of the country. He meant to cast no imputation on the planters: it was the infamous custom, the shocking system, against which he directed his reprobation; for, surely it was impossible that any man could, for a moment, reflect on the treatment and punishment of slaves without shuddering. (*Hear!*) It was this country that had to answer for the continuance of that abominable system. On this day, he believed, a petition would be presented to Parliament by a most benevolent individual (Mr. Wilberforce) in favour of that unfortunate race of men,

who were subjected to the horrors of slavery. He hoped the application would produce its just effect, and that this grievous stain would be removed from the national character. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Robertson, in explanation, observed that the Hon. Gent. had put a most unwarrantable construction on what he had said. He had not attempted to direct individuals how they were to dispose of their capital; nothing of the kind had fallen from him. He was the advocate of free trade in its widest extent, and it was only from the peculiar situation in which the West-Indies were placed, that he used any qualification whatsoever.

Mr. Ricardo said, when he spoke of the Hon. Gent.'s offering his advice as to the disposition of capital, he did not mean it in any invidious sense.

Mr. Plummer said, it might possibly excite some surprise, if not prejudice, when he, a West-India proprietor, rose for the purpose of opposing, in that Court, a measure which, it was asserted, would be so beneficial to the East-India interest; but he appeared there as a proprietor of East-India stock, and he would take the liberty of limiting his address to those reasons which seemed to him in that character, to afford a sufficient ground of opposition. He had attentively read the report of the Court of Directors; and he must say, that a more elaborate, a more lucid, a more valuable report, a report containing more interesting information, he had never read; there were, however, some parts of that report, which were at variance with fact. He confessed he was surprised, considering the ruinous extent to which production had been carried in the West-Indies, to find it stated in one of the documents annexed to the report, "that all the sugar produced in the British West-India islands was unequal to the British home consumption." This was repeated by Mr. Fitzmaurice, who, having been at Jamaica, ought to have known better. It was a melancholy truth, that the reverse of this fact now existed, there being a very large surplus on hand. The loss which the Company had sustained by the importation of sugar, during the last thirty years, did not amount to less than £600,000. In 1793, when East-India freight was £30, and West-India freight £9, there was a small profit on the quantity imported. In 1821, when East-India freight was considerably lower, there was a loss of £21,000 on the importation of sugar, to the amount of 157,000. This must be a convincing proof, to every mercantile man, that the protecting duty had very little to do with the loss. It appeared that the cultivation of sugar was constantly attended with great loss in India. It was said that famine was very common in that country, on account, particularly, of the

failure of the light crops. Now Dr. Buchanan stated, that the land on which the sugar-cane was raised was rice land; therefore, it would appear, that the growth of the sugar-cane could not be kept up without taking rice out of cultivation. If this were the case, it was an answer to the statement, that the cultivation of the sugar-cane was profitable, since it interfered with the food of the people. Then came the question, "Why is that species of cultivation forced on the natives? Why not let them apply their industry to that which would be more agreeable, and more beneficial to themselves, and which would not operate injustice towards others?" Mr. Macpherson had stated, that it was perfectly evident that a large importation of sugar from the East ~~must~~ be ruinous to the West-India planter. With regard to the balance of trade, which political economy taught them to look to with particular attention, how stood the question? It was certainly in favour of the West-India interest. The payment for East-India sugar must be made in bullion, while the West-India sugar was paid for in British merchandize. Mr. Pitt, whose authority claimed every respect, said, "West-India sugar is entitled to a preference, decided, but not invidious;" and Mr. Fox, on a motion of the late Lord Beauchamp, supported the chartered rights of the colonies. He said it was "a matter of mutual benefit." The colonies had, at all times, exported their produce to this country, and received her manufactures in return." Nothing surely could be fairer. Here the *quid pro quo* was given. He did not ask for prohibition; but in his opinion the ten shillings duty did not so operate. He would finish his quotations, by stating what the Directors themselves had said on a former occasion. "It is found," said they, "by experience, that private traders cannot fill their ships without a large quantity of sugar for dead weight, whilst it is also ascertained from experience, that if sugar is charged with the whole of the freight for the voyage, it frequently leaves a loss, which loss will probably be increased when the rate of freight and charge from the West-Indies are reduced to their former level in consequence of peace. It may, therefore, become a question for consideration hereafter, how far the importation of sugar from the East, which leaves a loss to the importer, and the first cost of which is paid for by the public in silver from hence, shall be encouraged to the prejudice of the West-India sugar, the cost of which is either spent by the proprietor in the mother country, or paid for by the manufactures and stores exported from home; for silver is often received from the islands, but seldom sent thither. The balance of trade is, as it always must be in future, in favour of

India; it is, therefore, highly important to probe the question to the bottom. The value of every rupee invested in sugar, and imported from the East, is an additional rupee to the balance of trade against the mother country. Some able and well-intentioned persons have made it a question whether sugar may not be supplied from India to an almost indefinite amount; but they are not aware that the success, or in other words the benefit of India, in this instance, would prove the destruction of the mother country, which cannot exist under the immense drain of bullion that must follow. If the East was in the same predicament with the West-Indies, when the cost of the sugar was either spent in Great Britain and Ireland, or paid for in manufactures and stores, it would be consistent with the soundest principles of political arithmetic, to encourage the importation by every possible means. These observations are afforded because private-traders can load very few ships without sugar, so that any material increase of importation of the produce of India by them must be in sugar. It is therefore necessary to ascertain, whether the general interests of the imperial empire, and the interests of a very numerous description of persons, West-India planters and merchants, ship-owners, British manufacturers, &c., will not suffer to a greater degree than the East-India Company, without producing any additional benefit commensurate to the evil, either to the empire of India or the mother country, if the request of the Indian agents shall be complied with?" He might end here, if he might not be supposed to have deviated from his character as an East-India Proprietor in the observations he had made. The Hon. Gentleman who opened the debate stated, that the range of the world was now given to the West-India planter. In answer to that he must observe, that the West-India interest had received no kind of benefit from it; Government had forced the privilege on them. The Hon. Gentleman also said, that the discussion, of which the Hon. Member for Bridgnorth had given notice in the House of Commons, having been delayed, that circumstance had given offence to the West-India interest; but he could see no reason for it. He (Mr. Plummer) thought there was considerable cause for dissatisfaction. In the course of the last session much time had been lost. Gentlemen connected with the West-Indies went down day after day, to the House of Commons, in the hope that this question would be brought forward. It was now fixed for the 7th of May; but he should not be surprised, if from May it was put off till June, and, finally, if it did not come on at all. It was asserted, that this question was of importance to the sugar refiner—he believed the fact to be pro-

cisely contrary. No refiner ever used East-India sugar; it was not usable for this purpose. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tucker) stated, that there was no protecting duty before 1813. But he contended that there was a protecting duty in 1792, of £37. 16s. 3d. per cent. A contrast had been drawn between the labour of slaves in the East and in the West-Indies. He believed the quality of slavery to be pretty nearly the same in every place where it existed. He did not advocate slavery; and he believed the West-Indies had benefited by the abolition of the slave trade. But he was exceedingly sorry that the benevolence and talents which were employed in effecting that object, had not been able to carry the principle into full effect; for he believed the trade had fallen into the hands of other nations, and that less humanity had been exercised in carrying it on. Let those who made this subject their study, effect the abolition of the foreign slave trade, and the West-Indies and the world would be greatly benefited by it. (*Hear, hear!*) It was admitted that there was slavery in Bengal; that the ploughmen were the slaves of the peasants whom they served; and in many places the landholders had a right to call on the inhabitants of their estates to labour for them. Now, how much would this evil be increased, if the sugar manufacture were extended, seeing that labour would thereby be rendered so much the more valuable? He therefore called on those who opposed the slave trade to oppose the extension of the sugar-trade. If he were permitted, he would make a remark, and then ask in what right they were to view the protection which was extended to this 100,000,000 of inhabitants? He would allude to a contract for sugar, made at Fort St. George, in which the Collector stipulated that the cultivators of cane should be compelled to sell to him the produce of their plantations for six years, the cane to be brought to such works as he should specify, and to be sold at the price offered.—By whom?—by the collector himself, who might propose whatever he thought proper. Surely it must be for the interest of India to oppose a manufacture which could give rise to such an abuse as this. Ireland had been alluded to, as mainly interested in this question. The people of that country were, he knew, sometimes mistaken; but it was to him most extraordinary how the whole of them could have fallen into so gross a mistake as that of opposing most strenuously, a measure, in the success of which it was said they were so deeply interested. A good many observations had been made relative to the condition of slaves in the West-Indies; and one would be led to imagine that cultivation was carried on in those islands merely through terror of the whip. No idea could be more

fallacious. He had a right to know the fact, and he could say, with truth, that the cheerful sound of the song was far more prevalent in the hours of labour than the cries of punishment. He had seen a negro who had been three times in this country, and three times voluntarily returned back to the West-Indies. This was not the only instance which had come to his knowledge; but this alone sufficiently refuted the assertion of the constant recurrence to cruelty. They had heard of their fellow-subjects of India; it was asserted that they, like the West-Indians, were colonists. But could an European possess a freehold there? If he could not, how then was he a colonist? It was quite clear that title could not be given to the merchant who went on a venture there. On this point Lord Melville, in one of his letters, spoke very sagaciously: "You East-Indians," said he, "cannot be colonists. You are open to trade with all the world, and all the world with you." They had also heard a great deal about the danger to which the West-Indies were exposed from foreign enemies, and the perfect security of the East was strongly insisted on. Now he would ask, what would become of the East, if all the forces which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tucker) had marshalled to resist Russia, took it into their heads to join with that power, or not joining with that power, to act for themselves against our Eastern empire? Had the Company force sufficient to prevent them from doing either one or the other? He would not, as an East-India Proprietor, press this subject farther; but gentlemen ought not to advance arguments which were capable of being turned the other way. He would not farther obtrude on the Court, but would conclude with saying, that if the arguments which he had attempted to offer should convince any gentleman of the folly of introducing a forced cultivation, or of the injustice of interfering with the West-Indies, he trusted that that individual would vote for an amendment which he would now propose; namely, "Resolved, that it does appear to this Court inexpedient to interfere with the preference which Great Britain gives to the West-India colonies, for the home consumption of sugar, by a protecting duty of 10s. per cent. on sugar imported from India."

Mr. Carruthers.—"Mr. Chairman, after the elaborate, and in some parts unanswerable address of the Hon. Member for Grampound, and after the enlightened Member for Portarlington has presented himself, on a subject so important to the commerce of this country with her West-India colonies, and to her trade with the extensive dominion, of this Company in the East-Indies, and viewing this question very differently from many Gentlemen, as well on your side of the bar as on this, for

whose judgment and experience, in all matters relating to India, I am disposed to entertain the utmost deference, you will believe, Sir, I rise to offer my opinion with some feelings of difficulty. As I shall not, however, long intrude on the valuable time of this Court, I hope I shall not be thought unreasonable in asking for some little indulgence.

“ This question, Sir, presents itself to my mind in two ways; one as an East-India Stock Proprietor, the other as a Member of the British community. If East-India Stock Proprietors are, as I have heard stated in this Court on a former occasion, the Lords of the Soil in India, it may be their duty as sovereigns of India, to adopt every means which may benefit the commerce, shipping, manufactures, agriculture, or general interests of their subjects in India, regardless how such proceedings may prejudice the interest of other nations, not excluding even those of Great Britain. As, therefore, East-India Stock Proprietors stand in the anomalous situation of sovereigns of India, and subjects of England, it appears to me the only place where this question can be fairly, fully, and impartially discussed, and where only it must be decided, in the two Houses of Parliament, and I concur with the Court, when that discussion does take place, on the advantages it will derive from the facilities of so many gentlemen connected with India, who have the honor of seats in the senate-house.

"Looking, however, to this great and a member of the community, and giving to it every degree of consideration, I cannot prevail upon myself to hold that the general interests of this colony will be benefited by the measures now proposed in the way which they also take for them seem to think; on the contrary, Sir, I seriously apprehend they may be attended with alarming and dangerous injury to the manufactures, shipping and fisheries of this country, and probably with the loss of the colonies themselves; and I think also they would be contrary to every principle of justice to the British West-India colonies; and, in this hour of his suffering and distress, cruel and severe in the extreme. I am aware that the reasons which influence my mind may not carry conviction to the minds of other persons; I have, however, Sir, the satisfaction of knowing the opinion which I have formed is without bias, and independent, wholly unconnected as I am with the West-India colonies; and that if a prejudice could operate on my mind on a question of this sort, it assuredly would be in favour of the East-Indians, for I have the honour of personal friends in your Honourable Court and in this; I have friends and an immediate connexion, holding appointments under your Honourable Court in India, and I have something

at stake also as an East-India Stock Proprietor.

"When I reflect, Sir, that in the British West-India colonies nearly one hundred millions sterling has from time to time been vested by British subjects, under the sanction of the Legislature, that the products of those colonies should be protected in the markets of the parent state against the products of any other place in the East or in the West, not colonies; that the West-India colonist has always been obliged to take all his material for husbandry or agriculture, all his manufacture for wear, and almost every article for use or consumption, from the parent state, and in the ships of the parent state; that he has been obliged to transport his products in the ships of the parent state, and to the parent state only, until within the last session of Parliament; I think I am justified in saying, the present measures, or any measures, which might tend to deprive the British West-India colonist of the protected market in the parent state for his products, would be contrary to every principle of justice, and violation of every good faith towards him.

"India, Sir, interesting as she is, from
a political and commercial point of view, is
not, from a moral and memorable as-
pect, inferior to any of the mil-
lions which our brave
have saved, there, and in-
deed, from the extra-
ordinary amount of so many
millions of people, owing to the wise
councils of your Honourable Court, the
wisdom of your Government, the purity,
integrity, and enlightened minds of your
civil servants, yet India stands not in the
same relative situation towards this country
as the British West-India colonies; her
manners, language, and religion are pecu-
liar to herself, and wholly distinct from
ours; her people are not the children of
England, her land is not inheritable by
British subjects, nor her soil cultivated by
British capital, while the land of the West-
India Colonies has been purchased, and is
inheritable by British subjects, is cultivated
with British capital, and the colonies them-
selves form an integral part of Great Brit-
tain. Not so India, she stands forth as an
independent nation, raising within herself
her own revenues, her ports accessible to
the flags of all nations, taking from them
their various products and manufactures,
and giving to them in exchange her rich
products and manufactures, and which
manufactures, be it remembered, did at
one time supply Europe, and have ceased
doing so, not in respect to the will or
dictate of England, as a colony to a pa-
rent state, but because the machinery, in-
dustry and capital of England have pro-
duced cheaper fabrics, and driven the India
fabrics almost entirely out of use.

"To the British West-India colonies upwards of two hundred and thirty thousand tons of British shipping, navigated by about thirteen thousand seamen, are constantly, actively and profitably employed. So soon as the British West-India colonist loses the customer for his products in the parent state, he will cease to employ this valuable quantity of shipping. I may be told that the same given quantity of British shipping will be required to bring home from India the same given quantity of sugars, which may supersede the consumption of the sugars from the West-Indies: but I answer no, for the East-Indians contend for the right of transporting their products in their own ships, navigated by their lascars or seamen. To the British North American colonies above three hundred thousand tons of British shipping, navigated by more than twenty-two thousand seamen, are also actively and regularly employed; when the West-India colonist loses his customer in the parent state, he will cease being a customer to the British North American colonist. Well then, Sir, I would ask, to what new parts of the world, in what navigation, will five hundred thousand tons of British shipping (more than the shipping to Europe and India combined), and forty thousand seamen, look forward to for freights, as they now are maintained, in the British West-India and British North American colonies, the one intimately connected and blended with the other?

"To the British West-India colonies about five millions sterling of British manufactures and products are annually exported: when the West-India Colonist no longer finds a customer for his products in the parent state, he will necessarily cease being a customer for this large amount of manufactures. Ireland will cease furnishing them with her grains of various sorts, her salted provisions and her linens; and will Ireland, in her unhappy situation, with famine lately stalking across her land, can she consent to lose the old and regular customer, which she has hitherto found in the West-India colonies? Will Scotland too consent to lose her customer in the West-India colonies for her cotton manufactures, her linen manufactures, and the products of her fisheries? Will the Hindoo consume the provisions of the one country, or the fisheries of the other, or will he wear the linens of either country? and England, nevertheless her capital, industry, machinery, and powerful energies, will she be content to lose the old and valuable customer, which she has always found in her West-India Colonies, for the problematical chance of a new and uncertain customer in the East-Indies? Is not England deeply sensible of the ambition of the United States of America

to vie and battle with her, as a maritime power, and will she not pause before adopting the measures now sought, which might unfortunately lead to a fatal schism between her and those colonies, and throw them on the protection of America? When therefore I reflect on all these points, I think, Sir, I have not hazarded too bold an assertion, that this measure may be attended with alarming and dangerous consequences to the manufactures, shipping, and fisheries of this country, and with the loss of the colonies themselves. Ships and colonies have been a great source of our national wealth; with her colonies, England has grown great and powerful, and they have also been the nursery of our seamen; when Europe lay prostrate at the feet of the late tyrant of France, excepting that fair portion of it, this happy country, would he not have relinquished half of Europe for ships and colonies? and in times like the present, when the blast of war has been sounded by the despots of Europe, and when it is impossible to say how soon England may be called upon to defend her dearest rights and liberties, would it be politic, would it not be madness in her to adopt the measures now sought, or any measures which might derange the active employment of forty thousand of her seamen, who, in the hour of peril and of danger are her best national bulwarks? What will avail filling our storehouses with the rich products of the East, or our treasury with ingots of gold, if the right arm of power and defence is to be destroyed?

"It may now, Sir, be well to examine some of the reasons which have been urged in favour of the present measure. It is urged, that if East-India sugars are permitted to be consumed in this country on the same duties as West-India sugars, the East-Indians will be better enabled to take manufactures from this country. Assuredly, Sir, they will; but at the expense of all the evils and dangers which I apprehend must ensue. Is it not notorious that the manufacturers of this country are all actively and fully employed; and if, by the present measure, they should find the new customer in the East, it will be by the loss of the old customer in the West: the same loom and anvil which now works for the one, will only be converted to work for the other.

"It has been urged, that as the West-India colonist, in the hope of finding some relief from his distresses, did, during the last session of Parliament, obtain permission to carry his products to any ports in Europe or North or South America, so he has forfeited all claim to the home-market being protected to him. I contend not, Sir, for the reasons I have already given; and surely it is not meant to be urged, what was intended as a boon shall be con-

verted to his ruin? But the permission alluded to is of no avail; to whatever port in Europe the West-India colonist may take his guns, he will there find the cheaper sugars from the Havannah, the Brazils, and the East-Indies (the cheapness of India sugar is the very corner-stone of their argument); as well might the British agriculturist, in his hour of distress, expect to find relief by transporting his corn to Poland, as the British West-India colonist in sending his sugars to the continent: both would find out that it is price, and not merely permission, which ensures the customer.

"It has been urged, Sir, that as the products of the British West-India colonies are raised by the labour of slaves, so it becomes an encouragement for that detestable and horrible traffic, the dealing in human flesh; and abominable is that traffic, in whatever corner of the world it may show its hideous shape. Giving credit, as I most cheerfully do, to those gentlemen who have raised this argument, for their humanity and philanthropy, yet, as on the strictest inquiry I cannot find any instance of the British West-India colonies having infringed that wise and good law, the abolition of the slave-trade, but on the contrary, that they have faithfully fulfilled the enactments of it, I think the argument has been raised more *ad captum* than founded in fact or in fairness.

"There are some points, Sir, which press themselves on my mind, bearing materially on the present question, which I do not choose to venture upon in this Court of East-India Stock Proprietors. I think them of too delicate a nature, and I am not willing to call down your censure for doing so; though I fear that other persons, and in another place will feel less fastidious than I now do; but thus much, Sir, I must be allowed to say, that though I am willing to give credit to the disinterested motives of those gentlemen who have introduced the present question, yet I think, as East-India Stock Proprietors, we all shall seriously regret that it ever found its way within these walls. I do not believe, Sir, that that part of the community who are not connected with India, and above all that part who are deeply interested in the West-India colonies, will give credit to this Court for the same disinterested feelings. I fear, Sir, they will ask whence this new light and enlarged views of unrestricted commerce which now influence the Court of East-India Stock Proprietors, who, from the days of Elizabeth to the year 1814, were entire possessors of the trade to India; who for more than two centuries shut their ports in India to the British flag, except for so much of it as they themselves chose to send there, and yet opened those ports to the flags of all other nations? I know, Sir, it has provoked them to say, whence this anxiety in East-India Stock Proprietors that

community should be supplied with cheaper sugars from India, to the utter ruin of the West-India colonies, and all the evils I have named to the state, while such Court of Proprietors still remain the entire possessors of the trade to China?

"The day may not be far off when the Hon. Member for Portarlington (and I am glad he is in this place to hear me), who has justly been termed the father of the modern school for the science of political economy, when that Hon. Member, in his seat in the senate house will direct his enlarged views, his enlarged, independent, and intelligent mind, to the unfettering of the commerce in the East, with the same ardent zeal, and with the same feelings as he will conceive for the public good, as he now directs towards that of the West; then will the enemies of this Court remind us of the proceeding, of this day; then will they tell us the hour is arrived, when our privileges and immunities are to be taken from us, though perhaps in a less careless manner than we now seem disposed to infringe on the rights of the British West-Indian colonist. We shall then hear of the great advantages which the nation will derive, in the introduction of her manufactures into the celestial empire of China, and of the comforts and luxury which the community will derive in the indulgence of cheap tea. And that question will not be entangled with all the difficulties and dangers of the present one, for tea is not the product of any British colony. Sir, I cannot presume to expect that those gentlemen who have introduced this measure will listen to any observation of mine; but I could wish, not in vain, to appeal to their good sense not to press this question any further in this Court; and which, in my humble but firm opinion, ought never to have found its way within these walls. Whatever may be its merits or its defects, it has found its way to the senate-house, and where, most assuredly, it will be adjudged of accordingly. To press the question further in this Court cannot possibly promote the interest of East-India Stock Proprietors, but must engender, and will produce much enmity, opposition, and ill-will towards this Court out of doors, and which, at no distant period, we all shall most seriously have to regret.

"Sir, I have been induced to intrude my opinion on this Court, from an observation which fell from you at a former meeting something like a wish, *audire altum patrem*. I have been desirous of stating that opinion dispassionately, as I feel it to be independent; and I have now only to thank you and this Court for so much indulgence."

Mr. Trant observed, that the gentleman who had last spoken had appealed to their selfish feelings rather than to their judgment. But he was convinced that the Proprietors would not decide on this question but with reference to its merits; they

would not be induced to vote contrary to the conviction of their own minds, lest hereafter an attempt should be made to interfere with their monopoly. He said, let that monopoly undergo fair investigation, as it had already, and he feared not the result. (*Hear!*) When their lease was expired, let their claims be considered by a Committee of the House of Commons; let them be decided by the collective wisdom of the nation, and he would be satisfied. But he could not consent to suffer his mind to be biassed on this occasion by so selfish, so sordid a consideration.

Mr. *Carruthers* protested against such expressions.

Mr. *Trant* said, he meant no personal allusion; but he must express his hope that the Proprietors would not be swayed by any fear of the future. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. *Plummer*) had given them several extracts from a report which had been placed in the hands of the Proprietors, and he had also alluded to facts, which he (Mr. *Trant*) was, in some degree, competent to answer; having passed much of his life in India, and in a situation which enabled him to pass a calm and sober opinion on them. That part of his speech in which the Hon. Proprietor appealed to their humanity would, he thought, have considerable weight with that meeting and the country at large, if it went forth uncontradicted. The Hon. Proprietor said, "if you grow sugar, you run the chance of starving the natives, because it can only be raised on rice grounds." Now he denied the correctness of this opinion. He had been connected with agriculture, and he knew that there were millions of acres of land waste, and totally unemployed at present, on which sugar might be cultivated, and therefore he begged of the Hon. Proprietor, and of all others, to relieve themselves from all fear on that head. One great advantage of the cultivation of sugar would be, that if the soil were taken up, it would leave it open to the cultivation of grain: a fact stated by one of his (Mr. *Trant's*) collectors in Dacca, where they had formerly depended very much upon cottons; therefore, on the score of humanity, they had nothing whatever to dread. The Hon. Proprietor had also asserted that the refiners were not interested in this question, because East-India sugar was not fit for refining. Now he had received a note from a refiner, who asserted directly the contrary. They had been told that nine-tenths of the population of this country were not interested in the equalization of the duties, because it would only make a difference of a penny in the pound. At first view that appeared to be a very plausible argument; but if they looked to the aggregate amount of tax which was thus levied on the consumer, they would find that it was no less than £1,500,000 an-

nually. This, it must be owned, was a very considerable difference. Ireland had been mentioned, and the sound immediately caught his ear, as he was of that country. If he conceived that this measure would, in the smallest degree, be prejudicial to Ireland, he would oppose it to the uttermost. But he had always been of opinion that Ireland must flourish with England; and before it was decided that a measure, which would evidently benefit England would injure Ireland, there should be a full and fair investigation of the subject. An hon. Gentleman, the member for Grampound (Mr. *Robertson*), had misled the Court, in stating that the population of India would be destroyed by this measure; that it would drive them from their looms, and they would lie down by some stream and die; but he should recollect that they were cultivators as well as manufacturers, as the people were in Ireland, who, when they were not employed in manufacturing pursuits, proceeded to cultivate the soil. This was one reason why he considered the measure now under discussion as most useful. He really was of opinion, that if the business were allowed to take its proper course, not one interest of any description would suffer. He did, in common with all others, feel for the situation of the West-Indies. He could feel for the altered condition of men possessing an estate in the island of Jamaica, for instance, long accustomed to live in luxury, but by the alteration of the times obliged to retrench. This was unavoidable; but it ought not to be set up as a plea against reason and justice. He had seen in *The Courier*, or some other newspaper, a paragraph, in which it was stated, that "the sugar we imported from India must be paid for in specie." But the Company had a demand on India, independent of commercial transactions, of about £: 600,000 annually; now he wished to know how this tribute was to be paid? If it were not taken in goods of some kind, particularly sugar, it must be received in bullion. This was an answer to the statement that the East-India sugar must be paid for in specie, to a large annual amount. It was merely an argument *ad captandum vulgus*. Those statements put forth in the newspapers had their effects out of that House, but within it he was sure they would produce none. With respect to slavery in Bengal, he had had a recent conversation with a learned gentleman, who had been quoted in that Court, who informed him that where slavery existed at all, it was in the remote, solitary, hilly country of Mirzapore, where sugar would not grow, in consequence of the rugged and hilly nature of the tract. He was sorry to be obliged to admit that that unhappy state did exist in another part of their dominions.

The Board of Revenue at Madras had stated that in Malabar, where the land was very generally divided, the labourer was the personal slave of the Proprietor, and was sold or mortgaged by him, independent of the land. They disposed, however, only of increasing stock; and the adult slave was seldom sold, except with the land. He had thought it his duty to state this, because he wished to hide nothing, to shrink from nothing, in declaring the view which he conscientiously took of this question. The subject was worthy the attention of that Court, of the gentlemen behind the bar, and of Parliament; and he most anxiously wished that every means should be resorted to for the purpose of procuring a Committee of the House of Commons, to investigate the question in all its details.

Mr. S. Thon observed, that as this was a question vitally affecting the interests of many, a fair opportunity ought to be given to every individual who might be desirous to deliver his sentiments on it. The hour was now late, and if he were encouraged he would move, "that the debate be adjourned to such convenient day as the Court of Directors should think proper to select."

The *Chairman* then fixed Friday next, to which day the further consideration of the question was adjourned.

HAILLYBURY COLLEGE.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said he had, at the last Quarterly Court, taken the liberty of drawing the attention of the Court of Directors, as well as of the Proprietors, to certain transactions of public notoriety which had occurred at Haileybury College. He stated the impression on his mind of the importance of the Directors' attention being drawn immediately to that subject; and he also observed, that it was likewise his conviction, that the public mind was deeply interested in it; and that, therefore, the question ought to be finally settled. It would, he observed at the time, be more to the interest of the India College if the subject were first discussed amongst the Directors; and that they should not be deprived of an opportunity of originating any proceeding before the Court of Proprietors, he stated, that he would refrain from bringing the subject forward, or giving notice, with other gentlemen, for the summoning of a special Court on that occasion. He hoped he was not premature now, in asking for some statement from the Court of Directors, having so long abstained from interfering with the subject.

The *Chairman*.—"I am perfectly aware of the circumstance alluded to, and recollect what passed on that occasion. I certainly did give the Proprietors to understand that this business would undergo a

strict discussion in the Court of Directors, and that every thing in our power would be done, to arrive at a point of communication with this Court. Considerable time has since elapsed—a period of three months; and I regret to say, that though we have given a vast deal of time and attention to the subject, we are not yet prepared to state any result to the Court. But it is a matter of indisputable fact, when I state, that we have given a vast deal of time, and devoted much attention and labour to this question; and when the investigation is matured to some tangible shape, we shall lay the result before the Proprietors.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, he would be the last person in the world to press a charge hastily or forcibly before the Proprietors, or to take out of the hands of the Director, that which he had previously stated he wished them to retain: for he certainly did wish that they should have adopted some measure on this subject. But, after what had passed, he now hesitated not to say, that it was not in the power of the Directors to bring forward any measure satisfactory to the Proprietors, save that single and short one which he meant to move—namely, the repeal of that clause of the 53d of the late King, which made it compulsory on those who went to India in the Civil Service to incur that dangerous penalty of residing four terms at the College of Haileybury. He did declare, that it was with great pain he had arrived at that conviction; but he was not prepared to receive from the Directors any bolstering measure; and he feared they could propose none that would make that establishment really useful, except the taking away of that clause which rendered it compulsory on young men to reside for four terms in the College, and leaving it open to students, who thought they might profit by it, to go there if they pleased. That compulsory clause placed in a most painful situation those to whom the Company had given appointments to go out to India. As the Directors had not given them a hope that they would be able to remove the radical defects of the system, he would, without delay, call on the Court for the discussion of this question, for the purpose of submitting a petition to Parliament to repeal that part of the law. On that occasion, the Court of Directors would have it in their power to submit any other proposition, in lieu of that which he intended to move. If they could make it plain to him that the existence of that law was compatible with useful dread and wholesome control, he would forego his purpose. The only way was to open the establishment, in these enlightened times, to the competition of other institutions. He would be the last man to pull down that establishment; but, so long as that compulsory clause existed, it must from

this time forth be a source of disquiet to the Directors; and he was sure, that those who passed through the course of study at the College, must inevitably run the risk of going out to India in a much worse situation than a young man would be placed in had he been educated elsewhere.

Mr. *Impey* said, it was certainly in the power of nine Proprietors to call a Court on this subject; but he would ask whether, under the circumstances in which the question at present stood, it would be proper to press it forward? He would put it to the prudence of the Proprietors, not to press the subject unnecessarily forward, but first to hear what the Court of Directors had to offer. The Hon. Proprietor had declared that he had made up his mind on the subject: now he (Mr. *Impey*) could not say whether he would support the Hon. Proprietor's proposition or not, because his mind was not made up on the subject. They knew, from the statement just made by the Hon. Chairman, that the subject had been before the Directors for the last three months. It was evidently a difficult question, and every circumstance shewed that it ought not to be hastily decided; but, was it not most likely that they would arrive at a more just conclusion, by hearing, in the first instance, what the ideas of the Directors were, and by having all the facts before them in a more perfect shape?

Mr. *Hume* rose, partly with the same view as the Learned Gent. had done, to deprecate a premature discussion. He was of opinion with his Hon. Friend (Mr. *Kinnaird*) that they never could make this establishment useful till they had deprived it of all the machinery of Professors. (*Hear!*) Whenever they made it a good school it would produce beneficial effects, which it could not in its present shape. He must guard his Hon. Friend and himself against the imputation of wishing to send young men, not properly educated, out to India. It was his Hon. Friend's desire, and his own, to have those young Civil Servants educated in the best manner possible, without subjecting them to the danger to which they were now subjected at Haileybury. This was not the first time this point was touched on; three or four years had passed since he and his Hon. Friend had endeavoured to put an end to this mischievous system. They had been asked to give the establishment a fair trial; that trial had been given, and the establishment had been found wanting. He hoped not much time would be suffered to elapse, till the Directors came to a decision on the subject; but he trusted, that until the time came, nothing would be done to embarrass a question which

was in the hands of others, or which might prevent the Directors from supporting his Hon. Friend's proposition, when they saw how it was received by the Proprietors.

Mr. *Grant*.—"I do not rise to prolong this conversation, which I think has already proceeded too far for a mere notice; but after the observations which have been made by the Hon. Proprietor, who introduced the subject, and the Hon. Gent. who has just sat down, I hope I may be allowed to make one or two remarks. Far from shrinking from a Parliamentary Investigation, I should be gratified to see the nature and merits of the East-India College fairly examined in all its history and bearings by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, though I should altogether oppose the mode in which the two Hon. Proprietors propose to bring it forward; and as to the agitation of the question at this time, I must think that as the Hon. Chairman has told the Court that he and his colleagues have been seriously occupied in considering what measures it may be proper to propose under existing circumstances, and has said that the result of their labours will soon be laid on the table of the Court of Directors, the Hon. Gentlemen might have waited for the issue of the deliberations of that Court; but after the language just held by the Hon. Gentlemen, and all they have said before in the same strain, I am compelled to say that if this were the most inaccurate institution on earth, it could not stand against continual assaults of the nature of those made upon it in this Court; assaults from without, not subjected to any proper examination, and which the members of the Institution have no regular adequate means of meeting. Such *ex-parte* statements, such partial representations, as have from time to time been made in the Court of Proprietors against this Institution, must, if continually repeated, without any hearing of the other side, prove too much against any Collegiate Establishment in England, however well formed. I, therefore, for one, shall be happy if this subject is fairly brought before Parliament; but not on the proposition of the Hon. Proprietor, which is, in effect, to overturn the Establishment, under the notion of leaving it optional to parents to send to it their sons destined to the Company's service. With respect to the assertion of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. *Hume*) that the Establishment has not answered the ends proposed by it, I must deny that assertion *in toto*; and when the proper time comes, I will, if in health, undertake to prove that it has been highly beneficial to the Company's interests. I, therefore, enter my protest against the declaration of the Hon. Proprietor."—*Adjourned*

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Friday, March 22, 1823.

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) stated that the present Court was assembled, in pursuance of adjournment, for the purpose of resuming the discussion relative to the East-India sugar question.

Mr. *Forbes's* original resolution, and the amendment of Mr. Plummer having been read—

The *Chairman* said he wished, before the debate was resumed, to mention to the Court certain circumstances which had occurred since they last parted, which he thought it his duty to communicate. On Wednesday there was put into his hands a paper, purporting to be a Petition to Parliament from the European and Native Merchants of Calcutta, praying for an equalization of the duties; and yesterday another Petition had been handed to him from the Chamber of Commerce of Dublin, in direct opposition to the former, praying that the duties should be maintained.

Mr. *Waddington* then rose. The manner, he observed, in which the question had been handled by several gentlemen who had preceded him, was more distinguished by party feeling, than by a calm and deliberate spirit of inquiry. They appeared rather like the advocates of a particular party, than of the interests of the East-India Company, which they were assembled to consider. The question, in his opinion, should be treated by them as Proprietors of East-India Stock, invested by Parliament with certain commercial privileges, and with the sacred duty of the good government of British India. The interests of the West-Indians and of the British Public, more properly appertained to another and a higher assembly than that, where such interests would no doubt be carefully weighed and justly estimated in the final adjudication of the question. It was difficult, he admitted, in the reasoning which applied to the subject, to disavow the inference that naturally followed in favour of the public interest. But sound reasoning and safe inferences would be made in that more august assembly to which he had adverted, to whose protection the general welfare was necessarily and properly assigned. The points for the consideration of that Court appeared to him to be, “what was the duty and what were the interests of the East-India Company?” These indeed had been explained by the Court of Directors themselves, in a Memorial presented to the Lords of His Majesty’s Treasury, in April 1821. Before he proceeded, however, he desired to thank the gentlemen behind the bar for the valuable mass of miscellaneous papers which

they had presented to the Proprietors (Hear!) They did honour to the Executive Body of that Company, to whose industry and research was to be ascribed so much curious and useful information. They shewed the steady, unremitting, and zealous attention, which the Court of Directors had paid to the subject. (Hear!) From these papers it appeared, that in the year 1821, His Majesty’s Ministers proposed to lay an increased duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on common East-India sugar, and distinguishing for the first time the qualities of sugar from India, to lay an additional duty of 5s. per cwt. on all such East-India sugar as should be deemed equal to clayed. The Directors in consequence presented a Memorial to the Lords of His Majesty’s Treasury, praying that no such additional duties should be imposed. In that Memorial, which is dated the 7th of April 1821, the Directors stated, that the Company’s trade in sugar, though a losing trade under the existing duties, required to be carried on in the prosecution of the general trade of the Company with India; that sugar was the best article which could be used as dead weight for their ships, and that any additional duty would not only subject the Company’s commerce to a heavier loss, but would injure the revenues, and check the cultivation of their territories in India. The consequence was, the Minister abandoned the duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. on common East-India sugar, but adhered to the proposed duty of 5s. per cwt. on sugar of a finer quality. If he were then to stop and claim the concurrence of the General Court in the sound reasoning of the Directors in the Memorial which he had quoted, it would be sufficient, in his opinion, to obtain the votes of a majority of that Court in favour of the original resolutions before them, for the reasoning and the objects were the same. But he deemed it expedient to say something more on the question; to go more into detail, in order to shew the vast importance of the sugar trade to the general interests of the Company. On a former occasion, it had occurred to him to mention that the Court of Directors found it necessary last season, to send 9,000 tons of shipping to Bengal. They stated, in the memorial to which he had alluded, that a ship required at least one-half of her cargo in dead-weight, and that sugar was the best commodity for that purpose. He had taken, for the purpose of his own reasoning, that third of the cargo, and he should adhere to that proportion still, it being sufficient for his argument, although the testimony

of the Court of Directors had since added 50 per cent. to the weight of it. If the course of reasoning adopted by their Executive Body were just, when in their memorial they pointed out the necessity of carrying on the trade in sugar, could the Proprietors recede from the view which the Directors had taken, in endeavouring to relieve that article from a heavy and exclusive duty? It was to be expected that 3,000 tons of sugar, being one third of the tonnage in dead weight, would be imported in the present year, and in future years, while they continued the trade with India: and what would be the result? The duty of 10s. per cwt. on that quantity amounted to 30,000*l.*, and this was a loss which that Company were called upon to submit to for the benefit of the West-Indians. He would just add, for the information of the gentleman who had talked of his stake as a stockholder in that Court, that 50,000*l.* was one-half per cent. upon their capital stock, and upon their dividend amounted to nearly five per cent., which it was pleasantly desired should be paid by the members of that Court, as a property-tax, he supposed, for the use of the West-Indians, at a time when all others of His Majesty's subjects were exempt from any property-tax whatever. If any thing more were wanting to shew the Court the necessity of the equalization of duty, it might be gathered from the paper which had been laid before the Proprietors, shewing the profit and loss sustained by the Company in the importation of sugar for several years past. It appeared that, in 1821, the Company imported 39,731 cwt*s.*, upon which they suffered a loss of 20,720*l.* The duty of 10s. per cwt. upon that quantity amounted to nearly 20,000*l.* The freight then exceeded 5*l.* per ton. It had been lower since, and continued to be lower. If the protecting duty to the West-Indians were removed, that trade, which the Directors had told the Court could not be relinquished while the general trade of the Company was continued, which had hitherto been a serious loss, would henceforward become a profitable, instead of a losing one. He called upon the members of that Court then to give their cordial support to the Executive Body in their endeavours to obtain that object. He called upon them to be faithful to their obligation as members of a joint association, in the defence of their common interest. (*Hear, hear!*)

He had now to submit to them a higher claim for their support of the original resolutions. The proprietors of East-India stock, in their aggregate character, had been invested by Parliament with the management of the affairs of British India, and that Court, under certain regulations, was the acting sovereign of that country. Could any one refuse to admit, that in that cha-

racter they were bound to advance the prosperity, and to protect the interest of their subjects? (*Hear!*) Could they expect allegiance if they did not afford protection? (*Hear!*) Were not the two things mutual and correlative? The Directors had told them, that whatever restrained the consumption of sugar from British India, deeply concerned their political as well as commercial interests. Did it not follow that an equalization, which would be a reduction of the duty, would tend to increase its consumption, to encourage its cultivation, and to enrich the land, of which they were the guardians? Did it not behave them, then, to support the resolutions before the Court, which went to accomplish so desirable an end? (*Hear!*) He desired to add another reason for the calm and deliberate consideration of the court, derived from the nature of their possessions in India. They received in some places one-half, in most places not less than one-third of the produce of the land in public tribute from the people whom they governed. It amounted to about 20,000,000*l.* sterling annually. This sum, employed in the first instance in the good government of the country, left nevertheless a considerable surplus revenue to the East-India Company. It contributed to the support, and eventually to the fortunes of their civil and military servants, for whom, and through whom, a large sum was yearly remitted to this country; and thus it formed a constant source of public wealth for Great Britain, in the individual competency which it so widely diffused. (*Hear, hear!*) He would then ask, was not their obligation of more than an ordinary nature, to advance the prosperity of the land of India against the attempts that were made to repress it? Was it not an act of justice to watch with paternal care over her interest and her happiness? This justice in its effect would partake of the "quality of mercy;" it would be "twice blessed;" it would bless him that gave, and him that received. With the increasing prosperity of land would be their increasing revenue. (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask, then, were they not bound, not only by their own immediate commercial interest, but by every obligation of an associated nature? They were partners in the very soil of the land. The native of India was content to take, as an equivalent for his share of the interest, the protection and encouragement which they gave to his peaceful and industrious habits. (*Hear, hear!*) He conjured the Court, therefore, to support the resolutions before it. He conjured them to defend, fearlessly to defend, the commercial interests of the Company, and the prosperity of British India, leaving it to a higher assembly to adjust conflicting interests, and to decide

for the general weal. The resolutions asked them only to go forward as the advocate of those interests of which they were the appointed guardians. If they did not, they would have abandoned a sacred trust; if they did, whatever were the issue, they would have fulfilled a solemn duty. (*Hear, hear!*) The West-Indian himself, when time had assuaged his disappointment, and discretion had altered his plans, could not but do justice to their motives, and applaud their conduct. (*Hear!*) A gentleman connected with the West-India interest (Mr. Plummer) had decl. red, at the last Court, that he should meet the question, not as a West-Indian, but as a Proprietor of East-India Stock. If that gentleman were sincere in his statement, and he doubted not that he was, he now called upon him to redeem his pledge; he exacted his promise; he claimed his vote in favour of the original resolutions. It had been his endeavour to shew him, and in that he was supported by the authority of the Court of Directors, that the commercial interests of the Company, of which he was a joint stock member, demanded the equalization of the duty on sugar. It had been his endeavour to shew him, and in that he was supported by the same authority, that the political connexion of the East India Company with India, of which he was a joint guardian, also demanded the equalization. He therefore hoped he would withdraw his amendment, and give his vote to the original resolutions. He could not be so ungrateful to his true

sire to relinquish the obligations of it. (*Hear, hear!*) He would now advert to a threat which had been thrown out by an advocate of the West-Indian claims, and which had been repeated in that Court by one of his feeble and ill-advised supporters; namely, that if that Company proceeded fearlessly in this business, if they refused to give way, but went on for the protection of their common interests, and in the honest discharge of their duty, they might expect to have their own important privileges wrested from them on some future occasion. Though this threatened the weakness of the cause in whose favour it was advanced, and looked more like an attempt to extort from the fear of an adversary what it could vainly hope to obtain from the reason and the justice of its own case, he desired to give them an answer. He would broadly reply, that the privileges of the East India Company have been for the benefit of Britain, for the welfare of India. When the time came for renewing them, then would be the proper occasion for inquiry into the services which had been conferred, and the measure of return that should be awarded for them; when that time came, he was quite satisfied that

there would be no want of reason or of ability to prove that this country, as well as India, had derived great and incalculable advantages from the government of the East-India Company. (*Hear!*) If it were to the purpose to indulge in any anticipations the converse of the Hon. Proprietor's proposition might be true. If that Court were found feeble and wavering in the sense and in the practice of their duty; if they could be induced to swerve from it, either by clamour from without, or by interest from within, then indeed might a ground be laid for the inquiry how far, notwithstanding the great benefits they had conferred upon their country, it were safe again to entrust them with the administration of British India. (*Hear!*) This was the only rational ground for fear in his mind, and it was against their laying any foundation for it, that he ventured to raise his voice and to implore their interposition. (*Hear, hear!*) Before he sat down he could not avoid noticing the speech delivered at the last meeting of the Court by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robertson), who delivered his sentiments in the strangest manner imaginable. He had a great abundance of epithets, some of them not of the mildest description. "Unhappy man, cruelty, anguish, infatuation, and misery," were as familiar to him as "household words." He asserted that the Court could adduce no reason for entertaining this proposition, and that they were all labouring under the operation of some strange delusion. However, the hon. Member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo) gave him the *coup de grace* with respect to argument. (*A laugh.*) The Hon. Gentleman had asked, was it not most cruel for the people of this country to send their manufactures to India? What did the Hon. Gentleman mean? Where was the cruelty in giving to the natives for *tea*, as much muslin as would otherwise cost them a shilling? (*Hear!*) The cruelty lay on the other side, in endeavouring to exclude their sugars. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Gentleman next argued, that not a bale of India cotton would come to this country in the course of two years; and from this he inferred, that because the demand for cotton had failed, the demand for sugar must fail also. But the cases were wholly dissimilar; and, at all events, he would rather depend on a fair trial than on a theoretic inference. His observations on the growth of indigo were really curious. After stating that the robust negroes in the West-Indies were unable to resist the noxious effluvia which arose from that plant, and thus accounting for the abandonment, by the West India planter, of the indigo-trade, he turned round and admitted that their Eastern subjects, whom he had described as a most weak and feeble race, seemed to feel no ill effects from

that species of cultivation. (*Hear !*) He believed the Hon. Gentleman to be actuated by good intentions; but he did not appear to be sensible of the true bearings of the questions. He should now sit down, thanking the Court for its indulgence, and beseeching them fearlessly to discharge a great public duty. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Macauley said, he was exceedingly glad that he had been preceded by his Hon. Friend before him, because he had expatiated on some points to which he meant to have alluded if his Hon. Friend had not noticed them. He had heard with considerable surprise the speech delivered at the last Court, by the Hon. Member for Grampound (Mr. Robertson), although he concurred in some few of his propositions. He concurred in the propriety of adopting towards India a system of mutual intercourse, founded on the principles of reciprocal benefit: because, if a system of exclusion were resorted to, India, which was a subject country, had no means of retaliation whatever; and it was because the present resolutions went to that very point, that he was induced to support them. It was in vain to tell him that this was a petty question, affecting only the trifling interests of certain classes of ship-owners and agents; on the contrary, it was a question with reference to which the whole interests of British India were at stake. One part of the Hon. Member's speech he had listened to with unfeigned astonishment; he alluded to the Hon. Gentleman's denial, his distinct denial, that the cheapness of labour in India gave any advantage to the merchant in the market of England; nothing but a love of paradox could have led to such a proposition as that. And what was the instance he adduced to support his assertion? it was this,—that the cottons of India could not be sold in Great Britain, in competition with the cottons of America. But what was the fact? the cottons of India had reduced the price all over the world, to half of what it had been. (*Hear !*) Cotton, which formerly fetched 1s. 6d. per pound, was now sold for sevenpence or eightpence. Was that no advantage? (*Hear !*) And how was it produced? Was it not effected by the intervention of cheap West-India labour? (*Hear !*) He called on that Hon. Gent. to account for it in any other way. But he said the importation of cotton had decreased: that, however, was not in consequence of a diminished growth of cotton in India, but arose from the low price to which India cotton had reduced American cotton in this market; a price which would not indemnify the East-India merchant, (looking to the high charge which he had to pay,) if he imported East India cotton to this country. But did the people of India reap no advantage from this? Certainly they did. Were they not justified in

imputing to the impulse thus given, the extensive trade in cotton which India carried on at that moment? He would ask any man whether this circumstance had had the slightest effect in reducing the cultivation of cotton in India? and whether other markets were not opened to the East-India trader, which gave much better prices than if he sent his cotton to this country? That such was the case he could substantiate by facts. The reason that East-India cotton did not come here was, because the merchants found a better market for it elsewhere. (*Hear !*) He had no doubt, reverting to the price of cotton which was common in India some years ago, before the great impulse was given to trade, and comparing it with what the price now was, that this country, and it was a matter of no small importance, would be able to enter into competition with the cotton growers of Georgia, and oblige them to substitute free labour for slavery. What the Hon. Proprietor had told them with respect to the indigo trade, was as wide of the real state of the case as it could possibly be. The West-Indians found it utterly impossible to compete with the East in that article. They had not voluntarily given it up, as the Hon. Member had asserted: they were obliged to abandon it; and why? because the duties were equalized. (*Hear !*) On that account, the restrictions being taken off, there was an opening for the industry of the East. It was eminently successful; and now very little indigo was used, except what was grown in India. The Hon. Gent. argued, that, just as the speculation in cotton had failed, so would the speculation in sugar fail; and he instanced, in proof of his position, what had already happened—but he should have looked fairly at all the circumstances. Now he (Mr. Macauley) would ask, since the trade of India was opened, and scope was given for our entering into that branch of commerce, whether sugar had not been loaded with imposts, amounting almost to a prohibition? Unless, as in the case of indigo, there was something like a regular demand for the article, individuals would not, of course, employ their labour or their capital on it. But there was this additional disadvantage against the trade in East-India sugar, namely, a constant dread and apprehension in the minds of those who manufactured it, lest, during the twelve months which they were obliged to wait for communication from Europe, some new duty, some 2s. 6d. or 5s. additional should be imposed on that article, and thus saddle them with loss instead of rewarding them with profit. (*Hear !*) Was this, then, a fair trial? Was this, then, a state of things on which an argument could fairly be built? But the Hon. Gent. had referred to an experimental trade, which the Court of Directors had set on foot

1792. The proceedings on that occasion were highly creditable to the Local Government, and to all the individuals who were employed. But did he forget his own favourite principle, when he touched on that point? Did he not, almost in the same breath, when speaking of small ships, observe, that it was not your great capitalists who made trade flourish; that they were not the persons who gave vigour and strength to commerce, but that it was the small capitalist, who, by his industry, his talent, and his enterprize improved and extended it? (*Hear!*) The small capitalist it was, he observed, that always pushed commerce farther than it ever was or could be pushed when confined to men of immense property, and sluggish in proportion to the extent of their fortunes. Why, then, did he not recollect, that in the case he had alluded to, it was the Company itself that took up the experiment? (*Hear, hear!*) And certainly it was one of the most generally-received axioms of political economy, that such attempts, carried on by a great corporate body, never succeeded, compared with the efforts of individuals, who brought strong feelings, sanguine hopes, and the desire of realizing competence, to the accomplishment of objects of this kind. (*Hear!*) He meant not to pursue the Hon. Member through all the mazes and paradoxes of his speech; the Hon. Member for Portafington, and his Hon. Friend before him, had rendered such a task unnecessary. But he must say, that although the Hon. Member might vote with the West-Indian body, if he (Mr. Macaulay) were to judge by his speech, without knowing his sentiments, he should have supposed that he meant to vote the other way, for that speech, from first to last, was an argument in favour of the East-Indian cause. (*Hear!*) Something had been said, and with considerable effect, as to the degree in which the question affected the interests of Ireland, and our agricultural interest at home. It was evident that these topics had produced some effect on the minds of those who had not been in the habit of considering this subject. They seemed to suppose, that there was something very important connected with that statement. It was alleged, that if the West-Indian trade decreased, there would be a proportionate decrease in our exports for the supply of the West-Indian colonies. The question was, what was the amount of supply? The extent of that trade ought to be known, before any person presumed to draw an inference on the subject. Now he held in his hand a parliamentary document, which informed them what was the amount of that trade, the ruin of which was to be effected by the introduction of the sugar of the East.

by the adoption of a measure of pure justice. Taking together grain, provisions, fish, and all kinds of exports of that description, from this kingdom to the West-Indies, from Jan. 1822 to Jan. 1823, and what was the amount? £266,000 was the whole amount, including all the articles he had mentioned; aye, including even the bottled ale and porter, which were to be consumed by the Creoles. (*A laugh!*) Why this was not so much as several of their brewhouses in London consumed in grain alone in the course of a year. He included every thing in this account: grain, fish, hams, bottled ale and porter. Any town in England with 15,000 inhabitants, consumed more agricultural produce in the course of a year than the whole population of the West-India islands. Let it be recollected, also, that the Act of Parliament of last year opened the trade for grain between America and the West-Indies. Was it likely, then, that any grain would now be exported from this country to the West-Indies? He thought not: because they could now get it cheaper from America. He rejoiced that they could get it cheaper. But he called on gentlemen not to build on this mere fraction of export, any argument that the importation of East-India sugar would injure the agriculture of England or of Ireland. (*Hear!*) The sum of £200,000 would, he had no doubt, be reduced to one-half in the present year. But he would say to the West-Indian, that in endeavouring to ke up the old system, they mistook the interests of that country. The dependence for their provisions on other quarters was most injurious to them. In that point they completely mistook their own interests as well as ours. He did not know whether the Hon. Member for Hindon (Mr. Plummer), who spoke yesterday with such modesty and effect, was present; if he were, he would appeal to his candid and honourable mind for the truth of this proposition. He would ask him,—whether, if any one thing were more unfortunate for the West-Indies than another, it was not that they should depend on other countries for their food, and particularly for the beef they used? But a certain class in this country would, for this petty fraction of trade, continue the old West-India system; yes, to preserve that, they would sacrifice the real interests of the West-India proprietors, which was to cultivate at home their cattle and corn, instead of raising so unprofitable an article as sugar. The West-India proprietors might multiply restriction; they might call for prohibitions; but till they abandoned this false system, which caused an extravagant and expensive exhaustion of slave labour, they never could be otherwise than losers by the course which they pursued; the

same complaints would be made for years to come as had been uttered for years past. The Hon. Member for Hindon, whose speech he was sorry he did not distinctly hear, had, as it occurred to him (Mr. Macaulay), reproached those who wished for the equalization of the sugar-duties, for not seeking rather to destroy foreign slavery, the existence of which, he observed, was one of the great causes of the depreciation of the West-Indies. He was as eager for the abolition of the foreign slave-trade as any man could possibly be, and he was perfectly conversant with the means which were employed to effect that object; but he would here say, in the sincerity of truth, that the obstacles which had been encountered, in endeavouring to put down that trade, had arisen from the conduct of the West-Indians themselves. He had had occasion to debate this point very much with many foreigners, and persons in the employ of foreign powers; but he could truly say, that he could not answer their arguments, anxious as he naturally was to do so, for the honour of his country. (*Hear!*) First, it was alleged that our abolition of the slave-trade was not an act springing from the pure love of justice, but was a measure of low and sordid interest. When he asked how that was the case? he was quickly answered, "Why," said those with whom he had conversed, "the horrors of that trade were known as well in 1792 as in 1807: why then was it not put a period to in the former period? Was not justice and humanity on your side then? What was the reason of the delay? You wished first to saturate your colonies with slaves, in the hope of keeping the sugar-trade entirely to yourselves, and then you propose the abolition." Now was it not the fact, that from this very circumstance the colonies were so crowded with slaves, and the produce was so superabundant in 1807, that there was a complete glut in the market, and sugar could not be disposed of? When that was the case, said the foreigner, you abolished the trade: but it was not an act of justice or humanity; it was, on your part, the result of hypocrisy united to mean and selfish interest. Was not this an argument which the West-Indians had furnished against themselves? Were they not the persons who, for many years, prevented the abolition of the slave-trade? But for them, that nefarious traffic would have been put an end to in 1792, and fifteen years of those appalling horrors would have been spared. But they fought the battle of slavery to the last, and were ultimately forced to retire from the contest, when a ministry came in, who were determined to carry the abolition in spite of every obstacle. (*Hear!*) He recollected the Hon. Member for Hindon sitting with him in the gallery of the House of

Commons (when that gentleman was, as well as himself, a gallery member), at a time when a motion was submitted to the House to abolish the Slave Trade; and the Hon. Member must well recollect who the person was by whom that salutary proposition was opposed. But what he had stated as the arguments of foreigners, was not all: some new charge met them at every town. "You pretend," said the foreigner, "on the grounds of justice and philanthropy, to have abolished the Slave Trade: but were you not forced into that measure? Your views were altogether sordid. Did you not first fill your colonies with slaves? and are you not now endeavouring, for some sinister purpose, to colonize Africa? All your views have self-interest for their basis. You have put an end to the purchase of slaves; but, if you felt truly on the subject, how could you be led to retain in slavery those who were unjustly reduced to that condition? How could you consent that their posterity should still be slaves? At least, shew us your sincerity, before you come and call on us to act on principles which your own conduct proves, you do not yourselves follow." Was it possible, when such an appeal was made, not to feel something of that blush of shame, not to experience something of that bitterness of regret, which his Hon. Friend, the member for Porterlington, had so forcibly and so eloquently described, the other day, when arguing on this unpleasant topic? If they turned their eyes to the debates in the French Chamber of Peers or of Deputies, they would find that there the same ground was taken. The cry was, "the English want to ruin our trade; they have supplied themselves with slaves, they would deprive us of the same advantages; they have no sincerity." This was a subject on which he was very unwilling to trouble the Court; because he was unwilling, without necessity, to resort to any invidious topic; but he thought that the Hon. Member for Hindon had gone a little out of his way, when he endeavoured to shew not only that the slave trade was no evil, but that, in fact, slavery itself was no evil. The Hon. Member had described slave labour as attended with song and gaiety; and he had quoted the instance of a negro, who, on three occasions, having had an opportunity of becoming a freeman, was so inveterately attached to the pleasures of slavery, that he thrice voluntarily returned to the West-Indies. Those who were acquainted with the history of the Slave Trade, must be perfectly familiar with statements of this description. No doubt the Hon. Member firmly believed every thing he had described; but such pictures of slave happiness would have little or no weight in the decisions of a public assembly; and he feared that all the eloquence

of the Hon. Member would hardly induce the poorest peasant of England, depressed and miserable as might be his situation, to leave his native country for the purpose of enjoying the felicities of West-India slavery. (*Hear!*) He was quite sure, that the principle which the Hon. Member seemed anxious to establish in this part of his speech, would never again be triumphant. It had triumphed too long; and he was sorry that any person should stand up in that Court, and take a line of argument, which could only have the effect of extending and perpetuating evils, which ought long since to have ceased and determined. The Hon. Member ought to have recollected that slaves were viewed, not as creatures endowed with sense, and feeling, and passion; they were considered chattels, not men—things, not human beings. They were distrainable for debt, like any other property. They were liable to be seized and sold, like so many quadrupeds. If any one would deny this, he had only to produce the Royal Jamaica Gazette, which he held in his hand, from which it appeared, that in the course of a single week there were no less than 1,000 human beings, men, women, and children, advertised for sale under the hammer. Let the Court hearken to some of the items: “for sale, an infant, aged four months;” “for sale, an infant, aged one month;” and so on, through all the gradations of infancy, of youth, of manhood, and old age. He was unwilling to enter farther on this subject, but not because he was afraid to meet the Hon. Member, or any other Hon. Gentleman, in the discussion of it. He wished to excite no prejudice on this point, but he should reserve to himself the right of introducing this topic, if necessity required it. He must condemn, in the most decided terms, that state of slavery which the Hon. Member would extend, and which he had been pleased to eulogize; and he hoped he should, before a long period had elapsed, see the expectation of the Hon. Member for Portington realized; he hoped, that as they had done their duty in some instances, the British Parliament would not allow this system to continue longer, a foul and ugly stain on our national character. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Member for Grampound (Mr Robertson), denied that the population of this country had any interest in this question; he asserted, that it was a matter with which they had no concern. If it had been a mere question of pecuniary loss or gain to this country, he would not have mixed himself up with it. This question must be decided on far more important considerations than those of political economy. It must be decided on the principles of justice; of justice to the people of England, of justice to the people of

India. But was this all? Certainly not. The people of this country had a deeper interest in it than any that he had yet mentioned; an interest closely interwoven with the best feelings of humanity; and it was this, that at the present moment the whole country, yes, every individual in that Court, were actually supporting, by their contribution to the million and a half, or whatever it might be, the system of slavery; by that means it was that the West-Indies were enabled to pay their slaves. (*Hear!*) He believed, however, that, even if they failed in their object, this country would not long submit to such a system. Now, he would ask, how was that system to be done away with? He would answer, “by removing the protecting duty;” for he believed in his heart, that the existence of West-India slavery depended on the continuance of that duty. Was it possible to contemplate the system which prevailed in the West-Indies, and not perceive that ruin followed in its train? Had they not heard the complaints of the West-Indians for thirty years past? and what was the reason? Because the principle on which their system proceeded was radically and entirely wrong. If, instead of seeking to save themselves, by prohibitory enactments, they would substitute the ox and the plough for the labour of man and woman; if they would be content to reside on their estates themselves, instead of managing them by hired agents; if they would employ only moral agents, and endeavour to govern their people by the influence of moral feeling, instead of the terror of the lash, the West-India Proprietors would then see days of prosperity, and the slaves of comfort, such as they had never yet experienced, and such as they never could experience, till that much wished-for change took place. (*Hear!*) The very first step towards prosperity must be a review and a reversal of their old system, and the adoption of principles more consonant with the feelings of humanity and the dictates of justice. But for all this the West-India Proprietors had a set-off: they said, “It is true there is slavery in the West-Indies, but it is no less true that there is also slavery in the East.” Was this point brought forward to induce the Court to adopt measures for putting an end to this Eastern slavery? His only fear, in the present case was, that this reproach was cast in their teeth, not to impress on them the necessity of abolishing that deplorable state of slavery which it was said existed in the East, but as a set-off against its continuance in the West. For his own part, he cared not whether it was in the East or in the West, he should like to see every vestige of such a disgraceful system removed. (*Hear!*) But the minds of the Proprietors, having been brought to the

subject, he had hoped that Court, the Court of Directors, in whom he placed the greatest confidence, would not let it rest here: he trusted the Executive Body would apply their acute, intelligent, and enlightened minds, in devising a remedy for the evil. (*Hear!*) It must, however, be recollected, as a justification of the Company, that they had obtained dominion over countries which had been previously under the Hindoo and Mogul government. They, therefore, could not be blamed, if, when they came into possession of those countries, they found principles acted upon with which, however adverse to their feelings, it would be unsafe to interfere, without due caution.—(*Hear!*)—They were so situated, that they must of necessity, yield to particular interests, and give way to particular opinions, in those countries which had become theirs by conquest or by cession.—(*Hear!*) Still, however, he was convinced that the Company would meet manfully, and execute vigorously, but not intemperately, whatever might appear necessary to be done for the removal of obnoxious customs. In some instances, they had already exerted themselves to counteract the cruelties to which ignorance and superstition had given birth. The Bengal Government had interfered to prevent the drowning of children in the Ganges; the burning of widows with their husbands had also been restrained by the adoption of wholesome regulations; and he believed and hoped that they had taken up the subject of slavery. (*Hear!*) He was convinced that the Court of Directors would never propose any measure that could, by possibility, ensure its continuance, but that they would use their best efforts for its extinction. In such a humane work they might rely on the strenuous assistance of the Court of Proprietors. They never would lose the enviable distinction of conquering nations, not to make them more miserable, but to increase their happiness; to civilize them, to enlighten them, to elevate them in the scale of created beings. (*Hear!*)—“But we shall be ruined,” was the grand argument of the West-India Proprietors; and yet there was some degree of inconsistency in their arguments. “It would do us no harm,” said one Hon. Gent. “if not another grain of sugar was imported into England.”—“Oh!” responded a second, “we shall be ruined if the restrictions are not continued.” He left it to these gentlemen to reconcile such glaring contradictions. But such was the clamour which was always sent forth when any improvement was contemplated. The same clamour was heard, and from the same islands, when the abolition of the slave trade was attempted. “We shall be ruined, if that object be effected,” was the

cry. It was not possible to make a greater clamour than was made at the time to which he alluded, and they were now equally clamorous with respect to the present measure. The abolition of the slave trade, that measure which they had so strongly deprecated, was most beneficial to them. If the West-Indies had continued to be filled and saturated with slaves, could a single hogshead of sugar have been purchased from those islands, at the enormous price which must have been charged? He believed not. Therefore the abolition of the slave trade was useful to them. The present measure, also, he thought, would be found beneficial. The West-India Proprietors had been in error with respect to the abolition of the slave trade. Surely it was not impossible that those who took the same view of the present question that he did, might again be right, and that the West-India Proprietors might again be wrong. (*Hear!*) When that was pointed out which would make them prosperous and happy, they cried out, “We shall be ruined by it.” They could not carry on more than the tropic trade, and by that they were losing. He did not say peremptorily, “Let this new measure take effect. No,” what he said, was, “Let us have inquiry on the subject; let not inquiry be repressed.” (*Hear!*) Many circumstances might arise in the course of that inquiry, which would enable Parliament to devise better means for aiding the interests of the West-India Proprietors, than that of loading other classes with grievous and oppressive imposts. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had said that this was a question, the inference connected with which it was not for that Court, but for Parliament to discuss. He knew it was a question for the discussion of Parliament; but how was it to come before Parliament, except by petition?—(*Hear!*) How was that inquiry to be procured? Why, when those who were deeply implicated in the question refused to call for inquiry, when they declined joining with the East-India interest in soliciting an investigation of the subject, (*Hear!*) all the latter could do was to complain to the House of Commons themselves. (*Hear!*) He felt no desire that the West-India interest should not be fully heard. If they were likely to be injured, whatever compensation they could fairly claim, they should freely have it. He, and he believed every other Proprietor in that Court, would willingly pay his part of whatever compensation might be necessary to enable them to do an act of justice to their Eastern subjects. Let inquiry be once granted, and then they should have all the paradoxical problems of the Hon. Member for Grampound submitted to the test of evidence. Then they should have it proved, whether the West-

Indies, with all the expense incurred for their protection and government, could carry on a more profitable trade for the mother country than the East-Indies, which governed itself, defended itself, and was a mine of wealth to the empire at large? (*Hear!*) If it were true, as the West-Indian Proprietors stated, that their trade was so valuable to the country as to justify these restrictions, let it only be fairly proved, and the East-India interest would be silent hereafter; let us satisfy ourselves that those Proprietors had a right to the monopoly they claimed, and there was an end to the matter. But could they suppose that, in the face of such conclusive statements as had been made, in the teeth of such arguments as had been adduced, the public could be satisfied without a full inquiry? Could they suppose that the present system would be always carried on without investigation? It would be fatuity to think so. Inquiry could not be quashed: it was not in the power of any man, or of any set of men, to prevent it. (*Hear!*) The ears of the public were open to inquiry; and, even if that Court came to an adverse vote, that circumstance, though it might retard, could not stop inquiry. (*Hear!*) Why did the other side oppose investigation? Were they afraid to meet it? With such powerful interest as they possessed, did they shrink from examination? He could not help feeling that there was some lurking fear lest, in the course of inquiry, circumstances would not appear quite so favourable as had been stated. (*Hear!*) He was afraid, to use the phrase of an Hon. Friend (Mr. Robertson), that a good deal of delusion had been spread over this part of the subject. (*Hear!*) If the West-India system were found, on inquiry, to be so excellent and so profitable as had been described, let the West-India Proprietors have the benefit of it; but if that system were shewn to be erroneous, extravagant, and injurious to all parties, then he thought the West-Indians themselves could not refuse to sanction a different state of things. (*Hear, Hear!*)

Mr. Hume was extremely anxious to bring the Court back to that which he thought was the immediate subject before them. (*Hear!*) He regretted, exceedingly, that the question of the Slave Trade had been brought forward; he believed every Briton entertained the same feelings on that subject; and he was very sorry that such statements or insinuations should have been made, as were calculated to lead astray the judgment of the Court from the sound and solid principle, divested of prejudice and passion, by which their decision ought to be guided. (*Hear!*) If the Slave Trade were ten times worse than it had been stated to be, they were not met to consider that question; but it

would be highly to the honour of that great Company not to sleep on their posts, after the exposure that had been made, and the charges that had been brought against them on the subject of the Slave Trade. (*Hear!*) He did hope that they would come forward and clear away that stain which at present was sought to be attached to them, he thought most unfoundedly and most unfairly. But their honour demanded that the subject should not rest here. He thought the virtue of the people of England called on the Proprietors, if the Court of Directors did not take the question up, after the charges which had been made here and elsewhere with respect to the existence of slavery in India, to take this important subject into their most serious consideration at some future period. (*Hear!*) He, for one, could only say, that where he was, in their Eastern dominions, he never saw a slave. In Bengal, he had not seen any slave employed in agriculture. He believed that children were brought down from the hills and sold, because their parents could not support them. They were employed as menial servants; but such was the state of the law, that if they wished to free themselves, they could not be detained as slaves. (*Hear!*) He thought the public ought to be disabused on this point. Surely, it was not surprising, that, in a comparatively trifling portion of the south of India which had lately come under our government, some old and long-rooted practices should continue, of which humanity disapproved; (*Hear!*) particularly when it was recollected that it had been the wise and sound policy of the Indian Government not to innovate, suddenly, on established customs. (*Hear!*) To that policy he attributed the peace of the country; (*Hear!*) and he was quite sure that serious mischief would have followed, if sanguine feelings had induced individuals rashly and hastily to interfere with religious principles, or even with the prejudices of the people. (*Hear!*) He could not, however, conceal from himself, that some stain would seem to rest on every person connected with India, when such charges as these were made known. He was a decided enemy even to the semblance of slavery; and he would have measures taken, not suddenly, but coolly and deliberately, to get rid of the system, however contracted its range; so that those individuals who would be the subject of the alteration would be really benefited by it. (*Hear!*) For no man could suppose that a sudden and unprepared change from slavery to freedom, could be serviceable either to the master or to the slave; such a rapid transition must be mischievous to both. (*Hear!*) He hoped that in future no individual in that Court would throw a bias against the

West-India Proprietor, because by the law of the land, he possessed slaves. It was not he who had made those persons chattels, it was the law of the land. Invidious feelings might be excited in other countries against Englishmen because they had converted human beings into chattels; but he could not blame the West-India Proprietor for that act, the blame rested entirely with the Legislature. The *assiento* treaty with Spain was considered a contract of great importance, and was much boasted of. But what was its object? It was to give to England the right of carrying slaves for all Europe. He would, in looking to the question before the Court, consider sugar, both in the East and West Indies, as raised by freemen, or, if gentlemen pleased, by slaves. As an Indian Proprietor, he felt himself very much in the situation of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Weeding) who opened this day's debate. By the sanction of Parliament they were invested with certain powers which they exercised over their Indian dominions; and, in his opinion, exercised greatly for the benefit of India. A doubt might arise in the minds of some whether a better mode of government might not be adopted. But the question here was, whether, as they were by the law sovereigns of India, they were not bound to do all they possibly could to increase the prosperity of that country over which they ruled? With respect to those who were connected with the West-Indian interest, he hoped there were other places in which that interest would find its proper support. He thought no East-India Proprietor ought, in that Court, to put his private interest in competition with that great and general duty which he owed towards India; (*Hear!*) therefore he must contend, that all attempts to charge this party with monopoly, or that party with the encouragement of the slave trade, were apart from the question, and only tended to lead the judgment astray from the real subject. He was one of the earliest individuals in that Court who fairly and openly advocated a free trade to India. He was happy the change had taken place; and certainly it had not been productive of all those evils to which it was supposed that it would lead when the enlargement of the trade was demanded. On the contrary, as it was founded on those immutable principles on which the intercourse between nations ought to be placed—principles so well known, too, and so well expounded by the Hon. Member for Portarlington—principles which, he was happy to say were fast gaining ground, it was impossible that any thing but good could proceed from the change. (*Hear!*) It was a most happy sight to behold neighbouring nations progressively improving in wealth and prosperity; because whilst

they did so they were only the means of enabling us to increase ours. (*Hear!*) The case was different formerly; when, from age to age, one country was taught to look with disgraceful jealousy on another, which appeared to be flourishing in trade, prosperity, and happiness, beyond the states which surrounded her; that mean principle was rapidly receding, and more liberal feelings were cherished. By what means was this revolution effected? By the conviction, which was now pretty general, that individuals did best when left to their own exertions, and to the free application of their capital to such objects as they deemed most likely to reward their efforts. If that principle were applicable to individuals, it was equally necessary that it should be acted on with respect to states. Therefore it was not for them to inquire into the reasons which induced the West-India Proprietor to embark his capital in that trade; it was not for them to direct or question him about it. He would not touch on the privileges of others. He would have the question which now agitated the public mind fully inquired into; and if it were found that remuneration ought to be given to the West-India Proprietor, he would extend to him every indemnity that was necessary and proper. This was the Parliamentary practice of every day. The Legislature frequently made changes by which individual interest suffered; but in those cases care was taken that the most ample remuneration should be afforded to every one who could make out a substantial claim. If, therefore, this question involved the interests of the population of England and of India, as it certainly did, the course to be pursued was a plain one; that was, to inquire thoroughly into the whole subject, and to decide whether remuneration was or was not called for. Viewing it as a question which embraced the interests of England and of India, he must say, that he never heard a course of reasoning which led to so false a conclusion as that of the Hon. Member for Grampound. With some of his positions he agreed, but others appeared to him to be wholly untenable; and, on the whole, he thought it utterly impossible that sound reasoning could ever have arrived at a conclusion so extraordinary. This was not a question between agents; it had nothing to do with the petty, paltry disbursement of allowances or commission to agents. He conceived, and most conscientiously believed, that it would be proved that the opposition to Parliamentary inquiry had its foundation in the idea that some decisive and irrevocable step was contemplated by those who called for that inquiry. Now he was not prepared to say that he would throw open the trade at once. He saw that many interests were concerned; and it would be cruel, in the

highest degree, to adopt any proceeding, till the whole case was fully inquired into by a Committee of the House of Commons—by men, free from local prejudice, whether o. East or of West-India origin. (*Hear!*) He thought, however, that it did not look well to resist inquiry. (*Hear!*) It shewed a want of manliness and candour, that did not tend to set off a cause. He viewed, with horror, a set of resolutions which had been drawn up in another place, by individuals who had as much right as they had in that Court to agree to resolutions. But he felt convinced, if there were any gentleman now in that Court who was present when those resolutions were agreed to, that that gentleman would answer his appeal in the affirmative when he asked him, did they not betray the miserable weakness of their cause? did they not give *prima facie* evidence against themselves, by beginning with a refusal of all inquiry? (*Hear!*) He looked upon the Government of the country as bound to inquire. If they had never given a pledge (and they did give a pledge most distinctly), still, as the Government of the country, and bound to watch over its interests, the people had a right to expect that they would investigate this subject, and see how far they could interfere with the existing state of things. He came there to support the Court of Directors. He considered their memorial of the 7th of April 1821, as the text from which he was to preach. A few of the passages in that excellent memorial ought to be particularly known, because they did very great credit to those from whom that document had emanated; and he regretted that the Directors had not at the time proceeded manfully on the principle which had this day been stated in the Court; and, as sovereigns of India, shewed their determination to do justice to their subjects. The following passage in the memorial was well worthy of attention, as it gave an ample reason for bringing home East-India sugar, even at a loss: "If it be asked," said the Directors, "why is East-India sugar continued to be brought? the answer is, that a ship must at least have half her cargo in dead-weight, the Indigo, silk, drugs, &c. not being sufficiently ponderous to bring a ship into a sailing trim; and if the fine goods were sufficiently heavy, the value of the cargo, if wholly consisting of such articles, would be too great for the risk of a single bottom; for dead-weight there is no article so suitable as sugar, although, as before observed, it produces a loss. To bring saltpetre instead, would be more disadvantageous; and the loss upon rice would be absolutely ruinous." What, then, he would ask, was the benefit of an open trade, if this most important article were excluded? The Hon. Member for Grampound moved,

in the House of Commons, for a document, which he meant to make use of as an argument to prove that the East-India sugar-trade could not be advantageous to the Company. It appeared by that document, that in thirty-one years, from 1790 to 1821, the total quantity of sugar imported by the East-India Company was 1,579,908 cwt., being an average of 2,548 tons yearly. The greatest quantity in any one year was in 1795, when 155,682 cwt. were imported, being an amount of 7,784 tons. What did the Hon. Member attempt to prove from this paper? On looking at the balance column, undoubtedly a loss was proved; *ergo* then, said the Hon. Member, if the price you pay for your sugar in India and the accompanying charges be so high, you never can introduce that article into this country. He ought, however, to have followed up his calculation before he jumped to his conclusion. The average price at which this sugar was sold was 51s. per cwt. That price would yield a very good profit for either West or East-India sugar. Then how did the loss occur? It arose from the enormous expense at which the investments of the Company were at that time made. It was one of the mischievous results produced in consequence of a great Company meddling, as they then did, with commerce. But what was the real expense of this? Every cwt. of it stood the Company in the sum of 30s. for freight and demurrage. Deduct 30s. from 51s., which was the sale price, and it left the very inadequate sum of 21s. to cover the costs of production.

The prime cost was . . . £1,987,273

Freight and demurrage . . 2,399,084

Charges of merchandize in

England 203,631

This was placing the question in its true light, which could not be done by looking at a single item in a document. The gross sale amount was 4,072,688*l.*; from which, if the original cost were deducted, it would leave the sum of 3,085,415*l.*, which would give an average profit of 200*l.* per cent. This proved every thing that he wished. It shewed that if the shackles of trade were taken off, if all restrictions were removed with respect to our shipping, that the traffic in sugar would be a most profitable one. Some of those restraints had been taken away. He wished more of them had been removed; but if they still remained it was not his fault, for he had long been employed in endeavouring to get rid of them. That document shewed, that during the time when West-India sugar was selling for 51s. and had to bear very light charges, East-India sugar, which sold at the same rate, was hurried with no less than 30s. per cwt. freight and demurrage; and they all knew that 21s. was not a remunerating price, either now or then. He came then to this conclusion, that if the sugar from

the East-Indies fetched 51s. per cwt. net price, under an open trade, both England and India would flourish; and therefore he would support the Court of Directors. He did not think it was necessary that vessels should carry one-half dead-weight in sugar. He would rather apportion it thus: one-third sugar, one-third saltpetre, and one-third rice. The average amount of tonnage from India to England was 60,000 tons annually. If half of that quantity demanded heavy weight, there were 30,000 tons to be divided between sugar, saltpetre, and rice. This would give 10,000 tons of sugar; but it appeared that the average quantity imported by the East-India Company, during thirty-one years, was 2,548 tons yearly; and the greatest amount in any one year was 7,784 tons. Thus it was evident that fair play had not been given to the trade, and that great injustice had been done to India; therefore, was it not their duty to support the Directors, was it not their duty to lay their grievances before the Legislature, and by having this prohibitory duty taken off, afford an opportunity for having their cargoes properly made up, and their trade rendered lucrative and beneficial both to England and India? The Directors had pressed this point very properly. Certainly, if the Legislature had at one time given greater facilities for carrying on the trade with India, they ought not afterwards, by other enactments, to check and contradict what they had in the first instance done. But, unfortunately, too many of our legislative enactments did thwart and contradict each other so much, that individuals scarcely knew how to proceed. When they discerned the various mischiefs which grew out of this incongruity, they ought to join heartily with the Directors in demanding an impartial inquiry. He was as fully sensible as any man in that country of the situation of the West-India interest; it had occupied much of his attention, for a near relation of his was a West-India Proprietor. He had no wish to injure that body; he would, on the contrary, support them, even on this question, if he thought it would be really for their advantage. But what would those who opposed the resolutions say, when he informed them that his relation, so far from considering the opening of the West-India trade as fraught with injurious consequences, entertained feelings of quite an opposite description. A letter which he held in his hand stated that individual's views, and they were of a very flattering description. The Hon. Member for Hindon (Mr. Plummer) had said, that the bill of last session, throwing open the market of Europe and America to the West-Indies, had done them no immediate service. The letter which he had received from him, indeed, gave a very different account of the operation of that measure. It was

there stated, that sugar had risen 10 per cent., molasses 75 per cent., and rum 100 per cent. In addition to this, they must all be aware that every article of imported produce was 20 per cent. less than it was formerly. The benefit of the late measure was not confined to one colony, he believed it was equally felt in all. It was perfectly plain to him that the misfortunes of the West-India planters arose, in a great degree, from the badness of the system which they had so long pursued. He was quite satisfied that they must effect an enormous reduction of the whole of the charges connected with their estates, before they could hope to prosper. Perhaps the Hon. Member for Grampond had not attended to the change which had taken place, not in the quantity of West-India sugar imported into this country, but in the rate of price. The matter stood thus; by a return laid before Parliament, it appeared that in the year 1814 the quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the West-Indies was 3,403,792 cwt.; and in 1822 it amounted to 3,303,698 cwt. But different indeed was the situation of the West-Indian Proprietor at the two periods: in 1814 sugar fetched an average price of 73s. 4d. per cwt., and the gross sale amount was £12,484,000; in 1822 the average price had fallen to 31s. 4d., and the gross sale amount was £5,124,000. This falling off was attributed by the West India Proprietors, and he would say most fallaciously attributed, to the great quantity of East-India sugar sent into the market. That was not the fact; the true cause was the superabundance of produce in the colonies, and consequently the excess of supply. If, from 1814 to 1822, there was a diminution in the receipts of the colonists of from £12,000,000 to £5,000,000, was it possible to conceive a proprietor on an estate that would not feel, and feel very severely, so great an alteration? What then must the West India Proprietor do? They must contract all their public and their private expenses. If their means will not meet them, they must meet their means. Great profits in every situation of life, public or private, generally led to great extravagance. Those who enjoyed them, acted for the most part upon the adage of "light come, light go;" so it was with the West-India Proprietors, they had their day of thoughtless prosperity; and circumstances being changed, they must now, in their turn, learn like others to act upon principles upon economy. But, if they went farther, and wished to see the remote but real cause of their distress, they must come to another point. He had often told those who were now complaining, "you are bringing on your ruin; you support Government in every measure of waste and of extravagance, but you will finally suffer

for it." They were now suffering for it, like the agriculturists, who had pursued the same blind course, and given to Government every assistance in their power to heap unjust and unnecessary burthens on the people. (*Hear!*) On inquiry, it would be proved that the profits of the West-Indies were at one time most exorbitant: that they rose to a degree not only without precedent, but he would add, absolutely unnecessary. Now if, as the Hon. Member for Portarlington had often stated, profits, however large, were in a certain number of years absorbed by Government, here was a solution for the distresses of those, who by their own conduct had accelerated that absorbing power. In the present instance, he wished to shew that the West-India Proprietors were grieving at that which would not affect them; and if he did so, he thought he might with a still better grace demand inquiry. He wished to see all restrictions removed; but he wished, at the same time, sufficient notice to be given, so as to create as little compassion, loss, or inconvenience as possible. The West-India Proprietors had been very imprudent, in stating through the medium of certain publications that they expected to keep a monopoly of the home market; he hoped the good sense, the honest feeling, and the patriotic spirit of the people of England would never allow the continuance of such a monopoly. (*Hear!*) But if they even had the monopoly, they could not guide the market as they pleased. He would ask, what regulated the price of sugar in England? The answer was, the price at Hamburgh, or on the Continent generally; it was that which actually regulated the price of sugar here: for so long as a merchant could get 35s. per cwt. by sending his sugar to the Continent, it was quite clear that he would not sell it in this market for 30s. per cwt. He came next to the consideration of the interests of the Company. What was expected from the measure in contemplation? He feared too much. The same assertion was made by both sides, but with different objects—"Great effects are likely to be produced." He did not believe it. In his opinion if the equalization took place, the effects would not be so very considerable. Still it was desirable to break through the monopoly. To reason on the effect of a free-trade, he would take small numbers; he would suppose that the West-Indies imported 12,000 hog-heads of sugar, and 2,000 were imported from the East-Indies. Here would be 14,000 hog-heads. If 11,000 were consumed at home, 3,000 would be exported; on the prices brought by the last 3,000 the prices of the 11,000 would depend. The sugars would not be sold here for a lower price, while a higher could be had at Hamburgh, so that as long as England was an exporting coun-

try, the price of sugars at home must be regulated by the price which exported sugars would bring. If sugars went direct to Hamburgh, they would be cheaper there than they could possibly be, after having undergone the charges and burdens with which they would be loaded in transit from this country to Hamburgh; and the consequence of that would be, to send ships to Hamburgh to meet the sugars which were wanted for re-exportation, because they would not be encumbered with duty and other expenses to which they were subject in England. He repeated it again, that both sides had overrated the effect. The East-India proprietors expected more than would come to them, and those of the West-India trade anticipated much more than their real loss. As Englishmen, they were bound to oppose monopoly; as subjects of the same empire, they ought to consider the interests of the two communities. If they were able to make the sugars of East-India available in the markets of Europe, they were bound to do so; it was their duty to promote, to the utmost, the welfare of India, while they could do it without injury to private interests. What would be the ultimate consequence? Nothing more than this—to secure remunerating prices to each part; and to secure a common benefit to the people of the two countries. The people of this country would procure a cheaper article, and the natural increase of consumption would encourage the people of India to take more of our manufactures. India was deeply interested in this decision. He regretted the course taken by the Hon. Member for Grampound, in asserting that the East-Indies were not interested. As to the remarks made by that Hon. Gent. upon the injury done by our manufactures to those of India it went to this. We have destroyed the cotton manufactures of India; that wound is deep enough; we throw our articles in upon the continent of India without a penny duty; we take none of theirs upon any terms whatever. Is it not enough to annihilate the sources of their industry, without refusing them a rent for the produce of their soil? It was the duty of the Company to think of some compensation which they could make them for so vast a sacrifice. If the natives of India, who lived by weaving and tilling the ground, were so materially injured in the labour of their looms, should they not be allowed to recompense themselves by the cultivation of sugar? When such an immense division of the labour of any country took place, it was only prudent to think of remuneration. Were he to advise the West-India proprietors, he would recommend them, first of all, to consider attentively the effect of the duties, amounting altogether to 90 per cent. now

imposed. He would ask them if it were not likely that increase of consumption would follow the remission of those high duties, and if the sufferings of the West-Indian commerce were likely to be benefited by duties which prevented the use of the article in a considerable degree? Instead of harbouring jealousy against the East-Indian proprietors, he would advise them to look at home and endeavour to find some remedy in the means of cultivation. He knew that, in several instances, cattle and free labour had been successfully applied to agriculture in those colonies; to too great extent, perhaps, but still with promising prospects of advantage. The effect of all this would be, that less sugar would be produced; but *that little* would be got with a smaller proportion of expense, and, as every body was aware, the profits must accrue, not upon the quantities produced merely, but upon the comparative charges of production and sale. The reduction of duties accompanying an improved and more economical mode of cultivation, would produce the greatest possible benefits to the West-India interest. If free labour and judicious economy had answered the purpose in one instance, there was nothing to prevent it in many more. He would now revert to the general proposition, that, as sovereigns of India, they were bound to promote the happiness of their subjects. The domestic labour of that country being no longer applicable to manufactures, they were bound to find some other means for its occupation: they were only performing the duty with which the Legislature had intrusted them. The West-India proprietors were unnecessarily alarmed. Every one of the interests connected with this question was concerned in returning to a right way.

- The present obviously was not a right way; all restraints and monopolies were bad. Let them revert, as soon as possible, to a more correct course; let it be done by degrees; if necessary let 6d. or 1s. of the extra-duties be remitted in each year, if the interests of the West-India proprietors needed that slow rate of progression: but, let it be known, that the monopoly *must* cease, and *when* it must cease. Let the West-India proprietors, as well as the East-India proprietors, take for their maxim "live and let live," for that was the mere fact upon which they were at variance. It could not be denied, that the duty was burdensome and partial. The two great communities of India and Britain were the parties interested. He hoped that there would be no further opposition to a gradual and slow remission of their restraints. He trusted that the measure would be well supported, though he was anxious to see the claims and interests of all other parties properly considered as well as his own. They were merely discharging a duty

which belonged to them, and which, if successfully fulfilled, would prove to be an advantage to the world at large.

Mr. S. Dixon.—Suffering from severe indisposition, he was not likely to be able, and he was quite as unwilling, to detain the Court for any great length of time. He was, moreover, incompetent to express himself with that ease and force with which gentlemen of superior education and intelligence acquitted themselves. He would have had little to urge, if those among the previous speakers to whom he was opposed had exercised the hundredth part of the liberality of his Hon. Friend who spoke last; much irritation and acrimony of debate would then have been spared. But what was the real state of the case? the discussion had been opened by a gentleman, who proposed, in the first instance, to treat the subject simply as "an Indian question." He was not bound to consider himself on this subject as an Indian Stockholder, but as a British subject: if he really felt that a larger importation of sugar would be beneficial to his native country, he was bound to throw out all consideration of his own interests, whether as an East-India or West-India proprietor, and to vote for any measure which was likely to bring about that result. He thought that the terms used by some of the speakers, in reflecting on the opponents of the proposition were not justifiable: such expressions as "delusion," "sordid avarice," and others of the same tendency, must be wholly unnecessary in so grave a discussion. His Hon. Friend near him, (Mr. Hume) had observed, that the West-Indians had enjoyed their "good day;" he knew it as well as any man; he was ready to admit, also, that the good day was a long day; the agriculturists also had their good day, and their's too was a long day; had he himself not foreseen that the day, long as it was, could not last for ever, he would not have had property enough to entitle him to stand there; but though his fortune was humble, he was as independent as any man alive. A worthy gentleman had undertaken to consider the population of the West-Indies as being in the same condition as the people of this country. Their conditions were most distinctly different: here people had the means of turning to other pursuits; if he failed in one branch of business, he could turn round and apply himself to another with more success. The West-Indian proprietor had a vast proportion of his property vested in the negro slaves on his estates; their expense, accumulating from the moment of their birth till their maturity, was a burthen to which no other kind of possessions was subject. Be the crop great or small, the negro population must be supported, fed and clothed, by their owners. In England, if you wanted the labour of a stone-mason

or a carpenter, you could get the work done, and the expense would cease with the labour. The situation of the West-India proprietor was the reverse of this: he must continue the expense, whether he had labour to occupy his slaves or not. If the West-India proprietors could hope to retain the supply of the home market, he could have no higher wish; but he had known the West-Indies now for nearly half a century, and he could conscientiously declare, that, in his opinion, if the East-India proprietors were free to import sugar, the West-Indies, under the present difficulties, could not compete with them in the home market. Now he might very safely say, that during the long period in which this country had been connected with America and the West-Indies, the interests of the colonies and the mother country had grown up one by the other. He might further say, without fear of contradiction, that if the West-India colonies were not so protected as to enable them to compete with the produce of the Brazils and Cuba, the West-India settlements would soon be lost to Great-Britain. Again, let the extent of the country in which they lived be considered: how small her dimensions in comparison with the European powers! What had enabled her to hold so high and dignified a station amongst them? Her naval power. The commerce of her colonies, by preserving a succession of good seamen, had supplied the means of her defence. The East-Indies were far too extensive to be secured eventually from the dangers of attack and invasion by the protection of Great Britain; but the smaller size of the West-India colonies made that object perfectly available. His Hon. Friend near him had said, let the West-India Proprietors economize their expenses. God knows they did not need his advice to do that to which necessity had compelled them long before. He admitted the soundness of the opinion in favour of using cattle and free labour in cultivation. It was, however, already done wherever it could be effected: in some of the hilly settlements it was not practicable. A worthy gentleman had asked, why they could not employ English ploughmen on West-Indian soils as well as here? It might be desirable to exchange for the cheapness of English labour the expensive charges of maintaining negroes. But to shew how little reliance could be placed on this plan, he had put questions to several persons upon this specific subject, and the answers were uniformly alike. He had said, "you find Englishmen capable of bearing the heat of glass-houses, iron-founderies, smelting-houses, and other places, why could they not bear the heat of the West-Indies as well as the negroes?" The answer was, "We can't tell how it is, but certain it is, English

labourers cannot stand the rigorous heat of that climate." He approved of the manliness and good sense of his Hon. Friend who wished not to drive the West-Indian suddenly from the situation in which he stood. He also thanked him for the defence he had made on behalf of that body of Proprietors against the attack of some persons, whom he would call cunning rather than wise, on account of the slavery which existed in the West-Indies. Undoubtedly it was not fair to be charging those Proprietors with the responsibility of a state of things which was of long continuance, and had been settled by repeated Acts of Parliament for three centuries. The declamations against the disgrace and cruelty of slavery in the islands were well known. For his part, he was glad of any mitigation of the rigours of slavery; but they were bound to consider the consequences of the measures taken for the abolition of the slave-trade fairly. If they could actually put an end to the export of negroes from Africa, it would be desirable to every friend of humanity. Perhaps something had been done in qualifying the horrors of the traffic. But what was the state of the case now? While the traffic continued, the Legislature did every thing that was possible to lessen the misfortunes of the sufferers on their passage. The ships were limited to a particular tonnage; a stated rule was laid down for victualling and accommodating the slaves; surgical attendance was secured to them; and at last bounties were bestowed on those ships which arrived and delivered the soundest cargoes. Could they shut their eyes to the contrast between that and the present traffic? Ships crammed with slaves which had scarcely tonnage enough for provision; inconveniences of every kind; sickness and death. These were the circumstances under which the passage was usually made, because the traffic would still be carried on; and the prohibition only had the effect of enforcing those restraints and sufferings which were adopted to elude detection and capture. He warned them against too eager a desire for the emancipation of the negroes, which, if it ever should take place, would require the greatest caution and wisdom to prevent it from doing infinite mischief. He had heard an expression frequently repeated, of their being "sovereigns of India;" upon this he had wished to ask a question: in the cession of territory in the East-Indies, was the grant to the crown or to the Hon. East-India Company? As he understood the fact, their sovereignty existed under a lease of twenty-one years, and then, unless the Legislature chose to renew their lease, the sovereignty, so called, was to determine. Were there any provisions, he wished to know, which would prevent the country powers from ceding territory to the Company? He rather thought that

there was something of that kind to impeach their sovereignty. He warned them, once more, by the example of St. Domingo, against doing any thing which would lead the negroes to any determination with respect to the value of their independence. How had that island benefited by emancipation? Their population had decreased, their products had decreased, their commerce had decreased, their interests were almost annihilated. He concluded by declaring, that if the duty on East-India sugar were remitted, the West-India possessions would be soon destroyed; and the loss would be severely felt by the whole kingdom.

Mr. R. Jackson was flattered by the desire expressed by the mover of the resolutions that he would second them: but the question had been benefited by his disappointment, inasmuch as there had been bestowed upon it the rich results of much patient and enlightened investigation by the Hon. Proprietor who had undertaken that duty. He would frankly own the reasons why he avoided taking a prominent part in the present discussion. When he had the honour, now no telling number of years ago, as some present, who were living witnesses, would do him the honour to remember, first to agitate this question, he stood forth then as an abstract proprietor of East-India stock, with his mind wholly unbiassed as to the interests of one party or of the other; he considered himself the advocate of the persons most interested, or the Asiatic and British communities. He would still continue in that character. He would first ascertain what was the proper point of duty, and then what would be the wisest and best course to take with a view to its fulfilment. He begged the West-India Proprietors to remember, that he was not, even at that time, the person to disparage them or their concerns by any intemperate reflections upon negro slavery. He had said then, and he said now, whatever was the question between the West-Indians and the East-Indians, they must always be considered as the right and left arms of the British empire. He begged the West-India Proprietors to accept this, not as a cold and ordinary compliment, but as the firm and deliberate conviction of his mind; viewing the intimacy of connection and the identity of interest between them, he felt that whatever was injurious to those possessions must inflict a wound on the parent state. The difference of argument between the West and East India interests was, that the former had reckoned upon the profits of war, the latter upon the advantages of peace; both had, however, to contribute to the common welfare, respecting which there should be but one mind and one desire. He would not press the West-India Proprietors, by asking how much it had cost

to defend their possessions; he regarded it as the purchase of national strength and national glory, and would not now stop to enquire into the price of attributes so splendid! He considered this altogether as a national question, which could only be determined by legislative authority; he believed that no statesman, who should read the speeches and pamphlets which this controversy had called forth, would lay his hand upon his heart and say, that it could be otherwise fairly and honestly settled than by a committee of inquiry of the houses of Parliament. While he (Mr. J.) thus avowed his regard to the West-India interest, he felt no less sensibility towards the East-India merchants and agents. If the opening of the trade to the East-Indies had produced the ~~such~~ advantages to the state which Ministers asserted, then was public gratitude indeed due to those persons whose industry, capital, and spirit of enterprise had given consistency and success to this great commercial change. One great difference between the two interests before them was however striking. The Hon. Mover of the resolutions, and those who supported him, on the part of the East-Indians, asked but for inquiry on behalf of those Asiatic interests which he knew to be so dear to them. All they requested was free, fair, and dispassionate investigation; while the Hon. Gentleman near him (Mr. Plummer), although professing the same impartiality of purpose, offered an amendment which would utterly extinguish all inquiry. That Hon. Gentleman called upon the Directors to forego the result of their efforts in 1792, to give up the fruit of all their subsequent proceedings and resolutions, to consent to the annihilation of those advantages, for which they had been ever since struggling, on behalf of their native subjects in India, with whose happiness and welfare that Court was in every way identified. He (Mr. Jackson) therefore called upon the Court to reject the amendment, and to press forward the proposed inquiry. They were to recollect in what relation they stood towards their Asiatic subjects—they were to consider the nature of the connexion between them and the East-India Company. If, on the one side, there was the condition of *alliance*, on the other there was that of *protection*—they were convertible terms. Had they, he would ask, the allegiance of the greater part of Asia? The answer was, did they not punish the natives with death, if they withdrew from their authority?—Had they their services? Look at the enormous revenue which they derived, and say from whose sweat and labour it was extracted? Had they the means of defending their vast territories? Let them contemplate the finest army that ever existed, and say of

whom it was composed? Had they not, in short, the power of exciting the physical and moral energies of Asia to the utmost for the advantage of Great Britain? Then came the honest question, did the Company fulfil its part of the social compact, did they confer the blessing of good government? The happiness of their subjects was not only a point of common interest, but of the most sacred obligation. How was it then to be secured? By shading with their protection the labour and ingenuity of those over whom they ruled; by, as he should think, encouraging their agriculture and manufactures. Was that done? Look at the state of those fine and beautiful manufactures, the consumption and the export of which was at one time so considerably encouraged in this country and almost in a state of supercession. How had they been dealt with? They were the same subjects as ourselves, bound by the same allegiance, and entitled to the same protection, for allegiance could only be taken together with protection; in its absence allegiance must cease as a duty, it became a void obligation. God did not intend his moral obligations to be a compensation for our allegiance, but a condition. The fabrics of India were destroyed, such a degree, as to deprive who? British cotton manufactures were poured in upon them with a trifling duty of 2½ per cent., while the articles laid under prohibitory duties of from 60 to 100 per cent.; the consequence was, as they had been told from high personal authority, desolation to their subjects of Asia. Were they to wait to be called on by perishing myriads, at all times too meek and humble to complain? It ought to be enough to know the situation of their subjects, to induce them to stretch forth the arm of their authority to avert such terrible evils. So much had been said upon this topic, and with so much truth and feeling, that any addition of his must be superfluous. Something must be done to assuage the miseries of their people, either by lowering the duties on their manufactures and produce at home, or by enacting something like a reciprocal ratio of import on mutual importation. It could never be tolerated that they were to say to the people of Asia, their political children and subjects—"we have destroyed your manufactures to accommodate one of our own leading interests, we will now interdict your agriculture for the convenience of another." He admitted the candour and the frankness of the Hon. Gent. who said, that the West-Indians were entitled to, and demanded to see a total prohibition of East-India sugar in the home market. (Mr. Plummer said "no.") The amendment must have proceeded upon the argument for a monopoly of the home-

market, or it was good for nothing. If monopoly was not the object, what other sense was there in the amendment (Mr. Plummer: "I said decided preference.") *Decided preference* was a term of modern invention, inspired by the superior education, suavity, and gentlemanly manners of his Hon. friend; but did he, or did he not, in common with those who supported him, cite law, and prescription, and general policy, to shew that the West-Indies were entitled to the exclusive enjoyment of the home market, and surely exclusive enjoyment meant monopoly if it meant anything; besides, the very word had obtained, both in the pamphlets and speeches of the opposing parties. The public, however, were confessedly a party, and a most important party in the question. The memorial of the British consumers was now on the table—it made a part of their records—and from that it appeared, that the prices of sugar in 1757 had become so enormous, that the public were induced to apply to the Company to encourage the importation of sugar from the East-Indies; the dread at that time being, that there was danger of the supplies from the West-Indies falling short of what was required for the markets at home. Here, then, were three parties at least to this question; and were they to surrender every claim on behalf of the Indian population, every claim of the British community, and every British interest in India, by assenting to an amendment which was meant to stop all further deliberation? The Hon. Gent. had said, that the monopoly of the home market was necessary to the existence of the West-India colonies. Let him consent to go before a committee of the House of Commons, and prove that to their satisfaction. If he could make it plain that this duty ought in justice to be borne by the subjects of Asia, his purpose would be answered. he (Mr. J.) would not pretend to anticipate the result. Should some medium proposition be made with due consideration for the state of the West-India interests, and consistent with those of the East, no one would hail such a proposition with more pleasure than himself; but, to give up the British public bound hand and foot to the proposed monopoly, or to give up to despair that Indian public to whom they owed the sacred duty of protection, was far too hard a demand for the Court to comply with. The resolutions now offered were framed in the spirit of those of 1792, though some of the duties since imposed did not then exist. The duties at present were 10s. and 5s. The amendment, which inculcated silence and submission in the Proprietors, he (Mr. J.) observed, referred only to the 10s. duty—he concluded from that and other admissions in the speech of the Hon. Gent., that the claim as to the

his duty was wholly and for ever abandoned: be that as it might, he would take the liberty to say, that, in proposing the extinction of inquiry, he could see nothing short of demanding that they should deliberately surrender the whole British public, and the whole Asiatic public, to the moderation and the mercy of the West-India proprietors, and disgracefully abandon their duty as sovereigns. The term "slavery" had been incidentally touched upon: he agreed that it was proper to leave out of the discussion any disparaging references to so painful a subject; but when a charge was set up against the East-India Company, that slavery existed under their government, because, in some of the provinces their domestic servants were slaves, though notoriously not employed in agriculture, ("No, no," from Mr. Plummer). what else could have been meant by the charge, but that sugars in the East-Indies were also raised by slaves. The argument was nonsensical, except it applied to the territory of the Company. He was glad, however, that the attention of the Court had been called to the subject. Even from those lighter degrees in which slavery existed, he wholly dissented, and wished to see every thing done to abolish that most distressing of all conditions to which human nature could be subjected. He knew the zeal of the Directors upon that subject, and that they would never stop until they had probed the evil to the bottom. He knew that wherever the influence of that Court could reach slavery would be no more, and that the servants of the Company would not allow of its continuance. He arrived now at the main subject. But before taking leave of the last topic, he must be allowed to give his feeble voice for the supporters of progressive and ultimate abolition. He would feel himself unworthy to enjoy happiness in this world, and heretofore of all hope of it hereafter, if he failed to exert all the faculties which God had given him to assist in extinguishing that horrible and cruel traffic, and its equally cruel consequences. He made no charge on the West-India proprietors; their honour was not impeached. He believed that not one of them had, since the abolition of the trade, purchased a single slave. But when his hon. friend near him (Mr. S. Dixon) endeavoured to alarm them on the subject of manumission, and talked of the caution and restraint which would be needed, let him recollect in whose hands (those of Mr. Wilberforce) that subject had been all along; was his a character to be dreaded on account of any rash and intemperate changes which he was likely to introduce into the laws and relations of property? No—there was no wish for dangerous innovations among the real friends of abolition; but who could, who ought to bear the idea of a child being

born in a state of irredeemable slavery? in a state so hopeless that the first one of his intellectual faculties would be to inform him that all the affections of the heart, the ties of future kindred, the fate of himself and his children throughout all posterity, was to be that of interminable servitude! Merciful God! interminable servitude of English legislative enactment! That question, sooner or later, must come on. Whether West-Indians or East-Indians were the slave-holders, they must, Parliament must be called on to look into the subject, and to devise means forthwith to moderate and finally to subdue the system, and thereby remove guilt and odium from the land, or they must take leave of all those lofty feelings and professions of inborn and inherent love of liberty, the persuasion of which endeared their country to them! The country seemed to him to have no alternative but to continue its glorious purpose with unabated ardour, or surrender their character as Englishmen and their pretensions as Christians!

With regard to the wording of the resolutions, he thought it advisable to substitute the word *exclusive* for the word *future*; the latter word, as applied to the object of the resolution, he thought went too far, and might prevent such qualifying and conciliatory measures as he trusted would be suggested by a committee. It had been asserted by the Hon. Mover of the amendment, that the opening of the West-India trade to the continent of Europe was no immediate benefit to the merchants concerned in that interest. They said, "It was not what they desired; they had never solicited it; they were well enough content with the colonial principle of taking their articles from the parent state, the parent state being, in return, exclusively supplied by the colony." He paid the tribute of his thanks to the late Vice-President of the Board of Trade, who had been, he was happy to observe, succeeded by a gentleman of very amiable character, with a highly gifted mind, and whose course, he trusted, would not prove less propitious than that of his predecessor; but to that predecessor the country owed much, he was a person of laborious habits and sound judgment. He had applied his great powers to the correction of our navigation laws, with considerable success. Nothing could have consoled them for his retirement, but that those measures were in progress to their completion, which he had laboured, with a patience and integrity that nothing could subdue, and with a love of country which nothing could exceed. With respect to that boon, however, made to the West-India interests, he admitted it to have been without their solicitation; it had been, indeed, beyond the dream of their hopes or expectations; it was but a part

of a great system which the eminent person to whom he had alluded, thinking wise in itself, had not waited for individual solicitation. But would the Hon. Gentleman rise in his place and say that he did not believe that it would progressively become a measure of transcendent benefit to the West-India interest? But he believed that his Hon. friend had so expressed himself; with a view of strengthening his argument for a monopoly in favour of the West-India interests, and of giving one more reason why they ought to have the home market entirely to themselves. When they said to the East-Indians "go to the foreign continental market," how easy was the retort, "go there yourselves?" He (Mr. J.) said, let each go to the foreign market; let the home market, also, be open to their fair and honourable competition; he wished to see and to encourage an emulative commerce. The question for the Court was, should they or should they not continue those imposts which they had encouraged since 1792; would they urge the Directors by their resolutions, and support them in their appeal to ministers and to Parliament for inquiry into this great subject? or would they take the advice given in the amendment, and leave India to its fate, patiently waiting till some Act of Parliament, without any previous investigation, should give them relief? It was a perfect mockery to expect it from this source. Did not the history of the country make it notorious that for a long series of years the interests of the West-India Proprietors had prevailed, to the prejudice of all others to which they had been opposed? They must have inquiry before an impartial committee, or justice would not be done. He despaired of any wise or fair arrangement but such as should result from the labours of a dispassionate committee. He urged the Court to support the Directors in calling for the fulfilment of the promise made by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that the subject should undergo the fullest examination." They would be covered with shame if they retired from the Court without leaving instructions with the Directors to obtain inquiry; an inquiry which the Chancellor had last session declared to be Mr. Wynn's expectation as well as his own, when he read a letter from that Right Hon. Gentlemen. In 1792, when he (Mr. J.) had the honour of bringing this subject forward, the Directors reported their opinion that Bengal alone would benefit half a million annually by their export of sugar to Great Britain. Their present report declared their opinion, "that there is manifest danger, should the present system of restraints be continued, that the sugars of the East-Indies will be entirely excluded from the home market." Such was the declaration now before the Court,

such was the evil which it foretold. He trusted that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Plummer), perceiving that the Court were not prepared for this sacrifice of their Asiatic subjects, would have the moderation to withdraw his sweeping amendment! His Hon. Friend had declared, that he stood there to propose it as an East-India Proprietor, and in no other character. He wished him joy of that singularity of feeling, in which he sought the benefit of the East-India interests by endeavouring to stifle all inquiry into a measure thus deprecated by their executive body! He trusted, that if his understanding could not be convinced in time to save his amendment from being put, that there would be a friendly check administered to him by a very large and decided majority against his motion. Mr. Jackson concluded by acknowledgments of gratitude on behalf of himself, the Court, and the country, to the Directors, for the zeal, patience, and research which they had so ably manifested in the course of the discussion.

Mr. Plummer shortly explained. He had not claimed the monopoly of the home-market for West-India sugars. He had taken the terms used by Mr. Pitt: "I am of opinion that, on grounds of policy as well as of justice, the sugars of the West-India colonies are entitled to a preference in the home-market, decided, but not exclusive." As to the benefits of intercourse between America and the West-Indies, what he had maintained was that there was no boon in the case, but only a very partial restoration of that which was once more extensively enjoyed. He was not then at liberty to state how far the opposition of the West-India Proprietors to the 5s. duties would be qualified; but thus much he would say, that it would be very considerably qualified. With respect to East Indian interests, he had said, and he appealed to their own records for the fact, that the importation of sugar for the last thirty years had been injurious, and he did not see what was to make it otherwise now. A denial had been given to his statement that East-India sugars were not used in the refining-houses: he had heard it asserted in the presence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Treasury, by Mr. Huskisson, in answer to a remark of his own made to that gentleman upon the very point. Mr. H. stated, "You need have no fears on that head, as the East-India sugars are never used in the refining-houses."

Mr. Stephen said, after the ample discussion which had already taken place, his opinion on this great commercial question would be useless. The arguments on one side were unanswered, as indeed they were unanswerable. All they asked on behalf of the East-India trade was inquiry and not decision. To combat any

arguments opposed to that would be a most unwarrantable waste of time, especially after the eloquent and conclusive speech of his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Jackson). As to slavery and the slave-trade, he went wholly with those who objected to any rash and precipitate overtures towards general manumission. He agreed cordially with the sentiment, that the West-India colonies were a very important branch of the interest of the empire. He could not say that he had known them intimately for half a century, like an Hon. Gentleman, but he could say, that having forty years ago been in that part of the world, he had continued in intimacy with many excellent and respectable persons connected with it. He objected to any wanton and needless reference to the topic of slavery; but when he heard an attempt made to disparage the friends of the abolition (that great national honour), when it was endeavoured to prove that all their measures had only had the effect of making the terrors and the cruelties of the voyage greater than they ever had been; when he observed an effort made to shew that the abolition had brought no benefit to Africa, and when other arguments were used to lessen the attachment which they must all have for that act which had relieved the national character from its worst stain, he could no longer sit silent; every feeling of disgust for the traffic (he thanked God that he had them), and of veneration and respect for the promoters of its abolition, rose higher by the attempt made to impair them. He thanked God that his country was delivered from the reproach, and shame, and guilt of forcing poor wretches from their native soil, through a destructive passage, into interminable slavery. Did not they remember what heartfelt, what loud and general joy was manifested by the population at the time when the country was cleansed from the guilt of that enormously wicked and cruel traffic. The hon. gent. assumed that the abolition was the cause of the distress of the West-India planters. ("No," from Mr. S. Dixon.) What else could he mean by coming forward, fifteen years after the extinction of the traffic, to cast reproach upon the measure? There were better reasons, however, for the distress, if he chose to look for them. No doubt the distress was glaring enough, as he could prove to the court, by reading a few extracts from a communication which he had received from the islands. [Here the Hon. Proprietor proceeded to read the paper, which contained a most afflicting account of the state of property in Jamaica; estates comprising 80,000 slaves had been on the Sheriff's hands at one time; mortgages foreclosing, but still afraid to sue for a decree, lest they should be burdened with the charges of keeping up the estate; litigation

ceasing, not from a spirit of peace, or the want of ground for action, but for lack of means to go to law. The narrative concluded with an assertion, that a faithful and particular detail would have the air of an extravagant caricature.] Adverting to the argument of time, which had been used in favour of the monopoly, the Hon. Proprietor reminded the Court that the time was no further back than nine years. The Hon. Proprietor then reverted to the period at which a pamphlet had been published, called "*The Crisis of the Sugar Colonies*," in which the writer, noticing the extraordinary application of capital to sugar cultivation, and also the cession of so many new islands, had prognosticated the time when the growth of sugar would exceed all possible limits of consumption. He was astonished to hear that natural, predicted, and inevitable state of things attributed to the abolition of the slave-trade. The argument to be inferred from it was, that very allegation with which the West-India interests had been reproached over and over again; that dreadful and scandalous reproach, against the use of which by the Abolitionists they had as frequently complained, namely, that they found it, for reasons which made one shudder to think of, cheaper to buy slaves than to breed them. It was nothing short of re-asserting that very charge themselves, of the injustice of which they had never ceased to complain when imputed to them by others. The hon. and learned gent. then gave instances, from his own experience, to shew how extensively slave labour was applied in the West-Indies, where more economical means ought to be used. If such a state of things were deserving of a duty to protect monopoly, let them at least, come forward and shew that it was required. Let them consent to examination, and then they would find a disposition in all parties to give them such fair and reasonable advantages as would indemnify them.

Mr. S. Dixon disowned any intention of disparaging the friends of the abolition, a measure to which he was as friendly as any man.

Mr. Forbes shortly replied. He congratulated the Court on the enlightend discussion which the subject had undergone, and the full establishment of their claim to inquiry, by the eloquence and arguments which had been used. He took occasion to advert to a circumstance which was rather curious in the history of this subject. The Hon. Chairman had in his possession a petition from the merchants of Calcutta in favour of the object of the resolutions. It was remarkable, as being the first which had ever been addressed by that body to the British House of Commons. The hon. gent. had also another petition from the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin,

against the object of the resolutions. This was still more remarkable, because the people of Calcutta had actually subscribed largely to the distresses of the Irish population, and a considerable sum had been advanced by the Chairman, in all between £4,000 and £5,000, on that credit. He did not, however, charge Ireland with ingratitude: in such a question there must be mistakes committed on both sides, and a Committee was the only place where they could be duly rectified. He agreed in the propriety of amending the resolution by the use of the "exclusive" instead of "future," and concluded by acknowledgement for the patience and favour with which he had been heard.

The *Chairman* confirmed what had been

advanced in the reply, touching the petitions from Calcutta and Dublin. The subject had been so ably argued that he declined offering his sentiments upon it. He would put the question so as to take the sense of the Court upon both motions a once, by wording it thus: "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." Those who were for the resolution would hold up their hands for the question; those who were for the amendment would hold up their hands against the question. The Court was then cleared.

The *Chairman* declared, upon a shew of hands, that the question had passed in the affirmative. A ballot was demanded, and fixed for Tuesday the 8th April.

Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

On Saturday, the 15th March, the first Meeting of the *Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* was held at the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street. It was attended by a vast assemblage of first-rate literary characters from India, and also by many other scientific individuals, who have become members. A ballot took place for the formation of the Council and Officers. We were unfortunately not in time to hear the opening speech of the Chairman of the Meeting, H. C. Colebrooke, Esq; and were in hopes of receiving a report of it from the Secretary, Mr. Noehden, which we should most willingly have presented to our readers. We regret this circumstance the more, having been informed that the speech was worthy of the distinguished individual from whom it proceeded.

The following is a List of the Council and Officers, who were elected unanimously

His Grace the Duke of Somerset.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham

The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdown.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Williams Wynn.

The Rt. Hon. John Sullivan.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.

Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.

Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.

Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

Sir Alexander Johnston, Knight.

Sir James Mackintosh, Knight.

James Alexander, Esq.

John Barrow, Esq.

Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq.

Col. F. H. Doyle.

Col. C. J. Doyle.

Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq.

John Fleming, Esq.

Captain Henry Kater.

Andrew Macklew, Esq.

William Marsden, Esq.

George Henry Noehden, LL.D.

Col. Mark Wilks

Charles Wilkins, Esq.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

KING'S ROYAL IRISH DRAGOONS.

Division Orders by Major Gen. Lewis Thomas, C. B. Commanding the Cawnpore Division : Head Quarters, Cawnpore, Sep. 14, 1822.

The review this morning of His Majesty's 8th (or K. R. I.) Reg. of Light Dragoons, afforded Major Gen. Thomas the highest species of satisfaction ; in fact, a mingled sensation of pleasure and admiration, having for its source the interesting spectacle of a corps of European cavalry, which after a service of 20 years in India, under all the disadvantages of climate and a tropical sun, appeared to vie with any corps of the same description he had ever seen even in Europe, and exhibiting practical proof, that whether in point of freshness and vigour, and in all the powerful energies of that branch of an Army, or a familiar intimacy with, and display of the most masterly manoeuvres, together with the numerous minor attentions of the best disciplined corps, the 8th Dragoons stands in all eminently conspicuous.—The Major Gen. is sorry the departure of this noble corps for Europe, will debar him an opportunity of seeing them at the half-yearly inspection, when it would be in his power to do this justice to their merits in his confidential reports to the Horse Guards : and of which he could certainly not speak too highly, as well of the men as their officers. Proud may Major Deare and his officers be of such a corps. To Major Deare, their commander, in particular, who accompanied them originally from Europe, and must have had so large a share in their discipline, it must be peculiarly a subject of self gratification and delight.—But the Major Gen. feels it would be unjust to limit his praise of the 8th Dragoons to their merits in a military point of view ; what will be no less appreciated, is the estimate in which their moral and social virtues had been held by all classes of people, as well the natives of this country as their fellow countrymen of Europe, evinced by the former in various affectionate and affecting instances of good will and kindness towards them wherever stationed.—The Major Gen. takes this opportunity of bidding farewell to the Reg. although he has not had the good fortune to be often at the same station with the 8th, or personally acquainted with many of them, he saw enough in the party Major Deare had with him on the service at Calcuttinghur, to be perfectly satisfied that the Reg. at large will ever be an honour to

the British army, and he is quite sure he has the united voice of the Cawnpore community with him, in expressing their regret at the loss of their society, and in wishing them a prosperous voyage to Europe, with health and happiness in whatever part of the world they may be destined.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known

4th Lt. Drags. Aug. 19. Cornet Arch. Edm. Bromwick, from 17th Lt. Drags. to be Cornet, vice Edm. Knox, who exchanges, 14 July, 1822.

Sept. 23. Assist. Surg. Sam. Holmes, M. D. from 17th Drags. to be Surgeon, vice W. O'Donel, deceased, 8 Aug. 1822.

11th Lt. Drags. Aug. 19. Cornet the Hon. H. D. Shore, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Brisco, deceased. Ensign Rawdon Lawrie, from 46th Foot, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Shore, promoted.

17th Lt. Drags. July 17. Cornet Peter Backhouse to be Lieut., vice Lindsey, appointed to 4th Lt. Drags. 1 June, 1822.

Cornet Thos. Nicholson to be Lieut., vice G. G. Shaw, appointed to 4th Lt. Drags. 2 June.

Cornet Rob. Lewis to be Lieut., vice G. F. Clark, appointed to 4th Lt. Drags. 3 June.

Aug. 19. Cornet Edm. Knox, from 4th Lt. Drags. to be Cornet, vice Arch. E. Bromwick, who exchanges, 14 July, 1822.

21. Cornet Chas. St. John Fancourt, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Daniel, deceased.

1st Foot. Aug. 29. Lieut. Hugh Gray, from 53d Foot, to be Lieut., vice Stanhope Bruce, who exchanges, 23 July.

4th Foot. Aug. 19. Capt Thos. G. Franklyn, from 38th Foot, to be Capt., vice C. Wilson, who exchanges, 27 July.

17th Foot. Aug. 19. Lieut. W. Trimmer, from 38th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Edw. O'Halloran, who exchanges, 11 Aug.

29. Ensign Geo. Dobson Young, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W. Cary, removed to 41st Foot, 12 Aug.

Martin Tho. West, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. Dobson Young, promoted, 12 Aug.

20th Foot. Aug. 19. Ensign Tho. Knox, from 76th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sam. Robbins, who exchanges, 4 July.

34th Foot. July 17. Ensign Duncan Campbell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Keppel, appointed to 20th Foot, 8 July.

J. C. Battley, gent. to be ensign with-

out purchase, vice Duncan Campbell, promoted, retaining original date of appointment, 1 Jan.

30th Foot. July 23. Lieut. G. W. Thompson, from 65th Foot, to be Lieut., vice S. H. Sutherland, who exchanges, 25 June.

Oct. 9. Lieut. W. Sullivan, to be Capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Macbell, deceased, 3 Sept.

Ensign Chas. Deane, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Sullivan, promoted.

Chas. Wynne Barrow, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Deane, promoted.

34th Foot. Aug. 19. Ensign John Stoddard, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Mand Simmons, deceased, 3 Aug.

Henry Dallas, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stoddard, promoted.

38th Foot. July 16. Paymaster Grant being absent in England on leave, Capt. Perry will act as Paymaster to the Reg. from its arrival in India.

Aug. 19. Capt. Christ. Wilson, from 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thos. D. Franklyn, who exchanges, 27 July.

Lieut. Edw. O'Halloran, from 17th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Wm. Trimmer, who exchanges, 11 Aug.

41st Foot. Aug. 21. Lieut. Wm. Cary, from 17th Foot, to be Lieut., vice the Hon. Wm. Home, deceased, 23 July.

46th Foot. Oct. 4. Roger Sweetenham, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Rawdon Lawrie, removed to the 11th Drags.

53d Foot. Aug. 29. Lieut. Stanhope Bruce, from 1st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Hugh Gray, who exchanges, 23 July.

W. S. Moncrieffe, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice D M. Byrne, promoted, 26 Aug.

59th Foot. July 6. H. Usher, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Chas. Dunne, deceased, 21 July.

65th Foot. July 23. Lieut. S. H. Sutherland, from 30th Foot, to be Lieut., vice G. W. Thompson, who exchanges, 25 June.

67th Foot. Aug. 19. Ensign Sam. Robins, from 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thos. Knox, who exchanges, 4 July.

69th Foot. Oct. 15. Hospital Assist. W. Peter Birmingham, to be Assist. Surg., vice J. W. Brown, deceased, 18 Sept.

87th Foot. Aug. 29. W. Smyth, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Robt. Williams, deceased, 11 Aug.

Oct. 15. Hospital Assist. H. W. Voysey to be Assist. Surg., vice M. Owen, deceased, 23 Sept.

89th Foot. July 31. Lieut. Chas. Cannon to be Captain of a comp., without purchase, vice Savage, deceased, 14 Dec.

Aug. 6. Ensign Jas. S. Cates, from 87th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Chas. Cannon, promoted, retaining

the original date of his appointment, viz. 3 May 1821. This establishes Engineers De L'Etang's appointment in the 87th, vice Cates, promoted in the 89th.

Memorandum.

Aug. 19. The appointment of Rawdon Lawrie, gent., to be Cornet 8th Lt. Drags., vice Macmardo, as announced in the G. O. of 22 of Oct., has not taken place.

The appointment of W. Whitaker, gent., to be Cornet 8th Drags., vice Spooner, as announced in G. O. 27 April, has not taken place.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Sept. 2. Capt. Savage, 15th Drags., for two years, for recovery of health.

6. Assist. Surg. McMunn, 46th Foot, ditto ditto.

21. Assist. Surg. Foote, Acting Surg. 17th regt., for one year (or until the arrival of his regiment in Great Britain), for ditto.

27. Assist. Surg. Trigg, 14th Foot, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. C. Campbell, Royal Regt., ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Stewart, 89th Foot, for two years, on private affairs.

Oct. 4. Lieut. Anson, 11th Drags., ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Warren, 41st Foot, ditto, ditto.

Lieut. Spaight, 87th Foot, ditto, ditto.

5. Capt. Graham, 59th Foot, ditto, ditto

12. Lieut. Andrews, 30th Foot, for two years, for recovery of health.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

RUSSIAN SPIES REPORTED TO BE IN THE PUNJAB.

The rumours which prevailed some time ago, as noticed in the *Hurkaru* of 7th May last, of some Russian officers in disguise having made their appearance on the northern frontiers of our Indian territories, have, it seems, received confirmation by advices from the interior, as will be seen by an extract given in another part of to-day's paper. The jealousy that must naturally be expected by such visitants in any shape, is not at all diminished by the circumstances mentioned respecting these European strangers, whether French or Russian; for the grasping policy of the autocrat of the North is well known, and he would not scruple to avail himself of the services of individuals of any nation, qualified and inclined to forward his ambitious projects. The jealousy that subsists between England and France, and the zeal with which Oriental literature is cultivated in the latter country, might naturally suggest to him to look among the disbanded officers of the grand army for persons of sufficient zeal and enter-

prize for such a design. The intimate knowledge they are said to possess of the Persian language, proves that there is nothing accidental or unpremeditated in their visit to the East, but that they were duly prepared for such an expedition: and it is

Noble the Gov. Gen. in Council, by virtue of the powers vested in the Supreme Government by His Majesty's Letters Patent, creating the See of Calcutta, is pleased to provide for the temporary performance of the functions of the Archdeaconry and Bishopric, as

lessness on their own part of concealing the circumstance.

The conjecture that they wished to establish themselves about the Rajah's person seems probable, and opens a wide field of at least possible danger. If the Emperor of all the Russias were by such insidious methods to constitute emissaries at the courts of the native princes, to poison their minds against the English nation, and the present order of things, in concert with Russia, the consequences might be serious.—*Beng. Hurkaru, Sept. 12.*

Our readers will recollect the rumours circulated some time ago, of two French or Russian officers having reached the Punjab, and entered the service of Runjeet Singh, and the important political consequences attached to their supposed mission. We have just learnt some particulars regarding these adventurers, which prove that, whatever may have been the purport of their visit to the Seikh court, its success has not been flattering. Who or what the two travellers are is not very well known. It is conjectured that they are Russian officers in the service of Persia, and have come from Tabreez by the route of Kandahar and Cabool. What adds to the probability of this supposition is, that they write Persian with ease and elegance. Some correspondence has, we understand, passed between one of our political agents and them, but in all their letters they have studiously concealed their names and designation. Their reception by Runjeet has been at once polite and wary. He assigned to them apartments in Lahore, elephants, horses, servants, and the customary daily allowance. He invited them to a grand review of his troops, and in short heaped civilities on their heads; but he accompanied all this with the unwelcome declaration that they must take their departure within three months. As the object of their visit probably was to secure a permanent footing near the Rajah's person, it is likely that this intimation to remove must have proved very unwelcome. We have not learnt if they have yet left the Punjab.—*John Bull, Sept. 12.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Fort William, Gen. Depart. Sept. 19, 1822.

—In consequence of the death of the Archdeacon of Calcutta, on the 4th inst., the Most

Rev. Daniel Corrie, in conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Parson, both being clergymen of the church of England, residing within the diocese, are appointed to perform the Episcopal functions of the See of Calcutta, as far as by law they may be exercised under the present emergency, until the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of the late Lord Bishop and Archdeacon shall be supplied by higher authority.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Sept. 5. Mr. J. B. Elliot, Fourth Judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, division of Patna.

Mr. R. Mitford, Fourth Judge ditto Dhaka.

Mr. W. Douin, Fourth Judge, ditto Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Registrar to Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. G. J. Morris, Deputy Register to Courts of ditto ditto, and Translator of Regulations.

Mr. M. A. Ainslie, Judge and Magistrate of Northern Division of Bundelcund.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, ditto ditto, Nuddea.

Sept. 12. The Hon. F. J. Shore, Register of Zillah Court of Sehanunpoor.

Mr. E. Bury, ditto ditto, Rajeshahy.

Mr. J. F. M. Ried, First Assist. to Register of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr. J. T. Rivaz, second additional Register of Zillah Court at Allahabad.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Register of ditto ditto, Mymensing.

Mr. J. R. Best, ditto ditto, Behar.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, ditto ditto, Nuddea.

Mr. J. S. Shaw, ditto ditto, Purneah.

Oct. 10. Mr. Welby Jackson, an Assistant to Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 12. Mr. L. Magniac, Collector of Dacca.

Mr. W. J. Conolly, Assist. to Secretary to Board of Revenue in Central Provinces.

Mr. P. Lamb, ditto ditto Western Provinces.

Mr. J. A. Irwin, Assist. to Collector of Benares.

Oct. 3. Mr. R. C. Plowden, Salt Agent for division of Hidgelee, and Collector of Land Revenue at ditto.

Mr. W. H. Benson, Assist. to Mofussil Special Commission, acting under the Provisions of Regulation I. 1821.

10. Mr. H. Ricketts, Assist. in Office of Secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

Political Department.

Sept. 13. Mr. Simon Fraser, Assist. to Persian Secretary to Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Sept. 6. The undermentioned Officers, who, on 4 Sept. 1822, were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to rule.

Lieut. Wm. Hodgson, 13th regt. N. Inf.

Lieut. Wm. Hen. Hewitt, 20th ditto.

Lieut. Jas. Dowling Herbert, 13th ditto.

Lieut. Jas. Bourdieu, 22d ditto

Lieut. Robt. McMullin, 22d ditto.

Lieut. Arch. Dickson, 30th ditto.

Lieut. Dav. Ruddell, Hon. Company's European Regt.

Lieut. John Robson Womum, 26th regt. Nat. Inf.

Lieut. Benj. Ashe, Hon. Company's European Regt.

Lieut. Jas. Steel, 21st regt. Nat. Inf.

Lieut. John Barclay, 4th regt. Lt. Cav.

Lieut. Geo. Arrow, 2d ditto.

His Lordship in Council having had under consideration the case of Capt. A. Warde, 3d regt. Lt. Cav., is satisfied that his claim to be considered a Cav. Cadet of 1803, and to receive the Brevet rank of Capt., is well grounded; that rank from 1st Jan. 1818 is accordingly conferred on him.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 18. Major Gen. R. A. Dalzell, His Majesty's service, nominated to the General Staff of this Presidency, having arrived at Fort William, is posted to the Presidency division of the army.

Lieut. G. D. Roebuck, 23d regt. N.I., is appointed Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Local Corps and directed to join.

19. Lieut. Arch. Irvine of Engineers, Adjutant to Corps of Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Delhi, during absence of Capt. Geo. Hutchinson, on duty at Presidency, or until further orders.

Brevet-Capt. Wm. Bertani, 10th regt. N.I., to be Barrack Master of the 16th or Farnach division, vice Pope removed from Barrack Department.

26. Lieut. the Hon. P. C. Staclair, 22d regt. N. I., to be Quart. Master of

Brigade to Officers commanding Nagpore Auxiliary Force.

Aug. 2. Capt. G. Phipps Baker, 19th regt. N. I., to be Assist. Sec. to Government in Military Department, with a Staff salary of 400 sicca rupees per mensem.

16. Capt. T. Oliver, 6th regt. N. I., to superintend a Revenue Survey in the Dehly Territory in the ensuing season.

24. Deputy Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. Lieut. Neufville is appointed to the post of Neemuch.

Major-Gen. Robert Bourke Gregory, C.B., is appointed to the General Staff of this Presidency from 10 Aug. in the room of Major-Gen. Toome, deceased.

Major-Gen. Thos. Browne is appointed to the command of the fortress of Buxar.

Major-Gen. Dalzell, having assumed the command of the Presidency Division, is appointed Vice President of the Military Board.

Major-Gen. R. B. Gregory, C. B., having been appointed to the General Staff of this Presidency, is posted to the Dinapore Division.

Sept. 6. Capt. Hamilton G. Maxwell, 22d regt. N. I., is appointed to the command of the Escort attached to the Resident at Catmandoo, in succession to Capt. Rogers, permitted to resign.

Lieut. J. Gavin Drummond, 3d regt. N. I., is appointed to act in the Quart. Master General's Depart., during the absence of Capt. Franklin, or till further orders.

Lieut. Jas. Steel, 21st regt. N. I., to act as Deputy Paymaster at Muttra, during the absence of Brevet-Capt. Christie at the Presidency.

17. Lieut. Bacon, 2d bat. 10th regt., to officiate as Brig. Major during the absence of Capt. Faithful on medical certificate.

18. Lieut. L. M. Cooper, His Majesty's 11th Lt. Drags., is appointed Aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Smith, vice Capt. Place, 65th regt. to have effect from 21 Aug.

20. Capt. Charles D'Acre, 12th regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant at Agra, vice Hall, promoted.

The Governor Gen. in Council having appointed Lieut. James Price, 26th regt. N. I., to build the thirty-five Salt golahs and sheds which remain to be constructed at Sulkea, he Price is directed to place himself under the orders of the Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

26. Brev.-Capt. J. Read, 12th regt. is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. R. B. Gregory, C.B., from the 16th ult.

Oct. 1. Ensign David Ross to do duty with the detached portion of Scindiah's Contingent: he Ross is directed to repair to Gualior and place himself under the orders of the Resident.

Lieut. Robt. Adair McNaghten, 19th

regt. N.I., to be Deputy Judge Advocate Gen. to the Cawnpore Division, in succession to Capt. E. B. Craigie, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough: to have effect from 24 Jan.

5. Brev.-Capt. Meade, His Majesty's 88th regt., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Reynell; and Cornett Dalzell, 19th Lt. Drags., Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Dalzell.

8. Capt. Turnor, H.M. 14th regt., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. L. Thomas, C.B.: to have effect from 9 June.

Lieut. Kirby to act as Adjutant and Quart. Master to Capt. Curphey's Detachment of three European and one Native Artillery Company, proceeding from Cawnpore to Saugor and Nagpore.

10. Capt. McQuhae to officiate as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad during absence of Capt. Stephen.

Brev.-Capt. Herring, 18th regt., to act as Major of Brigade to the Benares Division, during the absence of Capt. Baldock on general leave.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Aug. 24. Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. Alex. Knox, to be Col. of brigade, from 16 Aug., vice Toone, deceased.

Major Alex. Cumming to be Lieut. Col. from same date, in succession to Knox, promoted.

7th Regt. Aug. 24. Capt. W. Harper, to be Major, from 16 Aug., in succession to Cumming, promoted.—Lieut. Edw. John Honeywood, to be Capt. of a troop, from 16 Aug. 1822, in succession to Cumming.—Cornet Fred. Angelo to be Lieut., from 16 Aug., in succession to Cumming.

Officers Posted.

Aug. 26. Col. A. Knox, to 4th brigade, vice Toone, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Cumming, to 2d regt., vice Knox, promoted.

31. Cornet Dawkins, 2d Lt. Cav. to do duty with Baddeley's Horse. and proceed to Neemuch, and join the corps as soon as the season permits.

Sept. 27. Cornet Henry Halled, appointed to do duty with 1st Cav. at Sultanpore Benares, by G. O. of 17 May, is directed to continue his route by water, and join the 7th regt., to which he stands posted, at Neemuch.

Oct. 8. Cornet B. T. Phillips, doing duty with the 8th regt. Lt. Cav., is directed to proceed to Neemuch and join the 7th Lt. Cav., to which he stands posted, on its arrival at that station.

Cornets (recently admitted) appointed to do duty.

Aug. 31. Cornets Jackson, A. M. Key, and Master, with 1st Lt. Cav., at Sultanpore Benares.

Oct. 3. Cornet Barton, with 1st regt. at Sultanpore Benares.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Sept. 20. Major Wm. Sam. Heathcote, to be Lieut. Col. from 1 Sept. 1822, in succession to Thompson, deceased.

Oct. 5. Lieut. Col. W. S. Heathcote is posted to 2d bat. 25th regt.

1st Regt. Sept. 20. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Sam. Maltby, to be Capt. from 7 Nov. 1821, in succession to Paterson, retired.—Ensign Henry Doveton to be Lieut. from same date, in succession to Maltby.—21. Capt. S. Maltby and Lieut. H. Doveton, are posted to 1st bat.—Oct. 7. Lieut. Hailes is removed to 2d bat., and Lieut. Moodie to 1st bat.

3d Regt. Sept. 12. Lieut. J. D. Syers is removed to 1st bat., and Lieut. A. Farquharson to 2d bat.

5th Regt. Aug. 16. ~~Wm.~~ Capt. and Lieut. Sam. Houlton to be Capt. from 1 Aug., in succession to Arbuthnot, deceased.—Ensign Wm. Douglas, to be Lieut. from 1 Aug., in succession to Arbuthnot.—17. Capt. Sam. Houlton and Lieut. W. Douglas, are posted to 2d bat.

6th Regt. Aug. 20. Brev. Capt. F. M. Chambers is appointed Adjutant to 1st bat., vice Bayldon, appointed Brig. Major to troops stationed on Eastern Frontier.—Sept. 6. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Steph. Davis Riley, to be Capt. from 29 Aug. in succession to McHarg, deceased.—Ensign Hugh Cumming to be Lieut. from 29 Aug. in succession to McHarg.—9. Capt. S. D. Riley and Lieut. H. Cumming, are posted to 1st bat.—14. Lieut. J. P. McMillan, is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Riley, promoted.—Oct. 7. Lieut. Soady to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. during the absence of Lieut. McMillan, nominated to that appointment.

8th Regt. Sept. 20. Ensign Wm. Beckett to be Lieut. from 4 July 1821, in succession to Lindsey, struck off the list of the army.—21. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. D. Herbert is posted to 2d, and Lieut. W. Beckett to 1st bat.

10th Regt. Aug. 1. Ensign Benj. Scott is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Bertram, appointed to Barrack Depart.

13th Regt. Aug. 22. Capt. C. H. Baines is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. Elliot from 1st to 2d bat.—Sept. 6. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Abraham Roberts to be Capt. from 27 Aug. in succession to Gladwin, deceased.—Ensign Geo. Hamilton Cox to be Lieut. from 27 Aug. in succession to Gladwin.—7. Capt. A. Roberts and Lieut. G. H. Cox are posted to 2d bat.—Lieut. J. Nash is removed from 2d to 1st bat.—27. Capt. Geo. Thomas D'Aguilar to be Major from 12 Sept. 1822, in succession to Latter, deceased.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. James to be Capt. from 12 Sept., in succession to

Latter.—Ensign Wm. Hoggan to be Lieut. from 12 Sept., in succession to Latter, deceased.—28. Major G. T. D'Aguilar, Cap. W. James and Lieut. W. Hoggan, are posted to 1st bat.—Oct. 7. Ensign J. A. Fairhead is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

14th Regt. Aug. 22. Lieut. Brev. Capt. Penny, 1st bat., is permitted at his own request to resign the Adjutancy from 1 Sept.—29. Lieut. C. H. Marley is appointed Adjutant to 1st bat. from 1 Sept. vice Brev. Capt. Penny.—Sept. 20. Capt. Wm. Ball to be Major from 1 Sept., in succession to Heathcote, promoted.—Superann. Capt. Sam. Swincoe is brought upon the establishment of the 14th regt., vice Ball, promoted.—Oct. 7. Major W. Ball is posted to 1st bat.—11. Ensign David Simpson to be Lieut. from 4 Oct., in succession to James Stewart, resigned the service.—12. Lieut. Dav. Simpson is posted to 2d bat.

18th Regt. Oct. 9. Lieut. C. Bellew to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. during absence of Lieut. F. Bellew.

21st Regt. Aug. 21. Ensign Edm. Wintle to be Lieut. from 7 Aug. in succession to Rattray, deceased.—26. Lieut. Edm. Wintle is posted to 1st bat.—Sept. 21. Ensign J. Somerville is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Ensign Hannay from latter to former.

25th Regt. Aug. 16. Ensign J. Woodburn is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and appointed to officiate as Adjutant during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Parson.

26th Regt. Aug. 2. Ensign Charles Guthrie to be Lieut. from 26 July, in succession to Vigogne, dismissed the service.—5. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Frobisher is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. C. Guthrie is posted to former bat.

28th Regt. Sept. 20. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Rich. Home to be Capt., vice Raymond, struck off, with rank from 10 Nov., in succession to Leys, promoted.—Ensign John Dade to be Lieut. from same date, in succession to Home.—21. Capt. R. Home is posted to 1st, and Lieut. J. Dade to 2d bat.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Dickenson is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

29th Regt. Sept. 6. Ensign John Paton to be Lieut. from 23 Aug., in succession to Walker, deceased.—7. Lieut. F. Welchman is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. J. Paton is posted to former.—13. Brev. Capt. Wm. Martin is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Walker, deceased.—Lieut. F. Welchman is re-appointed to 2d bat.

Removals.

Aug. 16. Ensign John Assey Fairhead, Hon. Comp.'s European, Regiment is removed to 13th N.I., as junior of that

rank, and posted to 2d bat. at Chittagong.

26. Lieut. Col. Penson is posted to 1st bat. 10th regt. in the room of Lieut. Col. G. Membrane, removed to 2d bat 16th.

Sept. 20. Lieut. Col. W. Richards is removed from 2d bat. 14th, to 1st bat. 19th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. Lorei from 1st bat. 19th to 2d bat. 14th N.I.

Oct. 5. Lieut. Col. H. Dare, from 1st bat. 25th to 2d bat. 28th regt.

Lieut. Col. P. Littlejohn, from 2d bat. 22d to 1st bat. 25th regt.

Brevet. Col. and Lieut. Col. J. Vanrenen, from 2d bat. 25th to 2d bat. 22d regt.

Alteration of Rank.

28th Regt. Sept. 20. Capt. Sam. Watson to rank from 8th Jan. 1820, vice Raymond, struck off.

Capt. Abraham Hardy to rank from 30 June 1821, vice Dunsterville, deceased.

Lieut. Anth. Highmore Jellicoe to rank from 1 Jan. 1821, vice Watson, promoted.

Lieut. Henry Walter Bellew to rank from 6th May 1821, vice Turner, deceased.

Lieut. Peter Joseph Fleming to rank from 30 June 1821, vice Hardy, promoted.

To do duty with Provincial Battalions.

July 20. Lieut. W. G. Beauchamp, European regt., to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion, and to join at Hazaree Bagh.

22. Lieut. C. H. Phelps, 10th regt. N.I., is appointed Adjutant to the Morshedabad Provincial Battalion, vice Shuldham, resigned.

Aug. 19. Lieut. Geo. Warren, European regt., to do duty with the Goruckpore Light Inf.

Sept. 6. Lieut. Col. Wm. Bedell, Invalid Estab., to the command of the Dacca Provincial Battalion.

Capt. E. F. Waters, 17th regt. N.I., to the command of the 2d Nusseeree Battalion, from 29 ultimo, vice McIlharg, deceased.

9. Ensign Wm. Jackson, 2d bat. 1st. regt. N.I., to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion.

14. Brev. Capt. N. Wallace, 27th N.I., to do duty with Cuttack Legion.

21. Capt. F. Walker, European regt., to do duty with Ramghur Battalion during absence of Capt. Sincock on sick leave.

Lieut. James Manson, 8th regt. N.I., is appointed Adjutant to the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, vice Stewart, resigned.

26. Lieut. T. Webster, 30th regt. to do duty with the Goruckpore Lt. Inf.

27. Capt. E. F. Waters, 17th regt. N.I., commandant of 2d Nusseeree Bat-

talion, to command of Rungpore Local Battalion, in succession to Major Latter, deceased.

Capt. Henry Weston, 19th regt. N.I., to the command of the 2d Nusseree Battalion, in the room of Capt. Waters.

Oct. 4. Major J. McInnes, 20th regt. N.I., in prosecution of his return to duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors, without prejudice to rank, has been detained at Fort Marlborough by the Hon. Lieut. Governor, and appointed to the temporary command of the Local Corps and of the troops serving at that settlement. Date of arrival at Fort Marlborough, 6 July.

5. Capt. Thos. Watson, European regt., to command Infantry Levy at Cawnpore, vice Craigie, who has proceeded to Europe.

8. Capt. Baines, 13th regt. N.I., to proceed to Bareilly to command the Provincial Battalion at that station during absence of Major Hall, or until further orders.

Ensigns (recently admitted) appointed to do duty.

July 22. Ensign Sturt, with 2d bat. 20th N.I., Barrackpore.

Ensign Hodgson, 1st. bat. 23d ditto, Barrackpore.

Ensign Macrae, 2d bat. 13th ditto, Chit-tagong.

Ensign Fitz Simons, 2d bat. 10th ditto, Berhampore.

Ensign Milner, 2d bat. 23d ditto, Dinapore.

Ensign Hindson, 2d bat. 23d ditto, Dinapore.

23. Ensign J. S. Hodgson, to do duty with 1st. bat. 23d regt. at Barrackpore, is directed to proceed by water to Dinapore, and to do duty with 2d bat. 23d until further orders.

Aug. 1. Ensign Fitz Simons will join and do duty with 1st. bat. 13th N.I. at Midnapore, instead of 2d bat. 10th N.I., as directed in General Orders of 22d ult.

Ensign G. M. Sherer, at present attached to 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to do duty with 1st. bat. 20th at Prince of Wales' Island, and directed to join.

6. Ensign C. I. F. Burnett to do duty with 2d bat. 27th N.I. at Allahabad, and is directed to join by water.

13. Ensign Nesbitt with 1st bat. 10th N.I., Barrackpore.

Ensign Preston, 1st bat. 13th ditto, Midnapore.

Ensign Macdonald, 2d bat. 10th ditto, Berhampore.

Ensign Barnfield, 2d bat. 10th ditto, Berhampore.

16. Ensign Preston to do duty with 2d bat. 5th regt. at Secroa, instead of 1st bat. 13th, as directed in G.O. of 13th inst.

26. Ensign H. N. Worsely to do duty with 2d bat. 10th N.I., Berhampore.

Ensign W. Hunter, 2d bat. 10th ditto, Berhampore.

Ensign W. E. Hay, 1st. bat. 13th ditto, Midnapore.

31. Ensign A. L. Barwell, ditto, ditto, Midnapore.

Ensigns H. Gordon, J. Dyson, E. D. Townsend, J. Craigie, F. Corner, C. H. Boisragon, and D. Ross, 1st bat. 23d ditto, Barrackpore.

Ensign R. Nelson, 2d bat. 20th ditto, Barrackpore.

Ensigns H. Smith, R. Crofton, E. Jackson, G. Byron, J. C. Lumsdaine, H. Lyell, C. R. Eyre, and O. B. Thomas, 2d bat. 10th ditto, Berhampore.

Ensign W. J. B. Knyvett, 1st. bat. 29th ditto, Benares.

Sept. 27. Ensign Thos. Gear, 1st bat. 5th N.I., at Agra.

Ensign W. R. Corfield, 1st bat. 14th ditto, at Periabgurh (Oude).

Ensign K. Campbell, 1st bat. 21st ditto, at Nagpore.

28. Ensign Sam. Stapleton, 1st. bat. 10th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Oct. 2. Ensign W. Glen, 2d bat. 23d N.I., Dinapore.

Ensign A. E. Campbell, 1st. bat. 13th ditto, Midnapore.

3. Ensign Dalryell, 2d bat. 10th regt., Berhampore.

Ensign Armstrong, 2d bat. 10th regt., Berhampore.

Ensign Molony, 1st bat. 7th regt., Cuttack.

Ensign Bolton, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

Ensign Michell, 2d bat. 23d regt., Dinapore.

Ensign Stewart, 2d bat. 27th regt., Allahabad.

Ensign Chesney, with 1st bat. 10th regt., at Barrackpore.

Ensign Riddell, 2d bat. 11th regt. ditto, ditto.

Ensign Burnett, ditto, ditto.

Ensign Bigge, ditto, ditto.

Ensign Smith, ditto, ditto.

Ensign Handcomb, ditto, ditto.

8. Gentleman Cadet, G. E. Van Heythuysen, to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. at Berhampore.

Gentleman Cadet Boland, with 2d bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore.

Ensign E. Jackson to do duty with 1st bat. 4th N.I. at Jubbulpore, instead of 2d bat. 10th N.I.

REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Aug. 14. Capt. J. Brodhurst, removed from 5th comp. 3d bat. to 5th comp. 1st bat., vice Fraser, deceased.

16. 1st-Lieut. Patrick Grant Mathison to be Capt. from 2d Aug., in succession to Fraser, deceased.

2d-Lieut. Rich. Williams, to be 1st

Lieut. from 2d Aug., in succession to Fraser, deceased.

31. The following postings and removals to take place :

Capt. P. G. Mathison to 3d comp. 3d bat.

Capt. C. P. Kennedy, from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.

1st-Lieut. G. Twemlow, from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 3d bat.

1st-Lieut. G. G. Denness, from 8th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.

1st-Lieut. S. W. Bennett, from 7th comp. 4th bat. to 8th comp. 4th bat.

1st-Lieut. R. C. Dickson, from 1st comp. 4th bat., to 6th comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. H. Gubbett, from 7th comp. 1st bat., to 4th comp. 2d bat.

1st-Lieut. Chas. Smith, 1st comp. 2d bat., will continue to do duty with the Artillery at Agra until the arrival of his company from Nusserabad.

Sept. 27. Capt. P. L. Pew, removed from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 5th comp. 3d bat.

Oct. 4. 2d-Lieut. Chas. Grant to be 1st-Lieut. from 19th Sept., in succession to Cumming, deceased.

ENGINEERS.

Aug. 15. Ensigns Sanders and Crommelin to do duty with the corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join.

Oct. 3. Ensign Boileau (lately arrived) to do duty with the corps of Sappers and Miners, and to proceed by water to Cawnpore.

ORDNANCE.

Aug. 21. His Lordship in Council is pleased to post Assist. Commissary John Cross to the charge of the Magazine at Prince of Wales' Island, vice Capt. McDowell, promoted to a Commissary.—Capt. McDowell to remain until relieved by Mr. Cross, when he will return to Bengal.

Sept. 25. The undermentioned Warrant Officers are posted to Magazines as follow :
Conductor Ralph Sault, to the Mhow magazine.

Conductor Rob. Eaton, to the Delhi magazine, vice Hanly, deceased.

Conductor Wm. Hooper, to the Cuttack magazine, vice Eaton, removed.

Conductor Jas. Simons, (new prom.) to continue at Cawnpore, vice Whelan, deceased.

Sub-Conductor Geo. Foote, to the Cawnpore magazine, vice Simons promoted.

Conductor Barnaby Murphy (new prom.) to the arsenal of Fort William, vice Hooper, removed.

Oct. 8. Conductor W. McKenzie, to Cawnpore, vice Sault, removed.

Conductor Drew (new prom.) to Allahabad, vice M'Kenzie, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Heath (new prom.) to Allahabad, vice Drew, promoted.

Asiatic Journal.—No. 88.

PIONEERS.

Sept. 26. Lieut. H. R. Osborn, doing duty with 1st Nusseree Bat., is appointed to the charge of the 8th comp. of Pioneers during absence on leave of Lieut. Welchman.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

July 19. Assist. Surg. Wm. Graham, M.D., to perform Medical duties at Civil Station of Goruckpore, vice Colvin.

29. Surg. R. Limond, 15th regt. N.I., recently returned from furlough, to proceed and join the 2d bat. of the corps at Lucilly.

30. Assist. Surg. Chas. Dempster, attached to Civil Station of the District of Ranghaur, to return to the military branch of the service.

Aug. 2. Assist. Surg. Gwin Turnbull to perform medical duties of Civil Station of the Northern Division of Bundelcund, vice Assist. Surg. A. Simon, M.D., appointed Surgeon to Political Agent at Jypore.

6. Assist. Surg. Chas. Dempster to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that station.

10. Assist. Surg. Rind, returned from Europe, is posted to 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I.

16. Assist. Surg. James Macra, to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Bhangulpore, vice Glass, deceased.

17. Assist. Surg. Chas. Mottley, to do duty with 2d bat. of Artillery at Dumm-Dum.

19. Surg. Hough to proceed to Cawnpore, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that station.

Assist. Surg. F. S. Matthews, 1st bat. 29th N.I., to do duty with 2d bat. 11th regt. at Barrackpore.

24. Assist. Surg. Donald Campbell, to be Deputy Apothecary at the Presidency, vice Macra.

Assist. Surg. George Simms to perform medical duties of Civil Station of the district of Ranghaur.

30. Assist. Surg. Donald Campbell is appointed to act as Surgeon to His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, vice Macra.

Sept. 3. Assist. Surg. W. Glass to repair to Gurrwarrah and do duty with 1st bat. 9th N.I.

6. Assist. Surg. Joseph Adams to be Surgeon, from 28th Aug., in succession to Stuart, resigned.

7. Surg. Joseph Adams, posted to 27th regt. N.I., and to do duty with 2d bat.

9. Assist. Surg. A. Macdougall, attached to Artillery at Dumm-Dum, to proceed to Chittagong, and to do duty with right wing 2d bat. 13th regt. On the arrival of Mr. Macdougall, Surg. Brown will return to Dacca, and resume the medical charge of the troops at that post.

Assist. Surg. C. S. Fynes, at the Presidency.
Vol. XV. 3 C

sidency on leave of absence, to do duty in the Hospital of H.M.'s 17th regt. as a temporary measure.

12. Assist. Surg. Thomson, removed from 2d bat. 26th regt to the Cuttack Legion, and Assist. Surg. Brown from the latter corps to the 2d bat. 26th regt.

17. Assist. Surg. Stadthouse to do duty with, and to have Medical charge of 2d bat. 22d N.I., during the absence of Assist. Surg. Guthrie, on public duty at Baitool.

20. Assist. Surg. Jonah John Hogg, who resigned the service on 4th May last, to be Surgeon, vice Scott, struck off, with rank from 23d Feb. 1822, in succession to Durham, appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. John Barnes to be Surgeon, vice Hogg, resigned, with rank from 28th Aug. 1822, in succession to Stuart, who has resigned the service.

21. Doctor J. Campbell, Supernum. Assist. Surg., is directed to assume Medical charge of 17th regt. from date of Assist. Surg. Foote's embarkation.

27. Assist. Surg. Wm. Leslie, attached to Civil Station of Meerut, to officiate as Medical officer at Oodeypoor, during absence of Mr. Duncan.

Surg. W. P. Muston, to perform the Medical duties of Marine Registry Office, vice Assist. Surg. Macra, appointed to Civil Station of Bhaugulpore.

30. Assist. Surg. Geo. Green Spilsbury, to perform the Medical Duties of Political Agency in Saugur and the Nerbudda Territories, in the room of Assist. Surg. Irving, deceased.

Oct. 4. Assist. Surg. Benj. Bell, to aid in performance of Medical duties of Fort Marlboro' and Dependencies, vice Paterson.

Assist. Surg. James Laing, to perform Medical duties of Commercial Residency of Etawah and Calpee.

11. Mr. Wm. Corbet admitted to the Service as an Assist. Surg. on this Establishment.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Francis to perform Medical duties at Civil Station of Jessore, vice Barnes, promoted.

12. Assist. Surg. J. P. Barnett to afford Medical aid to the companies of Hill Bildars, employed under the orders of the Quart. Mast. Gen. of the army.

Allocation of Rank.

Sept. 20. Surg. Jas. Atkinson to rank from 14 July 1822, vice Scott, struck off.

Surg. Jehosaphat Castell to rank from 17 Dec. 1820, vice Robinson, appointed Dep. Superint. Surg.

Surg. And. Brown to rank from 22 March 1821, vice Asscy, deceased.

Surg. Chas. Stuart (resigned), to rank from 10 June 1821, vice Impey, deceased.

Surg. John Jack Gibson to rank from 23 Jan. 1822, vice Stanton, deceased.

Surg. Geo. Webb to rank from 3 Feb. 1822, vice McDowell, appointed Dep. Superint. Surg.

Surg. Jos. Adams to rank from 4 May 1822, vice Hogg, resigned.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

July 26. Lieut. Geo. Dwyer of the Pension List, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from 1 Aug.

SUSPENSIONS, DISMISSALS, &c.

July 19. The discharge from the Service of Mr. Matthews, a Cornet in the late Dromedary Corps, is to have effect, under particular circumstances connected with his case, from 20 Nov. last, instead of from the 1st Oct., the date of the disbandment of that Corps, as directed in G.O. of 18 Aug. 1821.

Aug. 2. Ensign Henry Robt. Addison, 22d regt. N.I., having obtained a commission in H.M.'s 65th regt., to be struck off the list of the Hon. Company's army.

16. The Governor General in Council is pleased to suspend Capt. W. Bidwell, 14th regt. N.I., from the service, pending a reference to the Hon. Court of Directors connected with the adjustment of that Officer's Java Commissariat Accounts.

Sept 13. The Governor General in Council directs the name of Ensign John Edwin Dawes, 30th regt. N.I., to be struck off the list of the army, as all hope of the safety of the Ship Cornwallis, which left this port in Jan. last for the Mauritius, and on which that Officer was a passenger, appears to be relinquished.

RESIGNATIONS.

July 19. Ensign Jas. Macdonald, 29th regt. N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

Aug. 28. Surgeon Chas. Stuart permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

Oct. 4. Brevet Capt. Jas. Stewart, 14th regt. N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign the Hon. Company's service.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Sept. 6. Capt. Cathcart Methven, 20th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

Brev. Capt. Chas. Rogers, 5th regt. N.I., ditto.

Ensign R. J. Birch, 26th regt. N.I., for one year, on ditto, without pay.

Lieut. H. Brown, 26th regt. N.I., (having forwarded a medical certificate from Persia), for benefit of health.

Lieut. Col. R. J. Latter, 30th regt. N.I., for benefit of health.

Ensign W. Macgeorge, 12th regt. N.I., ditto.

Assist. Surg. Charles Hickman, ditto.

20. Ensign Wm. Foley, 27th regt. N.I., ditto.

30. Capt. E. B. Craigie, 24th regt. N.I., on furlough at the Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 4. Brevet-Capt. Wm. Guise, 9th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

Assist. Surg. G. M. Paterson (to proceed thence from Fort Marlbro', where he is doing duty), for benefit of health.

11. Capt. W. Bidwell, 11th N.I., on his private affairs.

Surg. John Barnes, ditto.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Sept. 27. Assist. Surg. Joseph Duncan, attached to Political Agency at Oodeypoor, for ten months for recovery of health.

Oct. 7. Capt. W. White Moore, 12th regt. N.I., for twelve months for ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA SUGARS.

A meeting of the principal merchants of Calcutta was held on Friday last (Oct. 11), at the house of John Palmer, Esq., preparatory to a petition intended to be drawn up and addressed to Parliament, praying for an equalization of duties on East and West-India sugars. The subject was discussed in too desultory and conversational a manner to admit of an accurate report of what fell from the several gentlemen who took part in the proceedings. The result of the meeting was, however, a resolution that a petition to the effect before stated should be drawn up, and presented to Parliament with as little delay as possible.

The following draft of a similar document, intended for another quarter, will place our readers in possession of a general outline of the arguments on which the claim of the petitioners will be founded, and, in addition to the many original and selected communications on this subject which have appeared in our pages for the last two or three months, will leave little to be added on the question — *Cal. Jour.*

Hints suggested for consideration in drawing up a Petition to Parliament for a Repeal of the Protecting Duty on Sugar imported from the East-Indies.

That your Petitioners are extensively engaged in the trade of the East-Indies.

That your Petitioners understand that it has been proposed to your Honourable House to remove the restrictions which have hitherto confined the trade of the West-India colonies to the mother-country, and that bills have been ordered to be brought in to extend the commercial in-

tercourse of those colonies with the United States of America, with Independent Spanish America, and the Continent of Europe.

That your Petitioners are cordial friends to every measure, which, proceeding on fair and impartial grounds, has for its principle the removal of those restrictions which at the present moment fetter the commerce of this country.

That your Petitioners, actuated by these sentiments, indulge a confident hope that your Honourable House will not confine its views to the West-India Colonies, but that, consistently with the same sound commercial principles, the East-India trade, the British Empire in India, and the people of the United Kingdom, will be forthwith relieved from the burden of the protecting duty of ten shillings per cwt. on sugars imported from the East-Indies, over and above the duty levied on Sugars imported from the West-Indies.

That your Petitioners must consider the measure now in progress, unless accompanied with such relief, to be partial in its operation, and therefore fraught with injustice to them, to the population of British India, to all persons in any manner connected with it, and to the United Kingdom in general.

That when the said protecting duty was granted, with a view of securing a preference in the home market to the West-India planters, the main argument employed in defence of the measure was, their being excluded from foreign markets; with the exception of ports south of Cape Finisterre, under certain regulations; that now therefore, when the range of the world is afforded them for the sale of their produce and the purchase of their supplies, this preference should cease.

That continuing to the West-Indians the virtual monopoly of the home market, whilst their sugars are allowed to enter into direct competition with the East-India

undue advantage on the former at the expense of the latter.

That your Petitioners are clearly of opinion, that the retention of the protecting duty in question will prove an injury to the people of the United Kingdom, by its obvious tendency to enhance the price of sugar, an article of such general consumption amongst all classes of the community.

That it will be further highly injurious to the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners, engaged in the trade between this country and India, by crippling their means of successfully prosecuting the same.

That the use of sugar as a dead weight to ships returning from India, is almost al-
al the
that country; rice and shipette, the only
articles of India produce adapted to that

purpose, being in very limited demand, a duty to protect domestic agriculture being imposed on the former, and the continuance of peace greatly narrowing the consumption of the latter.

That authentic information has been laid before your Honourable House of the large increase of the demand for British manufactures on the part of our Indian population, a demand limited only by the difficulty of procuring returns.

That the deprivation, therefore, of the other material article of dead weight, (*i. e.* sugar) tends to aggravate this evil, and to check the increase of what promises to become one of the most valuable branches of British commerce.

That the important manufacture of refined sugars in this country for export will materially suffer by the diversion of part of the supply of the raw material from the West-Indies under the operation of the proposed measure, as the British refiner will thereby be unable to enter into competition with foreign refiners, unless the supply from the East-Indies be encouraged.

That the said protecting duty does moreover inflict a serious injury on the great body of the people of Hindoostan, who are entitled as British subjects to a fair participation in the home market, and who possess the further claim to the consideration of your Honourable House, that they provide for their own protection and civil government, and aid instead of burthening the resources of the State.

That in estimating the comparative importance of the two branches of British commerce, which by the partiality of the proposed measure are brought into competition, the immense difference in the population of the East and West-Indies is to meet the growing demand of a population of one hundred millions, whilst that with our West-India Colonies is confined to a population of only seven or eight hundred thousand, and must necessarily be diminished if a free intercourse be permitted with America and foreign Europe.

Your Petitioners, therefore, deeply impressed with the correctness of these opinions, implore your Honourable House, whilst considering the proposed measure for the benefit of the West-India planters, not to overlook the other great and more important interest involved in the question; and they respectfully submit to the justice of Parliament, that the removal of the restriction on West-India commerce, should be accompanied with a repeal of the ten shillings per cwt. protecting duty on sugars imported from the East-Indies.

GENERAL DURBAR.

The most Noble the Marquis of Hastings held a General Durbar

last, Sept. 13, at the Government House. The Nuwabs Sulut Jung, Mehdee Koollee Khan, Zuffer Jung, and Hosham Jung attended, and were met at the head of the grand flight of steps leading to the Marble Hall by the Acting Persian Secretary, and Deputy Persian Secretary to Government. The former were handed to their seats in the Durbar Room, at the head of the other Durbarees, by the Acting Secretary, and the two latter by the Deputy.

The Burmese Vakeel, from the minister in Assam, was likewise introduced, and received a handsome ring, in return for one presented by him at the Persian Office, on the part of his master. Mr. Rowland, the Burmese Interpreter, attended to assist the Acting Persian Secretary in communicating with the Envoy.

Maharajah Ramchander Race was prevented by illness from being in attendance.

THE PERSIAN PRINCE FUFTUH OOLLA KHAN.

Futteh Oolla Khan, the son of Looft Ali Khan, the last prince of the Zund dynasty, has come as a visitor to India, and brings with him a complimentary and introductory letter from the Prince Royal of Persia to the address of the Governor General.

His Highness arrived in the Volunteer off Colvin's Ghaut on Thursday last, 12th Sept., when Capt. Macan, who has been appointed Meimandar to the Persian Prince, proceeded immediately on board to wait on his Highness, and convey a complimentary message from the Governor General.

Friday evening having been fixed on for the landing of the Prince, a deputation proceeded on board the Volunteer, at half past five o'clock, composed of Capt. Macan, Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, and Meimandar to His Highness, and the deputy Persian secretary. Mr. Montagu, to conduct the Khan to the house prepared for his reception, No. 1, Royd Street.

His Highness landed at Chandpal Ghaut. Government boats were employed to bring him ashore, and one of the Governor General's state carriages was in attendance to convey the Khan and the deputation, and a sufficient number of hired carriages were in readiness to accommodate his followers.

A detachment of two companies were drawn up at Chandpal-Ghaut, and a party of the body-guard. The latter accompanied the Khan to his house. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on his landing.

A guard of honour was stationed at the Khan's house, consisting of a Jemadar's party.

Mr. Swinton and Mr. Stirling formed a deputation to visit the Khan immediately on his arrival at the house in Royd Street

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General directed the following arrangements for the reception of the first visit of ceremony of the Persian Prince.

One of the Governor General's carriages with four horses, and a detachment of the body guard, were dispatched on Saturday at five o'clock, *v. m.* with a deputation, consisting of Capt. Macan and one of his Excellency's aides-de-camp, to conduct the Khan to the Government-house. The Khan's principal officer, Aga Syed Kauzim, had also a seat in the carriage,

An honorary guard was drawn up in front of the Government House, which saluted the Khan on his arrival. A deputation, consisting of Lieut. Col. Macra, the Acting Persian Secretary Mr. Stirling, and the Deputy Persian Secretary Mr. Montagu, met him at the foot of the grand entrance, and handed him to the door of the state room in the third story, where his Lordship received and embraced the Khan, and proceeded with him to his seat at the head of the room. The band began playing on the Prince's entrance into the anti-chamber fronting the great hall, where the body guard was drawn up.

Aga Syed Kauzim carried on a tray, resting against his chest, the *nama*, or letter, from the Prince Royal Abbas Mirza, which, after the embrace had passed, the Khan presented with his own hand to the Governor General. The whole scene had a grand and imposing effect, and the Khan seemed to be much gratified by his reception.

The General and Personal Staff of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, and the secretaries to Government, were in attendance on the occasion, and seated themselves according to their rank on the left of the Governor General's chair, and on the right below the Khan and his principal officer.

After a short conversation, a signal was made for the *ottur* and *paun* which were brought forward, and the *ottur* given to the Khan to help himself. The *paun* was separately bestowed on the servants. The Prince then returned in the same manner as on his arrival. His Lordship accompanied him to the door, and the deputation to the foot of the steps.

We understand that Futeh Oolla Khan is possessed of the most amiable disposition, and that he is both intelligent and accomplished. It is said that he esteems the English character very highly, and has always shewn a decided partiality to the society of our countrymen in Persia. His father, Looft Ali Khan, was a Prince of a very distinguished and remarkable character. He was barbarously murdered, with nearly all his family and relations, by Aga Mahomud, the father of the present King

of Persia. Futeh Oolla Khan, then about four years of age, and an infant sister, were alone allowed to escape. The latter is now married to Abbas Mirza, Prince Royal of Persia, and Governor of Azerbyjan, who resides at Tabreez, and is a great admirer of the English. Futeh Oolla Khan has lived chiefly in the family of his royal brother-in-law, with whom he is a great favourite.—*Cal. Journ.* Sept. 20.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 21, His Excellency the Marquis of Hastings paid a visit to the Prince Futeh Oolla Khan. His Lordship left the Government House at five o'clock in his state carriage, dressed in the uniform of a British General, and wearing the insignia of the Garter and Bath. His Lordship, who we are happy to say seemed in excellent health and spirits, was accompanied by the officers of his household in their richly embroidered dresses; and the postillions of his Lordship's carriage were dressed in state jackets. A second carriage contained the rest of his Lordship's suite in their dresses of ceremony; and His Excellency was escorted by a squadron of the body guard, commanded by Captain Sneyd. The cavalcade, which proceeded at a brisk rate, and had a very imposing effect, soon reached his highness the Prince's residence in Roydstreet. His Lordship ascended the grand staircase, at the top of which he was received by the prince. A number of Persians of distinction stood in the anti-chamber, who made a profound obeisance as his Highness led his Excellency the Marquis to a chair on his right hand. His Highness the Prince, through the medium of an interpreter, entered into conversation with his Lordship, expressing his sense of the great honour of such a distinguished visit. Upon this, his Lordship, in a most affable manner, replied in general terms, that his visit was one of cordiality. After the gentlemen of his Lordship's suite were seated, his Highness saluted them gracefully, and with great courtesy of demeanour, bid them a hearty welcome in the Persian language, and politely expressed his fears that they had been much inconvenienced by coming to see him. He then resumed the conversation with his Lordship, and both seemed in very good spirits; his Highness especially evincing by his words and manner how very much he was pleased with his Excellency's attention to him. The refreshments consisted of dried fruits and coffee, the former remaining on a contiguous table while the latter was handed round. His Highness apologized to the English gentlemen for not presenting it with his own hand, as they had not been particularly introduced to each other. The servants who passed round the coffee were clothed in shawl dresses, and wore richly embossed daggers, with curious handles and sheaths formed of Sheraz enamel.

After remaining about five and twenty minutes, his Lordship rose to depart. The Pince rose up also, and said he would accompany his Excellency down stairs; this, however, his Lordship good-humouredly declined; and his Excellency's departure was announced by a flourish of trumpets.

—*India Gazette.*

On Friday evening, Oct. 11, his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General gave a dinner to the Persian Prince Futteh Ulee Khan, to which all the civil and military heads of departments were invited. Every person appeared in full costume. A little after seven o'clock his Highness came to the Government House, and alighted at the private entrance, where he was received by a guard of Sepoys.

On his entering the anti-chamber, the Marquis of Hastings embraced him, and led him to a chair, when the principal civil and military gentlemen present had the honour of being introduced to his Highness. During dinner the band of H.M. 17th regt. played many beautiful and appropriate airs. At nine o'clock his Highness took his departure. The Prince on this occasion was dressed in a plain manner, wearing robes of white muslin only.—*Ind. Gaz.*

On Monday last, Oct. 14, the Persian Prince Futteh Ulee Khan went up to Barrackpore, on a visit to his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings. During his Highness's stay there his Lordship gratified him with a sight of a steam engine, which seemed to excite his admiration, and to afford him much pleasure. His Highness returned to town this morning, apparently impressed with a deep sense of his Lordship's kind attention and hospitality.—*Ben. Hurk. Oct. 19.*

OUDE.

Pirtee Paul Singh.—By a letter from Benares, dated the 30th ultimo, we learn that the notorious rebel and murderer, Pirtee Paul Singh, had returned to his late zumeendaree in Oude, and collected between three and four hundred armed partizans ready to join in his lawless enterprises. Having been driven thence into the Company's territories, detachments of cavalry and infantry from Benares, Sateepore, Jaunpore, &c. under the command of Lieut. Colonel Clarke, of the 1st Cavalry, have been ordered out against him; and it is to be hoped that these measures will prove sufficient to put an end to the reign of devastation and terror in that part of the country.—*Beng. Hurk. Oct. 8.*

From a letter received by yesterday's dawn from our correspondent at Benares, we learn that Lieut. Colonel Clarke, with two troops of the 1st Light Cavalry and the light company of the 1st battalion 19th regt. Native Infantry, arrived at Surriow in the Jaunpore district, about half-past four o'clock in the morning of the 1st

instant. In consequence of information received at that place, the Lieut. Colonel recommenced his march at mid-day, and pushing on with the cavalry, he had the good fortune to surprise the main body of the outlaw's force, of whom about fifty were cut to pieces, including, it is said, Ramdial, brother of Pirtee Paul. Lieut. Colonel Clarke's detachment fortunately suffered no loss in lives, but it must have endured great fatigue and distressing privations. Pirtee Paul was not with the party attacked, but at a neighbouring village, whence he has contrived to effect his escape for the present.—*Ibid. Oct. 12.*

By a letter received from our correspondent at Benares by yesterday's dawn, we learn that Col. Clarke's detachment was in camp at Muchly Shahur on the 7th inst., and that Pirtee Paul Singh was supposed to have fled into the Oude territory, with scarcely a follower. Shumker Singh, a hired robber in the service of Pirtee Paul, had returned into the Company's territory from a dakoity (in Border language, a *raid*) in Oude, and taken up his residence in a thick jungle about twenty coss from the Colonel's camp. It was expected that Col. Clarke would endeavour to surprise Shumker's band, which is composed of something less than one hundred wretches, who have been guilty of every species of rapine and murder.—*Ibid., Oct. 18.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG TITTAGHUR.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.)

SIR: It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to be made acquainted with the particulars of the loss of the brig Tittaghur, belonging to Calcutta, and the subsequent sufferings of the few survivors.

The Tittaghur was bound to Rangoon for a cargo of timber, and left Calcutta about the middle of May. They had a pretty fair passage: but on the 6th of June, in going in, unfortunately grounded some miles to the eastward of Rangoon Bar, where they remained on shore until the 18th. Capt. Taylor left the vessel on the 10th, and went to Rangoon in a boat to procure assistance. The chief officer, Mr. McGarey, succeeded in getting the vessel off on the 18th, and arrived in Rangoon on the 22d, where he found Capt. Taylor had died on the 19th. The vessel was hove down and caulked, took in a cargo of teak timber, and sailed again for Calcutta on the 22d July, in charge of Mr. Hender. The repair the Tittaghur underwent at Rangoon did not however prove very effective, as on her leaving the pilot on the 25th, it was found necessary to pump her out every two hours, the weather at that time being far from bad; on the 7th and 8th of August they had a stiff breeze,

which made the brig labour a good deal, and obliged them to keep constantly at the pumps on the night of the 9th. Though the weather had moderated much, the sea was still running high, and the water gaining on them so much, that the pumps could no longer keep the vessel free, and they were obliged to bail with buckets from the pump-well. In this state they continued until June the 12th, when the vessel being nearly full of water, fell over on her broadside; by this time the crew, twenty in number, were quite exhausted, and, as native lascars but too frequently do, gave themselves up to despair; all endeavours to make them get the cutter out proved in vain, though they kept calling on *Allah* incessantly to save them from a watery grave.

Capt. Hender and Mr. McGarey, together with a native Portuguese and one Lascar, whom after much trouble they persuaded, succeeded in clearing away the jolly boat, in which was but one oar, the other three together with the rudder having been washed away. They remained by the brig till dark, in hopes of seeing some friendly sail, and then abandoned her, with sixteen of her miserable crew hanging on the side of the vessel clinging to the chains, and there is very little doubt but they all perished. The unfortunate survivors were not much better off, being in the boat from the 12th until the 20th, without a morsel of food of any kind, compelled to pull their clothes off to convert them into a sail, and thus exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, without a drop of fresh water. The wretched lascar particularly was nearly expiring, when on the 20th they reached the mouth of the Ganges, and were humanely received into the hut of a poor Burnham, who fed and kept them during eight days, and, to his honour and humanity be it said, owed him not only their lives, but his family also hired a boat and conveyed them through the creeks back to Calcutta. These unfortunate survivors, as they themselves had lost every thing, took upon them to promise those Burnhams the jolly boat, or at least what she might reasonably sell for, as an indemnification for their expenses and trouble: but it appears the owner cannot afford to lose both brig and jolly-boat, so that I fear their humane exertions will be but poorly repaid. If, through the medium of your so widely circulated paper, some remuneration could be obtained for these worthy people, I am sure it would give every British sailor satisfaction, and none more than

Your's obediently, HUMANITAS.
Calcutta, Sept. 17, 1822.

LOSS OF THE SHIP RICHMOND.

The following details of the loss of the

ship *Richmond*, Capt. Kay, on her passage from New South Wales to Batavia, have been kindly handed to us for publication, accompanied with an assurance of their perfect authenticity, as they are extracted from the journal kept by the officers on board.

July 31, 1822.—At a quarter past four A.M., the man on the foreyard called out “discoloured water upon the lee bow;” the helm was immediately put down, and the yards braced up, but the ship would not come round, and in two minutes struck on a reef, which extended upwards of a mile from the land, which proved to be Hog Island, situated in the eastern extremity of the Java Sea.

Every exertion was used to get her off, but without avail; fortunately for us, as, had we succeeded in our endeavours, she would instantly have sunk in deep water, having very shortly after she struck lost her rudder, and had eight feet water in her hold. Guns were fired immediately to apprise the *Almorah*, Capt. Winter (which was astern) of our misfortune, and her danger. She immediately hauled her wind, and proved the means of saving our lives.

As the *Richmond* was now inevitably lost, the only duty left was to endeavour to save as many of her stores as possible; but even in this we were unsuccessful, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of ourselves, and of the *Almorah*. It was high water when we struck, and when the tide ebbed, the surf became so high that one boat swamped, and the others were nearly sharing the same fate; and a Capt. Winter, notwithstanding the utmost caution and care, had nearly lost the *Almorah* on the reef, owing to the strong current setting thereon, we were under the necessity at noon of leaving the ill-fated *Richmond* to the plunder of the numberless inhabitants from the different islands.

Before leaving the ship, many large proas were near, and numbers approaching from the different islands; and there is every reason to believe, with an intention of making an attack upon us, but finding the *Almorah* so near, prevented them. Her loss can only be attributed to the strong southerly current, which we had not before experienced. On the 30th of July, at noon, we were in lat. $7^{\circ} 46' S.$, and longitude $116^{\circ} 7' E.$, and from thence we steered a W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. course, which ought to have taken us more than twenty miles to the southward of the islands.—*Cal. Jour.*, Sept. 23.

Address by Capt. Pasmore, Secretary.

Gentlemen: I beg to congratulate you on the occupation, and I may almost say, completion of the new reading room.

I have also the pleasure of submitting

to the Meeting a statement of the sums expended on the building; to this statement I have added the amount subscribed, from the first establishment of the institution, by which it appears we received from the Bombay and Madras officers 2,980, and that 3,982 have since been subscribed, exclusive of the monthly subscriptions.

While noticing the subject, I beg to call your attention to the very liberal donation of Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. and C.B., and to suggest the propriety of our entering on the records of the library the sense we entertain of the Major-General's kindness and liberality.

The success of the library was always considered mainly, if not entirely, to depend on the securing a permanent and commodious room for the reception of the books; having attained this very desirable object, I think we may consider the success of the institution as certain.

There is no one to whom this, the success of our exertions, will give greater satisfaction than to Major-General Sir J. Malcolm, the patron and founder of the institution.

To this highly distinguished officer we are chiefly, if not entirely indebted, for the first establishment of this library, and the constant anxiety evinced by him for its success, to which he so largely and liberally contributed, will I am satisfied be gratefully remembered, and warmly acknowledged by every officer.

Conceiving we shall best evince our respect for the founder by acting up to his views regarding the library, and having reason to know it was his most anxious wish to render it as extensive and useful as possible, I beg to propose that such officers as may not at present be subscribers be permitted to become so, provided application be made before the 1st proximo.

On the same principle, and with a view to secure the most zealous and united support for so useful an establishment, I beg to propose, that as we have two daily and three weekly papers, one of each be sent on its receipt, or the day after, to the houses of our married members.

I should but unnecessarily occupy your time (which I fear I have already trespassed on too long) by offering any observations on the great utility, under any circumstances, of an institution like the present; but when we consider the situation of this cantonment, the consequent difficulty of obtaining books, and that without some establishment of the sort many of us would be deprived of the entertainment and instruction which a select library, however limited, is calculated to afford, it becomes in my opinion invaluable.

Fully convinced of this, I trust I shall be excused for venturing to express my earnest hope that the liberality heretofore evinced towards the library, and the deter-

mination evinced by all the subscribers to support the institution on the principles and in strict conformity with the terms upon which we received it, will be imitated by those who come after us; and, in this event, I am satisfied the Mhow Military Library will flourish, a lasting monument of the liberal and enlightened views of the founders, and a splendid proof of the earnest desire of the officers of the Indian Army to secure to themselves the means of instruction and improvement.

In conclusion, I beg to propose that the Managing Committee be increased by another member, and that Capt. Lloyd be accordingly elected.—*John Bull.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RELIEVE THE DISTRESSES IN IRELAND.*

As authentic statements of the misery which now prevails in some parts of Ireland have reached India, and as it is ascertained that some districts, from an almost total failure of the last year's crop, are actually in a state of famine, it is earnestly hoped that the British residents and other inhabitants of this country will come forward with their aid, for the purpose of mitigating (so far as pecuniary aid can mitigate) the sufferings of our fellow creatures.

Experience has shown, that a year of such afflicting distress as has been prevalent, is always followed by scarcity, and generally by disease, it therefore becomes desirable to raise such a fund here as may tend to alleviate the distresses of those who may survive the famine.

The following gentlemen have agreed to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of promoting this work of humanity; and it is hoped that many, whose exertions may be useful to the cause, will allow their names to be added. The committee is at present composed of:

Sir Francis McNaghten; Colonel Wm. Casement, C.B.; David Clark, Esq.; John Palmer, Esq.; James Colvin, Esq.; Rev. J. Parson; George Ballard, Esq.; Robert McClinton, Esq.; Edw. Brightman, Esq.; George McKillop, Esq.; Capt. T. Macan, J. O. B. Tandy, Esq.; Brown Roberts, Esq.; Benjamin Fergusson Esq.

Who have resolved as follows:

1st. That subscriptions be solicited generally from all classes of society throughout this establishment.

2d. That the proceeding be communicated by the Committee to the Civil and Military stations, with an intimation that donations, however small, will be acceptable, and gratefully received.

3d. That the several houses of agency and banks in Calcutta be requested to receive the contributions.

* A list has already been published in the London papers.

4th. That the proceedings in general be inserted in all the Calcutta papers, and that lists of contributions be also published in them from time to time.

5th. That a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Town Hall be earnestly solicited on Wednesday next, the 2d proximo, at the hour of one o'clock, in order that the best plan be fixed on for the purpose of giving effect to the wishes of the subscribers.—*Cal. John Bull*, Sept. 28.

We were highly gratified, on entering the Town Hall yesterday, to find a very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta assembled to contribute to the relief of the suffering Irish; there were also some Hindoo gentlemen present, but, we confess, not so many as we expected, considering the recent exertions made for their own countrymen in Backergunge.

On the motion of Capt. Macan, Sir Francis McNaghten was requested to take the chair, which he did, and directed the proceedings of the meeting.

We could have wished to give some outline of Sir Francis's speech on this occasion: but as we believe he has kindly promised to revise some notes taken at the moment, previous to their being published, we shall not run the risk of weakening the effect, by giving a hurried and garbled account of it now.

The following resolutions were put and carried by acclamation, and before the gentlemen present retired a very considerable sum was subscribed.

Resolved.—I. That the Committee be continued.

II. That the names of A. L. Davidson, E. Molony, R. W. Poe, T. Sutherland, and E. Macnaghten, Esqs. be added to the number.

III. That the names of the following native gentlemen be added to the Committee:

Rangopaul Mullick, Ramruttum Mullick, Bostam Doss Mullick, Hurrymohun Tagore, Ranchunder Roy, Chunder Comar Tagore, Lalymohun Tagore, Cossinauth Mullick, Rooplal Mullick, Roop Chunder Roy, Gopee Mohun Deb, Maharajah Raj Kisson, Rogooram Gossan Bahadur, Ramdulul Deb, Rajnarain Sein, Rassoonoy Dutt, Goroopersaud Doss, Cossinauth Ghosaul.

IV. That the Committee individually and collectively exert themselves in making the collection.

V. That the money when collected be remitted to the Hibernian Society in London, to be applied by them to the relief of the suffering Irish.

VI. That the speech of Sir Francis McNaghten be printed and circulated.—*Ibid*, Oct. 2.

RULES FOR THE GREAT GAOL OF CALCUTTA.

1st. It is ordered, that the doors be
Asiatic Journ.—No. 88.

locked at sunset, and be opened again at gun-fire only to let out visitors or servants, but not for admitting any one; after which and between the first and second locking-up, the doors on no account to be opened for visitors or servants; and that no servant or visitor shall be permitted to remain in gaol after gun-fire in the evening the year round, upon any pretence whatever.

2d. That if any prisoner be found committing any filth or nuisance, either by cooking in his room, or keeping ducks, fowls, pigeons, or other birds in his room, or within the walls of the gaol, the same shall be taken away by the gaoler, and such person so offending shall be confined to his apartment for such time as shall be thought necessary.

3d. The inner walls of the lower apartments of the gaol shall be scraped and white-washed once in every quarter, and those of the middle and upper stories once a year.

4th. The gaol shall be regularly swept every morning.

5th. No prisoner is to make water on the passages of the gaol; an earthen vessel shall be provided in each apartment for that purpose, and any person offending against this rule shall be confined in the strong-room, for such time as shall be thought necessary. If the offender cannot be discovered, the whole of the prisoners confined in the ward where the offence may have been committed shall be locked into their apartments (excepting during meal times) for the next twelve hours.

6th. Dhona (rosin) shall be burnt in the lower apartments of the gaol for one hour every morning.

7th. That if any prisoner shall be guilty of assaulting, beating, abusing, or otherwise ill-treating any of the assistant servants, sepoys, or other people employed at the gaol, or shall in like manner assault, beat, abuse, or otherwise ill-treat any of his fellow prisoners in the gaol, he shall be confined in a strong-room accordingly.

8th. That if any debtor shall be found to give any liquor, or intoxicating drugs, to any of the criminal prisoners, he shall be confined in a strong-room for such time as the nature of the offence requires.

9th. That no article of any description be, on any pretence whatever, permitted to pass the gate of the prison, nor any box or package, under lock, pass the gate, without its being previously examined by the gaoler.

10th. That no prisoner be permitted to go without the wicket on any pretence whatever.

11th. That no dogs be admitted into the prison.

12th. That upon the release of every prisoner (except that of a pauper) for every suit or surrender in court, the gaoler shall

receive the sum of five sicca rupees, and no more, as his fees.

13th. That no person be permitted to gamble; any person violating this rule shall be confined in a strong-room, as the nature of the case may require.

14th. That no persons be permitted to go within the wicket without previously signing their respective names, stating whom they are about to visit.

15th. That one of the native doctors attached to the gaol remain all night in the gaol.

16th. That no ropes, coir-bedding, or arms of any description, be permitted to pass the inner wicket.

17th. That the gaoler be very attentive that these rules and orders be strictly adhered to.

Calcutta Great Gaol.

SHERIFF.

RELIGIOUS BATTLE DURING THE MOHURRUM.

Secundrabad, Sept. 23, 1822.—A very unpleasant occurrence has taken place in this city during the present Mohurram festival. The particulars which I have been able to obtain are as follows:—About a week ago a dispute arose on some religious point (said to be whether Mahomet was or was not to return again to this world), which dispute was referred by both parties to one of the head Imaums, who decided that he was not to return: on which one of those who expected the return of Mahomet immediately struck his creese into the Imaum's throat, which killed him. On the 20th instant the two parties came to the outside of the city and fought a pitched battle, which continued for a considerable time, when an officer of rank in the Nizam's service, named Necaz Buhadoor, was dispatched to put a stop to the affray; but he had scarcely time to interfere when one of the combatants (I believe a Patan) struck his head off.

The affair having, in consequence of this assault on the person of his highness's officer, become important, orders were immediately despatched to Bolarum, for the brigade of Nizam's Infantry to march for the city, which was accordingly done early in the morning of the 21st. The troops under Colonel Doveton's command are encamped at the French gardens, and every thing appears quiet. Among the combatants were about 300 Patans, who fought on one side of the question, and destroyed upwards of two of their opponents for one of themselves. Betwixt 300 and 400 are supposed to have been killed and wounded.

The death of Necaz Buhadoor is much regretted, I understand, by the European part of the community who knew him. no doubt steps will be taken to discover the author of his death. The Patans are said

to have taken refuge in Colonel Doveton's camp, being afraid to return to the city.

The gaieties of this station still continue. There is either a ball or play each month. We had a ball last, and there is to be a play on the first proximo, which, from the ability of the corps dramatique, is expected to afford much satisfaction. A Masonic lodge has been opened here, which, from the respectability and number of its members, it is supposed will become one of the most flourishing in India.—*Calcutta Jour.*

BURIAL-PLACE AT HOWRAH.

The claims made on the liberality of the public have lately been so numerous, that it must be a case of no common urgency that can now expect to be favourably listened to; and the following, as well described in a paper handed about for subscriptions, we do think one of that description, since it is a sacred duty we all owe to our common nature—not forgotten even in the field of battle—to aid our fellow men in burying their dead with decency, in a place of security and repose.

"The Christian population of Howrah and Sulkea having increased considerably of late years, has felt great inconveniences from the want of a local burial-place. It is a truth which probably should not be stated without shame, that notwithstanding there are between five and 600 Christian inhabitants at these places, there is not a single burial-place in which they can claim the privilege of burying their dead. The consequence of this is, that those who are too poor to pay an undertaker's charges for carrying a corpse across the river, are obliged to deposit the remains of their friends and relations in some waste and unfrequented spot, where they too often become prey for Paria dogs and jackalls!

"To obviate these distressing inconveniences, and to supply a repository for the dead, so pressing wanted, it has been considered a charitable undertaking to endeavour by subscription to obtain the means of buying a piece of ground, and walling it in for this sacred purpose. It is estimated that these objects will be fully obtained with 500 rupees.

"Seeing, therefore, how imperiously the establishment of a regular Christian burial-place comes home to the business and bosoms of every member of the community, it cannot but be hoped this appeal in behalf of their sepulchral rites will be readily and liberally patronized by the bounty of the rich, the mite of the able, and the good wishes of the poor. Let not the poet's words be forgot, that

The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of Glory lead but to the Grave!"

Beng. Hurk. Sept. 23.

CANAL BETWEEN TOLLY'S NULLAH AND
THE NEW ANCHORAGE.

We have great pleasure in stating that there is now every prospect of the early execution of a considerable undertaking, which, when finished, will prove of immense advantage to the city of Calcutta and its commercial interests. We allude to the formation of the long projected canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage. The plans for this undertaking have been drawn up and fully agreed to by the Committee to whom they were submitted. They will be immediately sent up to the Government, whose early sanction of the scheme is confidently anticipated. We congratulate the commercial public on the approaching supply of this great desideratum to the safe carrying off of the trade of this port. By the completion of the proposed work the transit of goods to and from the shipping in the vicinity of Saugor will be carried on by a safe and expeditious channel, secure and open at all seasons of the year, instead of being liable, as heretofore, to all the delays and dangers of the river passage. The canal will begin in the vicinity of Tolly's Nullah, and run down as nearly as possible in a direct line to Channel Creek, whence it will be continued, we believe, through Committee Creek to Dog Creek and the New Anchorage.

We understand that the bed of Tolly's Nullah is about to be cleared out, under the superintendence of an engineer officer, by dredging machines, worked by a steam engine. This mode of deepening rivers, though long practised in England, is, we believe, new to this country.—*Cal. John Bull.*

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Calcutta, Oct. 4.

Europe Goods.—The market continues very heavy; our quotations are almost nominal. Fine table cutlery may now be quoted at 40 to 50 per cent. advance. In coarse woollens, scarlet bears the highest price.

Freight to London.—On ships now under dispatch, may be stated at £3 10s. to £6 per ton.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally whether they are at an advance or discount has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market. The exchange being at par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the article as invoiced at the manufacturer's prices, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

	Per Cent.	
Birmingham hard-ware	10 a 15	D
Broad cloth, fine, . . . P.C.	0 a 10	A
Broad cloth, coarse, P.C.	0 a 10	D.
Flannels,	30 a 35	D.
Hats, Bicknell's	10 a 15	A.
Chintz	5 a 10	D.
Cutlery, P.C.	0 a 25	D.
Earthen-ware	45 a 50	D.
Glass-ware P.C.	0 a 10	D.
Window glass P.C.	0 a 10	D.
Hosiery	0 a 25	D.
Muslins, assorted	20 a 30	D.
Oilman's stores P.C.	0 a 15	D.
Stationery	0 a 10	A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 12. H. C. ship Prince Regent, Innes, from London, 14th May.

— Thalia, Haig, from Portsmouth, 16th May.

17. Sherburne, White, from China.

— Forbes, Roe, from Bombay.

18. Clyde, Driver, from London and Madras.

— Globe, Cuzens, from London.

21. Hope, Flint, from Gravesend, 2d May.

— Mary Ann, Warrington, from Sydney.

23. Moira, Hornblow, from Portsmouth, 1st May.

27. Larkins, Wilkinson, from London, 30th April.

— Neuville Alliance (French), Gautherin, from Bourdeaux.

29. Fort William, Glass, from London, 22d May.

Oct. 4. Calcutta, Stroyan, from Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, and Batavia.

— Phoenix, Weatherhead, from Port Jackson.

8. Columbia, Chapman, from London, 13th June.

— Bengal Merchant, Brown, from London, 10th April, Isle of France, and Madras.

12. H. C. ship Astell, Oldham, from London, 23d May, and Madras 30th Sept.

13. Edward Strettell, Allport, from Chittagong, 29th Sept.

14. Gloucester, Wyatt, from Penang.

15. Nancy (French), Guzenec, from Bourdeaux, 26th June.

— Georgiana, Babcock, from Madras.

16. Agincourt, Mahon, from London, 14th April, Madeira, and Madras 2d Oct.

— Almorah, Winter, from Port Jackson and Batavia.

— Neptune, Edwards, from Batavia, Madras, and Kismapatam.

Departures.

Sept. 10. Henry (French), Levignac, for Bourdeaux.

22. Isabella, Wallis, for London.

24. Nancy, Thomson, for London.

Oct. 5. Bengal (American), Moriarty, for Boston.

6. Dorothy, Hargraves, for Liverpool.

— Indian Oak, Reid, for Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and Batavia.

On the 1st August the Astell spoke the *Mermaid* of Calcutta, from Cadiz, with troops for Manilla, lat. 30° south, long. 3° 14 West.

The Agincourt struck on a coral reef on the 30th July, in the Mozambique Channel, and it was necessary to throw seventy-five pipes of wine overboard before she floated.

The Almorah picked up the crew of the late ship *Richmond*, J. Kay, off Hogg Island, at the entrance of the Java sea, on the 31st July last.

Duchess of Athol.—In consequence of some misunderstanding respecting the adjustment of the accounts of the ship with the Marine Registry Office, the pilot appointed to the *Duchess of Athol* received instructions not to move her until further orders. The objections to her sailing being obviated, the above orders were countermanded: but the wind proving contrary after their receipt, the *Athol* was not able to get out, and will consequently be detained till the ensuing spring.

On Wednesday night it blew a severe gale of wind, in which the *Athol* parted from her anchors, and was in great danger of running on the Gaspar Sand.—*Beng. Hurk. Sept. 10.*

Ship Jonathan.—In the *Hurkaru* of the 23d August we mentioned shortly the injury sustained by the ship *Jonathan*, from the entanglement of her iron chain cables; and we now follow it up with such particulars as have been brought to our notice since that period. Several ineffectual attempts were made to bring the vessel alongside of the Custom-House wooden jetty in order to save the cargo, which they at length effected by the advice and exertions of Mr. Hickman, who had been sent from the Harbour Master's Department for that purpose. From being hauled close in, she grounded at less than half ebb, by which a considerable portion of the leak was closed from outside. This with the assistance of several pumps, enabled them to land the cargo, which, although considerably damaged, appears in better order than could have reasonably been expected. The vessel now lies in Mr. Vignon's dock, where where she has been surveyed by four of the most experienced individuals in Calcutta, who met yesterday at the exchange

rooms to advise respecting their report; and we understand, they unanimously agreed that the repairs requisite to render her sea-worthy would amount to much more than she was worth. It does not as yet appear, that either the hull or cargo was insured.—*Ibid. Sept. 12.*

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st Oct. 1822.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Honourable Company's ships..	2	1,965
Free Traders, for Great Britain	14	7,115
Country ships for ditto	6	4,733
Ships and vessels employed in the country trade.....	17	7,756
Laid up for sale or freight	15	5,672
French vessels.....	6	1,979
American vessels.....	9	2,756
Portuguese vessels	3	1,130
Danish vessel	1	468
Dutch vessel.....	1	149
Arabian vessels.....	4	1,210
Total.....	78	34,933
Free traders in the river 1st Oct. 1821.....	10	4,522
Ditto ditto 1st Oct 1822	14	7,115
Increase..	4	2,593

Ships advertised to sail for England.

Golconda, Edwards, in December; William Money, Jackson, early in December; Larkins, Wilkinson, in all December; and Apollo, Tennant, *via* Madras on 15th Jan. 1823.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. R. C. Richards; Miss A. J. Smith; Messrs. T. W. Bolton, G. C. Armstrong, and James Molony, Cadets; Mr. W. Manton; Mr. J. Mulholland; Mrs. Buckingham; Mrs. B. Fergusson; Mrs. Greene; Mrs. Kuklan, Mrs. Debnam; Misses Marian Andrews, Susan Imlack, Elizabeth Allen, Susan Rose, Charlotte Debnam, Harriet Debnam, and Amelia Kuklan; Captain Debnam, H. M. 65th regt.; Mr. J. P. Barnett; Mr. Kuklan; Messrs. Robert Riddell, and B. Stewart, Cadets; Mr. H. Gillett; Misses Jane Debnam, and Emily Greene; Masters George Debnam, William Tierney Fergusson, Geo. Tierney Fergusson, W. Greene, and T. H. Greene, Lieut. Geo. O'Brien, H. M. 53d regt. and lady; Mr. B. Bell; Messrs. William Glen, James Briggs, James Burnett, and Alex. Campbell, Cadets; Mrs. Cuzens; Mr. James Young; Mrs. Pearson; Miss Colquhoun; Miss Trower; Miss Fanny Trower; Miss Law; Miss Sophia Law; Lieut. Col. Littlejohn; Capt. Pearson; Mr. Wheatley,

Barrister; Mr. T. H. Wheatley; Mr. Michael; Mr. Holand; Mr. Barton; Mr. Handscomb; Mrs. Chesney; Mrs. Penrose Miss Twentymann; Lieut. Penrose, H. C. Infantry; Messrs. J. T. Boileau, and John Chesney, Cadets; Mr. Twentymann; Mr. Richardson; Mr. S. Stapleton; Mrs. Wilkinson; Mrs. Mary Bryce; Mrs. Norman; Mrs. Ferrar; Mrs. Hume; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Peirson; Miss Buckley; Miss Helen Merchant; Miss Maria Yates; Miss Jane Cox; Miss Sarah Smith; Miss Charlotte Smith; Masters W. Smith, Henry Smith, Jas. Smith, L. Smith, J. Ferrar, and F. Ferrar; Dr. James Bryce; Capt. Dalgairns; Capt. Buckley; Lieut. Norman; Lieut. Ferrar; Lieut. Hume; Lieut. Smith; Mr. G. Spry; Mr. Rt. Smith; Mr. H. Lundie; Mr. Geo. Johnson; Mr. J. Peirson; Mrs. Bellaney; Misses E. Broders and S. Broders; Mr. C. Bellaney; Mr. Cathcart, Writer; Messrs. W. Ferguson, Mair, Cornegy, M. Cravy, and Lewis, Free Merchants; Mr. Van Haythuson, Cadet; Mrs. Hempsten; R. Brooks, Esq.; R. Holdsworth, Esq.; Captain P. Earl; Mrs. Isabella Boyd; Miss Ochterlony; Major Cartwright; Major M. Boyd, Bengal army; Mr. John Lord, Merchant; Mr. Richard Chitty, Cadet; Mrs. Mahon; Rev. Wm. Maish; Rev. John Rickards; Mr. John French, Free Merchant; Mr. George Forbes, Cadet.

From Mauritius: Miss C. Betts; Mr. Michael Betts, Merchant; Mr. Henry Adams, Harbour Master's Department.

From Madras: Rev. Dr. Bryce and Lady; Miss Marchand; Capt. Birth; Lieut. Silver; Ensign Kuften; Mr. Bogney; Mr. A. F. Bogney; Mrs. Goodwin and two children; Capt. Savage, H. M. 10th Lt. Drags.; Mrs. Yates and four children; Mrs. Sarah Oman; Lieut. Col. Yates; Lieut. Warren; Mr. Murry, Mid. H. M. S. Liffey; Mr. Croxford; Mr. Basque; Mrs. Uthoff.

From Masulpatam: Major Doveton, Lady, and four children; H. Southeby, Esq., Civil Service, and Lady; Lieut. Thomas Betts, Nizam's Service.

From Malacca: J. Foster, Esq., Merchant.

From New South Wales: R. H. Brown, Esq.; and A. N. Drummond, Esq.

The following passengers from the ship George the Fourth, from London and Madras, have arrived on the Valetta from Jaggernaut:—Mrs. Ricketts; Mrs. Cox; Miss Cox; M. Ricketts, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. Pow, Artillery; Lieut. Walker, 4th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Francis, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Price, 26th regt. N.I.; Mr. Donald; Mr. McLean; Misses J. Cox and C. Cox; Master W. Walker.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 31. At Moorsheadabad, the lady of A. N. Ford, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 17. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Lloyd, 2d bat. 18th regt., of a daughter.

18. At Mymensingh the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

20. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. Godby, of a daughter.

26. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Duffin, 7th regt. of Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

27. At her residence at Garden Reach, the lady of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, of a daughter.

— At Moozafferpoor, the lady of W. Fane, Esq., of a son.

28. Mrs. Charles Martin, of a son.

— At Patna, the lady of Wigram Money, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 2. The lady of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. Thos. B. Scott, of a daughter.

3. At Garden Reach, the lady of Robert W. Poc, Esq., of a son.

4. The lady of W. D. Muston, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Taylor, of Engineers, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Geo. Strafford, of a daughter.

8. The lady of Major Alexander, of a daughter.

10. Mrs. Capt. Neish, of a daughter.

12. At Chinsurah, the lady of J. R. Vos, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

— At Burdwan, the lady of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

14. The lady of D. Bryce, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Allipore, Mrs. M. C. Radcliffe, of a son.

16. Mrs. Francis Andrews, of a daughter.

— The lady of George Money, Esq., of a son.

— At Cuttack, at the house of Thos. Parkenham, Esq., the lady of W. Dent, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

17. Off the Sandheads, on board the Moira, the lady of Lieut. Chesney, of the Bengal Artillery, of a son.

21. The lady of E. Molony, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

22. At Chittagong, Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, of a still-born daughter.

23. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, 2d Division Field Army, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of the Rev. William Fraser, chaplain at Benares, of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of a daughter.

25. At Benares, the lady of Capt. W. H. Wood, commanding the Benares Levy, of a daughter.

26. At Malda, the lady of W. Pringle, Esq., of the Civil Service, of twin daughters, one of which was still-born.

— The lady of Capt. John Oliver, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., of a son.

28. Mrs. Maclean, the wife of Mr. Christopher Maclean, of a daughter.

29. At Fort William, the lady of Capt. H. E. Gilbert Cooper, of a son.

30. The lady of Lane Magniac, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

Oct. 1. Mrs. James Keymer, of a son.

— The lady of J. C. Burton, Esq., of a son.

2. At the Presidency, the lady of Major Croker, Assistant Adjutant-General of his Majesty's troops, of a daughter.

— In Fort William, the lady of Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, Fort and Town Adjutant, of a son.

— At Ahmedneggur, the lady of Capt. Laurie, regt. of Artillery, of a daughter.

3. Mrs. J. A. Williams, of a son.

5. At Allipore, the lady of H. Oakely, Esq., of a still-born son.

6. The lady of Capt. Parbly, of Artillery, Model-Master, at Dum Dum, of a son.

— Mrs. E. Cropley, of a son.

9. The lady of G. Vignon, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. Spankie, lady of the Advocate-General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 17. At Meerut, by the Rev. J. Fisher, Lieut. James, 5thth N.I., to Miss Maria Gane.

29. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Burrows, H.M. 65th regt., to Sophia Louisa, third daughter of John Grievess, Esq.

30. At Cawnpore, at the Church Bungalow, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, Mr. William Gee to Eliza Matilda, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Orde, merchant.

Aug. 17. At Meerut, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Lieut. David Thompson, 1st bat. 28th regt., to Miss Sophia MacMahon, sister to Capt. MacMahon, 1st bat. 24th regiment.

24. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John Green, to Miss Eliza Edwards.

— At Cawnpore, at the house of Major Ferris, Ordnance Commissariat, Lieut. W. Simonds, 2d bat. 9th Native Infantry, to Miss Cecelia Angelo.

Sept. 4. By the Rev. Mr. J. Irving, Mr. George Colliss to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Monghyr.

8. By the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss Magdalen Passov.

12. At Seebpore, Mr. John Brown, to Mrs. Cecelia Atkinson, eldest daughter of the late J. S. Gill, of Burrisaul.

16. At Nagpore, at the house of Col. Adams, C.B., commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Lieut. J. S. H. Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General of that Force, to Sarah, the fourth daughter of the late Major-General Jas. Murray McGregor, of the Bengal Cavalry.

20. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Thomason, Capt. Samuel Cole, commander of the brig Commerce, to Miss Mary Cowan, sister of the late Mrs. Cecil.

27. At Cawnpore, Lieut. John Hall, Adjutant 2d bat. 9th Native Infantry, to Miss Harriet Thornton, second daughter of Thomas Thornton, Esq., of Coel.

Oct. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Alexander, eldest son of Stephen Yates, Esq., of Springfield House, Warwickshire, to Ann Semple, second daughter of Archibald Colquhoun, Esq., of Calcutta.

4. At Lucknow, by the Rev. W. L. Williams, Capt. R. Home, 28th N. I., to Francis Sophia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Fraser, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

7. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Captain Hugh Cathro, commander of the ship Pascoa, to Miss Adelaide Margaret Cooke, third daughter of Captain John Cooke, of Calcutta.

12. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Lieut. Thos. Betts, to Miss Charlotte Betts.

— By the Rev. Joseph Parson, Mr. John Brodie, to Mrs. Isabella Ross.

— By the Rev. Joseph Parson, Mr. Nicholas Burgess to Miss Mary Vessy.

DEATHS.

July 8. At Fort Marlbro', Assistant-Surgeon Duncan McCalman, of the Bengal Medical Establishment.

29. At Meerut, Anna Matilda, infant daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq., Surgeon H. M. 14th Regiment, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Aug. 10. On board his boat, on his way to Dinapore with his Regiment, Ensign Robert Williams, of H. M. 87th Regiment, fourth son of Henry Williams, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 16 years and 3 months.

11. At Neemuch, aged 38, Roderick Peregrine Ochterlony, Esq., only son of Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., G. C. B.

17. At Bankipore, Samuel, the infant son of Captain Swinhoe, of the 14th Native Regiment, aged 2 years.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. John Whelan, Conductor of Ordnance.

22. At Serampore, by an attack of the cholera morbus, Kishun Pall, the first idolatrous Hindoo in Bengal who was converted to the Protestant faith. He was

baptized by Dr. Carey in the Ganges, in the year 1800; and throughout a Christian profession of more than twenty years, proved how well suited Christianity is to elevate the Hindoo character. He has left a widow, four daughters, and eleven grandchildren. He was beloved and respected in life, and was followed by his relatives and numerous friends to his grave; he died full of Christian hope and joy—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."—*Cal. Jour.*

23. Ensign John Taylor, of the 1st bat. 18th Regt. Native Infantry. This promising young officer, whose amiable qualities endeared him to every one who knew him, was drowned by the upsetting of his boat opposite Patna. His servants and some of the crew met a similar fate.

Mr. William Inwood Wilson, 2d officer of the ship *Matilda*, aged 22 years.

26. At Agra, Margaret, the infant daughter of Lieut.-Colonel D. Macleod, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

29. At Allahabad, the infant son of Lieut. Griffiths, 18th Native Infantry, aged 10 months.

— At Benares, Captain James McHarg, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Commandant of the 2d Nusseree Battalion.

— Miss Maria Lindrige Bean, the infant daughter of Captain Fowler Henry Bean, aged 1 year and 5 months.

— Mrs. Sarah Ward, wife of Mr. John Brown Ward, aged 22 years 1 month and 12 days.

30. Mr. David Lind Thornton, aged 23 years.

— After a short but severe illness, on board the ship, at the New Anchorage, Mr. John Austin, Surgeon of the H. C. Ship *Duchess of Athol*. He was followed to the grave by Captain Daniell, and the officers of the *Duchess of Athol*, with every mark of respect for a man whose private virtues will endear his memory to all who had the happiness to share his friendship, and who now deeply lament his loss.

Sept. 1. Mr. John F. Humpage, of a bilious fever.

— Captain David John Ross, of the country Sea Service, aged 37 years.

— At Nagpore, Henry, the infant son of Captain Pereira, Artillery; aged 1 year and 11 days.

— At Delhi, Lieut.-Col. W. A. Thompson, C. B., late in command of the 2d bat. 28th Native Infantry, and the Garrison of Delhi.

4. At Howrah, Capt. Ephraim Crouch, aged 66, who through a laborious and chequered life, great part of which has been spent in the Bombay and Bengal Country Service, has always maintained the character of an upright and honest man. He was a native of Boston, and 41

years ago commanded a vessel belonging to that port.

5. Mr. Samuel Ropes, Supercargo of the ship *Bengal*, aged 21 years.

6. At Delhi, Conductor John Hanley, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

7. Rebecca, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Milne, Assistant at the Muttra Pay Office, aged 7 months and 25 days.

— At Muttra, Charles Bell, third son of Captain Robert Arding Thomas, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

— Captain Benjamin Halsted, Commander of the ship *Adonis*, aged 50 years.

9. Antonio, the wife of Mr. Samuel de Souza.

— Master James Scott, aged 12 years.

— Samuel Salter, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, aged 38 years.

— Abraham Bailey, Esq., many years Indigo Planter at Jessore, aged 46 years.

10. Mr. C. J. Thompson, of Budge Budge, aged 36 years and 9 months.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth White, wife of Capt. J. White, of Chittagong, aged 33 years.

12. Near Fushengunge, Major Barre Latter of the 13th Regt. N. I., Agent to the Governor-General and Commandant of the Rungpo Frontier Corps. By the death of Major Latter, society has lost one of its most valuable members, and the Bengal Army one of its brightest ornaments.

13. On board his budgerow near Chunar, Ensign John Cates, of the 2d bat. 19th Regt. N. I.

14. At Keitah, Cornet John Page, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry.

16. At Cawnpore, John, the infant son of Captain H. E. Pitman, of the 50th Regiment.

17. At Saugor, Mr. Richard Glassup, Conductor of Ordnance Commissariat.

18. At Alipore, the infant daughter of M. C. Radcliffe, Esq., aged 4 days.

19. At the house of Mr. G. Clements, Durrontollah, Thos. Measures, Esq., aged 27 years.

— Of fever, at the New Cantonments of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Lieut. R. H. Cumming, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

20. Capt. J. L. Tarvet, of the Country Service, aged 28 years.

— At Mirzapore, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, aged 41 years.

21. Charles Palmer, the infant son and only child of Mr. William Davis, of the Calcutta Custom-House, aged 1 year and 5 days.

22. In Fort William, Mr. Maurice Owen, Assistant-Surgeon of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

— At Garden Reach, Mrs. Mary Ann Wiltshire, the lady of Mr. T. R. Wiltshire, aged 21 years and 10 months.

23. At her residence in Chowringhee, Mrs. Mary Paton, the lady of Col. Paton, Commissary-General, aged 45 years.

23. Mr. Manuel Goines, of the General Department, aged 44 years and 9 months.

— Mrs. E. Fermie, jun., wife of Mr. James Abraham Fermie, aged 17 years and 13 days.

— After an illness of 20 days, of a bilious fever, Mr. John Cubbin, aged 27 years.

24. Mrs. Eliz. Compton, of Howrah, aged 44 years.

— Mr. John Weldon Johnson, aged 17 years 1 month and 24 days.

25. Mr. Joseph Farnor, aged 12 years.

26. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Lieut. Edward Poole, of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment N. I.

— At Contai, C. R. Crommelin, Esq. On the 28th his remains were deposited in the burial ground at Kedgerree.

“Mr. Crommelin was appointed a Writer in 1780, and the several responsible situations he has held, mark the high sense which the Government entertained of his talents and integrity, while he repaid their confidence by unremitting labour, and undeviating fidelity in the discharge of his official duties. It may in truth be said, that he at length fell a sacrifice to his zeal for the public service; as, notwithstanding a severe illness, occasioned by his residing there in the unhealthy months, all the persuasions of his relations and friends could not induce him to leave his duties at Contai during that period.

“In the walks of private life, Mr. Crommelin's character was duly appreciated, and it there shone in its most attractive colours. His tender devotion to his family made him through life the best of husbands and most indulgent of parents; his benevolence was strikingly manifested by innumerable acts of charity, unknown to the world, but widely felt by the wretched and unfortunate.

“But the most striking feature in his character, was his deep-rooted attachment to the great interests of religion; and he afforded to his children and friends a bright and unvarying example of the happiness and comfort to be derived from faith in the divine truths of Christianity; it was religion that cheered and consoled him through his various trials in life, and soothed his passage to the grave.”—*Cal. Jour.*

27. At Chittagong, Mrs. C. Pritchard, wife of Mr. I. C. Pritchard.

28. At Jubbulpore, Eliza, the eldest daughter of Captain John Oakes, of the 4th Reg. 1st B. N. I.

29. At Chittagong, after a short illness, Miss Clarkson, sister to Captain J. O. Clarkson.

— Mr. Clementy Pereira, aged 17 years, much regretted by his friends and relations.

— Of the cholera morbus, Miss Eliza Ann Reid, aged 9 years and 3 months.

30. At Patna, Anne, wife of Wigram Money, Esq. of the Civil Service.

— Near Jubbulpore, Ensign William Jackson, of the 1st Batt. 4th Reg. N. I.

Oct. 1. Mrs. Jane Keymer, the wife of Mr. James Keymer, Mate in the H. C. Marine.

— The infant son of Mr. James Keymer.

2. Eliza Jane, the daughter of Captain A. B. Fraser, of the ship Valletta, aged 1 year 6 months and 22 days.

— Mr. James Collins, aged 38 years.

— At the house of Messrs. Burn and Co., Mr. Anthony Walmsly, builder, aged 29 years.

3. At Serampore, after a short illness, Mrs. Catherine Annosett, aged 70 years.

4. Ebenezer Chapman Kemp, Esq., late Commander of the ship Kent, aged 50 years.

— After a lingering illness of nearly three months, Mrs. Elizabeth D'Costa, aged about 51 years.

— On the river near Agra, Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, Conductor of the Ordnance Commissariat.

5. Mr. Benjamin Lawrence Gracco, Indigo Planter, aged 32 years.

6. Miss H. Clark, aged 16 years and 23 days.

7. Hugh Hope, Esq., of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

“We regret exceedingly to have to announce the death of Hugh Hope, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at Mirzapore. We understand that a fever was the immediate cause of his death. Mr. Hope was the second son of the late Sir John Hope, of Craighall, Bart., in the county of Edinburgh, and came to this country in 1803, having then just returned from a foreign university, at which he had studied along with his brother, the present Sir John Hope, for nearly two years. It has not been our good fortune to enjoy Mr. Hope's society or friendship in this country, and we cannot therefore speak of him from our own knowledge. but we have heard of few gentlemen who were so generally esteemed, so much beloved, or who will be so universally regretted.”—*Cal. John Bull.*

— The Rev. Jas. Keith, aged 35 years, pastor of the Independent Church (Union Chapel) of Calcutta.

8. Captain Edward Galway (of the Country Service), aged 26 years.

— After a long and lingering illness, Miss Mary Anne Ahmuty, late of Mrs. Broder's seminary, aged 15 years and 1 month.

9. Of the cholera morbus, after a painful illness of several hours, Miss Charlotte Witchlow, youngest daughter of Mr. James Witchlow, aged 14 years 10 months and 23 days.

— At Dacca, of a fever, Mr. John Joseph Jordan, aged 21 years.

10. John Henderson, Esq. of the Police Office, aged 33 years 9 months and 10 days.

11 Mrs. Cecelia de Mello D'Silva, widow of the late Mr. Joseph D'Silva, aged 51 years.

— James Hay, Esq. of Colliopriest, in the county of Devon, aged 52 years.

12. At Serampore, Major V. Wickede, of the Danish Company's Service, deeply regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

— Mr. Thomas Pote, formerly Lieut. of the 3d Rohillah Cavalry.

— Thomas Adolphus, the infant son of Mr. J. A. Williams, aged 9 days.

15. Julia Eliza Llewelyn, daughter of Mr. J. Llewelyn, aged 1 year 6 months and 3 days, after a lingering illness of two months.

— At the house of his father, (John Wheatley, Esq.) of fever, Ensign George Hampden Wheatley, of the Corps of Engineers, aged 18 years. This scientific and promising young officer arrived in this country on the 23d of the last month.

Lately, Mr. John Jameson, Indigo Planter, aged 25 years.

— Mrs. Catherine Gibson, aged 19 years.

— At Jubbulpore, John Lowther Irvin, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

MADRAS.

GENERAL ORDER

Fort St. George, Aug. 23, 1822.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the General Order, dated 18th July 1820 establishing a Mess for cadets, shall be considered applicable to Assistant Surgeons on their first arrival from England.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 5. Sir James Home, Bart., Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

1st Regt. Aug. 20. Lieut. Charles Thwaites to be Adjutant.—26. Cornet J. G. Green is appointed to do duty with 7th until further orders.

6th Regt. Sept. 10. Lieut. G. Sandys to be Quarter Master and Interpreter, vice Logan.—Cornet M. McNeill to be Adjutant, vice Sandys.

Cornet (recently admitted) appointed to do duty.

Sept. 7. Cornet E. Armytage with 4th regt.

Asiatic Journ No. 88.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Aug. 30. Major General and Super-num. Lieut. Col. Hamilton Hall to be Col. from 24th Aug. 1822, vice Lang, deceased.

Sept. 10. Major General and Colonel H. Hall is posted to 21st regt.

5th Regt. Sept. 6. Senior Capt. James Carnac to be Major; Senior Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) J. S. Trotter to be Captain, and Senior Ensign T. Perrier to be Lieutenant, vice Marriott, retired; date of commissions, 14 March 1822.—Senior Ensign F. B. White to be Lieut., vice Luard, deceased, date of commission 23th June 1822.

10th Regt. Aug. 16. Capt. C. G. Alves to take rank from 2d Dec. 1820 in succession to Bell, retired.—Lieut. T. S. Warner to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. G. Jourdan to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign W. Reece to be Lieut., vice Walker, deceased; date of commission 14 May 1821.—Senior Ensign R. Deacon to be Lieut., vice Bogle, deceased; date of commission 1st June 1822.—Sept. 6. Lieut. W. Reece to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.—Senior Ensign R. Deacon to be Lieut., vice Walker, deceased; date of commission 14th May 1821.—Senior Ensign H. E. Kenny to be Lieut., vice Bogle, deceased; date of commission 1st June 1822.

14th Regt. Aug. 16. Lieut. G. Waymouth to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.—Lieut. W. Craigie to take rank from 17th July 1821.—Sept. 10. Senior Ensign Charles James Torriano to be Lieut., vice Howard, deceased; date of commission 1st Sept. 1822.

15th Regt. Sept. 6. Senior Lieut. James Hume to be Captain, and Senior Ensign J. Milnes to be Lieut., vice Richardson, retired; of date commissions 17th March 1822.

16th Regt. Aug. 16. Lieut. E. James to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.—Senior Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. C. Hasker to be Captain.—Sen. Ensign G. R. Johnstone to be Lieut., in succession to Holmes, retired; date of commission 2d Aug. 1821.—Sen. Ensign T. R. James to be Lieut., vice Ternum, deceased; date of commission 7th May 1822.

18th Regt. Aug. 16. Lieut. J. T. Musgrave to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.

19th Regt. Aug. 16. Lieut. P. Beddingfield to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.—Lieut. C. A. Carroll to take rank from 5th May 1821.—Lieut. J. Arden to take rank from 23d May 1821.—Lieut. J. B. Neeve to take rank from 31st May 1821.

20th Regt. Aug. 16. Lieut. J. V. Hughes to take rank from 7th May 1821, in succession to Johnstone, retired.—Capt. J. Tocker and Lieut. H. Bennet to take rank from 29th Nov. 1821, in succession to

sion to Harvey, retired.—Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Taylor to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign F. Eades to be Lieut., in succession to Brooks, pronounced; date of commission 26 Jan. 1822.—Sept. 5. Ensign E. J. Warren is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

6. Sen. Ensign W. W. Kingston to be Lieut., vice Albert, invalided; date of commission 28th August 1822.

21st Regt. Sept. 3. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Captain) James Webster to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. Lawson to be Lieut., vice Waddell, deceased; date of commission 23d August 1822.

23d Regt. Aug. 16. Lieut. W. Powell to take rank from 13th Feb. 1821.—Lieut. J. J. McMurdo to take rank from 1st Feb. 1821.

Golundaz. Aug. 29. Captain J. Kitson, 1st bat. 12th Regt., is directed to proceed to Masulipatani, and assume charge of the Company of Golundaz at that station, until further orders.—Sept. 6. Capt. S. S. Gummer, 1st bat. 23d Regt., is directed to assume charge of the Company of Golundaz, stationed at Quilon, until further orders.

Removed.

Sept. 4. Ensign R. W. Sparrow is removed, at his own request, from 6th to 10th Regt., and in which he will rank next below Ensign J. F. K. Brett.

Ensign Sparrow is posted to the 2d bat.

Ensigns (recently promoted) appointed to do duty.

Sept. 7. Ensigns P. Wilkie, J. Forbes, F. Daniell, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ensign T. R. Smith, with 2d bat. 6th regt.

Ensign H. Neale, with 2d bat. 8th regt.

Ensign H. J. Taynton, with 1st bat. 9th regt.

Ensign F. L. Nicolay, with 2d bat. 9th regt.

Ensign R. T. Cox, with 2d bat. 22d regt.

Ensigns H. Smith, and G. K. Davison, with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Sept. 10. Ensigns G. Gibson, H. Walker, G. Spry, J. Allardyce, D. Buchanan, and T. Adams, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ensigns G. A. Smith, W. A. Saxon, and J. Benwell, to do duty with 1st bat. 3d regt., until the arrival at Wallajahbad of the 2d bat. 10th regt., when they will join that bat.

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Sept. 10. Senior Ensign Charles Butler to be Lieut., vice Hodges, invalided; date of commission 4th Sept. 1822.

VETERAN BATTALIONS.

Sept. 10. Lieut. H. Hodges, of the Non-effective Establishment, is posted to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

Lieut. H. C. Albert, of the Non-effective Establishment, is posted to the 3d Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join the detachment of that corps at Conclapilly.

Lieut. T. A. Chambers, of the Non-effective Establishment, is posted to the 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and will join the detachment of that corps at Sankerrydroog.

ENGINEERS.

Sept. 10. Ensign G. A. Underwood to be Second Assist. to the Chief Engineer from the 12th of July last.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 20. Sen. Assist. Surg. John Wyllie to be Surgeon, vice Currie, retired; date of rank 6th Dec. 1821.

Sen. Assist. Surg. Archibald Campbell, M.D., to be Surg., vice Hastie, deceased; date of rank 9th Aug. 1822.

23. Mr. Assist. Surgeon Humphrays to be Dep. Medical Storekeeper at Jaulna, vice Wyllie.

Mr. Samuel Wm. Lister, and Mr. Edw. Jessop, M.D., are admitted on the Establishment as Assist. Surgeons.

Assist. Surgeons Lister and Jessop are appointed to do duty under the Garrison Surgeons of Poonamallee and of Fort St. George respectively.

Sept. 3. Messrs. David Falconer and Alexander Stuart are admitted on the Establishment as Assist. Surgeons.

Assist. Surgeons Falconer and Stuart are appointed to do duty under the Surgeons of the Madras European Regiment, and of the 1st bat. of Artillery respectively.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Aug. 27. Lieut. H. C. Albert, 20th regt. Nat. Inf., is transferred to the Invalid Establishment in compliance with his request.

Sept. 3. Lieut. H. Hodges, Madras European Regiment, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, in compliance with his request.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Aug. 13. Major H. W. Sale, 11th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

30. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Sibbald, 4th regt. N.I., ditto.

Sept. 3. Ensign F. C. Mayo, 23d regt. N.I., for one year.

6. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Logan, 6th regt. Lt. Cav., for three years.

Lieut. Fred. Minchin, 24th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

Aug. 16. The leave to return to Europe granted, under date the 5th of March last, to Mr. Staff Surgeon Hay, is cancelled at his request.

30. The furlough to Europe granted

under date the 20th of Feb. 1821, to Lieutenant H. B. Doveton, 4th regt. Lt. Sav. is cancelled, and that Officer is to be considered as having been on leave at sea, during the period of his absence from the coast.

Sept. 6. The leave to return to Europe granted under date the 30th of July last, to Lieut. R. C. Carter, 12th regt. N.I., is cancelled at his request.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTURBANCE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF HYDERABAD.

Extract from a private Letter, dated Hyderabad, 23d Sept. 1822.

"There has been a terrible disturbance in the neighbourhood of this city. The Pathan population of Chincul Goorah, a suburb, murdered a Hafiz, in consequence of some disputed point of faith; and the whole armed population of the city, to the number of 50,000, turned out to take revenge. The inhabitants of Chincul Goorah, to the number of 1,500, armed to a man, and even their children stood their ground, rallied out, took two guns and a standard, and then stood at bay. Some hundreds of Juwan-murds have been cut up, and the plain was strewed with strapping carcases & figured by ghastly wounds. The Bolaurum troops on the day following the fight drew up on the height commanding the village, to preserve the peace; and yesterday, without firing a shot, the matter came to an amicable adjustment, under the excellent arrangement of Mr. Metcalfe. The part the Bolaurum troops have taken is very gratifying; no violence has been used. we have stood neutral, and the Pathans have quietly withdrawn from the Nizam's territories under British guarantee.—*Mad. Gaz.*

SHIPPING IN FELLICENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 23. H. C. Ship Astell, Aldham, from London 22d May.

— Lady Raffles, Coxwell, from London 17th May.

Departures.

Sept. 29. Bengal Merchant, Brown, for Calcutta.

30. H. C. Ship Astell, Aldham, for Calcutta.

Oct. 2. Agincourt, Mahon, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 28. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Jas. Monro, Esq., of the Civil Service of a son.

Sept. 5. At Chittoor, the lady of H. Bushby, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Coimbatore, Mrs. E. Keyes, of a daughter.

10. The lady of Lieut. W. N. Page, of a son.

19. At Sholapore, the lady of Lieut. Dickson, H.M. 69th regt., of a daughter.

20. The wife of Mr. Conductor C. Dewnap, of a daughter.

25. The lady of Lieut. Col. Podmore, of a daughter.

— At St. Thomé, the lady of Lieut. Odell, 1st bat. 13th regt. N.I., of a son.

28. The lady of Thos. Tede, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At the Presidency, the lady of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. At Quilon, by the Rev. C. Jeaffreson, Lieut. Jas. Woodward, 16th Lt. Inf., to Harriet, seventh daughter of H. Selway, Esq., Qr. Mast. H.M. 86th regt.

11. Capt. Wilkinson, to Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. Bushby, Esq.

16. At the Cathedral Church of St. Thome, by the Rev. S. V. D'Costa, Mr. A. Pereira, to Miss Eliz. Macpherson.

28. At Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Malkin, B. A., Capt. Sam. I. Hodgson, 20th N.I., to Matilda Marg. Chinnery, eldest daughter of the late John Chinnery, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

July 28. John Amblar, Madras European regt., sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

Aug. 22. Charles, only son of Brev. Capt. Poulton, 5th regt. N.I., aged 1 month and 28 days.

— John Æneas, the infant son of Lieut. and Adj. Spicer, 2d bat. 8th regt.

— At Masulipatam, Capt. Charles Waddell, Paymaster, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sept. 1. At Palamcottah, Sophia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Graham, Clerk and Schoolmaster at that station.

9. At Masulipatam, Lieut. Henry Hodges, Madras European Regiment.

— At Vizianagram, Mr. Thomas Gonsaul Madeira, a respectable Merchant of Vizagapatam.

17. At Cannanore, aged 32, after an illness of three days, of bilious remittent fever, Assist-Surg. J. W. Browne, 69th regt., leaving a disconsolate widow and two children to lament his premature loss.

28. Mr. Arthur Allen Chatfield, Purser of the ship *Daphne*.

— At the house of her father, Mr. C. P. Martin, Mrs. Joanna E. Eberhardy, aged 27 years and 3 months, after a long and tedious illness.

Lately, Cornet A. Chifney, 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

Sept. 12, 1822.—“On Sunday morning last the colours of the fort were hoisted half mast, and sixteen minute guns were fired from the Fort Battery, on the melancholy occasion of the demise of the Shûdee, wife of the Prince Azeem Jah Bahadaar, brother of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.”—*Mad. Gaz.*

BOMBAY.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

General Department, Aug. 20, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received from the Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants in their proficiency in the Country Languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned Gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the Public Service :

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, who arrived on 17th April 1821.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, ditto ditto.

Mr. William Willes, 10th May ditto.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, 10th June ditto.

Mr. P. W. Legeyt, 31st Oct. ditto.

Mr. Arthur Steele, 17th May 1822.

General Department, Sept. 10, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants, that the following Gentlemen have made sufficient progress to admit of their being employed with advantage in the public service. Their comparative proficiency is denoted in the following List :

Mr. Philip Stewart, who arrived in India on 28th Jan. 1822.

Mr. Gregor Grant do. do. 27th April do.

Mr. Ed. Hume Townsend do. 11th June 1822.

Mr. N. Hornby do. do. 17th April 1821.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt do. 10th June do.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton do. do. do. do.

The proficiency of Messrs. Stewards, Grant, and Townsend, the first of whom had been under eight months in India, the second under five, and the latter only three months, is considered by the Governor-in-Council to be highly creditable to those Gentlemen.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 8. Lieut. Geo. Taylor, 2d Regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, vice Sutherland, promoted to Captain of a Company; date of appoint. 1st Aug. 1822.

10. The duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department to be

executed by Mr. Farish during the absence of the Chief Secretary.

17. Lieut. Colonel Edwards, 8th regt. N. I., is appointed to the command of Candeish, vacated by the departure to Europe of Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham.

19. Lieut. J. Campbell, 1st bat. 2d regt., Lieut. J. Swanston, 2d bat. 10th regt., and Lieut. G. P. Le Messurier, 1st bat. 7th regt., to be attached to the Survey Department in the Deccan.

23. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Hunter Blair is appointed Private Secretary to the Hon. the Acting President.

26. Lieut. Ord of this Establishment is appointed to a situation in the brigade of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

29. Capt. James Keith, 4th regt. N. I. to be Assistant-Adjutant General to the Poonah division of the army, vacant by the promotion of Capt. Lodwick to a majority; date of appoint. 7th June 1822.

Sept. 5. Capt. W. H. Stanley, 2d bat. 8th regt. Nat. Inf., paymaster to the Guicowar subsidiary force, is placed at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty.

28. Capt. Palin, 5th regt. N. I., to act as Assist. Secretary to the Military Board, in consequence of Capt. Campbell's departure to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate.

32. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Major-General Coole, commanding the Surat Division of the Army, on 5th of March, of Capt. Foy, of Artillery, to perform the duties of Fort Adjutant at Surat, in the absence of Lieut. Rankin on sick certificate, and the nomination of the same officer on 13th May, to a temporary charge of the Store Department of the Surat division of the army, during Capt. Campbell's absence at the Presidency on his private affairs.

NATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

4th Regt. Sept. 21. Ensign John Godfrey Thompson to be Lieut., vice Burn, deceased. Date of rank 5th Sept. 1822.

7th Regt. Sept. 30. Ensign John Macourtie Shortt to be Lieut., to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Lieut. W. B. Kennedy Laurie, with date of commission from date of Lieut. Sutherland's promotion to a company. Date of rank 19th April 1822.

Cadets admitted and promoted to Ensigns.

Aug. 24. Messrs. Rob. Webb and Jas. Greig Mudie.

Sept. 19. Mr. J. B. M. Gillander.

21. Messrs. Horatio Nelson Ramsay, Edw. Skipper, Hen. John Lamotte, John Hallett, Heibet Jacob.

PORTUGUESE MILITIA.

Sept. 25. Sergeant Martinho De Cruz to

be Lieut., to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Philip Antonio de Piedade. Date of rank 23d Sept. 1822.

ARTILLERY.

Sept. 16. Lieut. W. Whittle is appointed to the situation of Interp. Quant. Mast. and Paymaster to 1st bat. Date of appointment 2d Sept. 1822.

19. Lieut. Colonel Heenan to be styled "Commandant of Artillery" while exercising his present command of the corps.

ENGINEERS.

Aug. 14. In consequence of the death of Major-General William Atkins on 26th ult., without having taken charge of the office of Chief Engineer, Lieut. Colonel W. Brooks will, as senior officer of that corps in India, continue to discharge the duties of his original appointment.

Sept. 28. Lieut. Col. John Johnson, C.B., having retired on 15th Aug. 1819, prior to his promotion on 19th July 1821, his commission of Lieut. Col. of Engineers to be cancelled, and Major R. Bentley (since deceased) to be Lieut. Col. vice Atkins, promoted to Major-General. Date of rank 19th July 1821.

Maj. Thomas A. Cowper, Capt. Thos. Remon, and Lieut. Charles Waddington to take rank, vice Johnson, retired; 16th August 1819.

Lieut. Thomas B. Jarvis to take rank, vice Price, killed, 10th Nov. 1820.

Major Samuel Goodfellow, Capt. Lenox, J. Frederick, and Lieut. Stephen Slight, to take rank, vice Bentley, promoted, 19th July 1821.

Sen. Major Thomas A. Cowper to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Bentley, deceased, 1st April 1822.

Brev. Major and Capt. Edward H. Bellasis to be Major, Lieut. Robert Pouget to be Captain, and Ensign Samuel Athill to be Lieut., vice Cowper, promoted, do. do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Aug. 7. Lieut. Col. J. Cunningham, commanding the troops in Candish, on account of his private affairs.

Sept. 21. Lieut. T. Probyn, 2d bat 9th regt., for twelve months, on ditto.

To the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe.

Sept. 7. Capt. R. Campbell, 11th regt. Native Infantry, and Assist. Secretary to the Military Board, on sick certificate.

To Sea.

Aug. 17. Lieut. Colonel Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, on sick certificate for nine months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE INUNDATIONS.

We are sorry to learn that very distressing accounts have been received from the northward, of damage occasioned by the late heavy rains. The river at Surat overflowed its banks, and the water in the streets of that city had risen four or five feet higher than it is remembered to have ever done before; it was up to the tiles of many lower roomed houses; the inhabitants of these had been compelled to seek shelter in the upper roomed houses of their friends. Many native houses had been washed down, and several lives lost. A great number of cattle had been washed away and drowned and much other damage had been done. The fresh lasted from Sunday till Wednesday. We also hear that great damage from similar causes has been done at Broach, but no further particulars have as yet reached us.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, dated Surat, 20th September, which states that "the river began to rise on Sunday the 15th, and continued to rise on Monday and Tuesday, and only began to abate on Wednesday; that the town was then nearly clear of water, but the scene that presented itself was most melancholy. Hundreds of lives had been lost, and houses in numbers had fallen in. From the effects of the dead bodies of men and cattle, the latter of which were strowed over the whole town, the evils of a pestilence were apprehended.

The water rose so rapidly that some gentlemen only saved their horses by taking them up stairs.* The Adawlat was the only house belonging to Europeans, the lower rooms of which were not under water.

The village of Brachia has been washed away. The battalion there, 1-5, were only saved by the strength of their barracks, to the roofs of which the men were obliged to betake themselves. Several dead bodies and hundreds of cattle have been seen floating down the river. Two poor fellows passed alive with great velocity on the branch of a tree: assistance was impossible. All the villages on the banks of the river must have suffered."—*Bom. Cour. Sep. 28.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Cambrian, Clarkson, will sail for London on 1st of Dec.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 7. John Wedderburn, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Henrietta Louisa, daughter of the late William Milburn, Esq.

DEATH.

Sept. 26. Mrs. Mary Virginia Conyer, aged 26.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments.

James Nicholas Monyaart, Esq., of his Majesty's Ceylon Civil Establishment, to be Assistant to the Collector of Jaffnapatam.

John Gordon Forbes, Esq. to be First Assistant in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government.

Joseph Price, Esq. to be Sitting Magistrate and Fiscal of the district of Jaffnapatam.

Charles Brownrigg, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the district of Batticaloa.

BIRTH.

July 3. At Candy, Mrs. Malcolm, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 15. At Colombo, by the Rev. James Glenie, Colonial Chaplain, Ensign Eyre Massey Frome, of his Majesty's 47th Regt., son of Capt. Francis Frome, half-pay of his Majesty's 66th Foot, and Assist. Commis. General on Ceylon, to Miss Harriett Mackenfield, the only daughter of Charles Mackenfield, Esq. of the Royal Navy.

DEATHS.

July 24. At Colombo, at the house of her father, Capt. Schneider, Colonial Engineer Jane, Baroness Von Conradi, aged 24 years, after an illness of twelve months.

Aug. 19. At Colombo, Mr. Phillibert Lecot, aged 21 years, of a severe, but short illness.

22. At Colombo, at the house of her father, Vincent William Vanderstraten, Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the 22d ultimo, Eliza Catherina, wife of John Comins Bulkley, Esq. Assist. Surg. of his Majesty's 16th regt.

MALACCA.

June 2. At Malacca, aged 37, of a pulmonary complaint, the Rev. Dr. Milne, the learned and pious founder (in union with Dr. Morrison) of the Indo Chinese College at that place, and Missionary from the London Missionary Society. The demise of this faithful and laborious servant of Christ is deeply to be regretted, as a severe loss to the great cause in which he was engaged. Four lovely orphans (the eldest about nine years of age) are left to bewail

their privation of all parental care and tenderness which could not be witnessed without admiration.

CHINA.

CONFLAGRATION AT CANTON.

The various contradictory statements relating to this dreadful event, which have appeared in the public prints, have led us to be somewhat cautious in collecting our information. The best accounts, however, are by no means in accordance with one another.

The fire appears to have broken out at about nine o'clock in the evening of the first of November, in the heart of the town, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the foreign factories, from which engines were immediately forwarded. In the first instance no water could be obtained, and even when this requisite was found, the absolute want of assistance from the Chinese prevented its being of any effectual service in arresting the progress of the flame. At twelve o'clock the wind changed from N.E. to N. blowing strongly upon the foreign factories. Application was immediately made to the Viceroy and other officers, for permission to demolish the houses adjoining those on fire, on granting remuneration to their owners. This request was not complied with; and it is remarkable that the utmost apathy was manifested by the Chinese during the whole of the conflagration. They regarded the calamity as a dispensation of Providence, and by the passiveness of their conduct, acted up to the strictest principle of fatalism. The foreigners, thus left to themselves, and few in number, were of course inadequate to extinguish a conflagration which ultimately covered an area of about a square mile. Nevertheless every possible exertion was made by them. The houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the factories were demolished. Boats and seamen were summoned from the ships, and small vessels belonging to the Chinese were also put in requisition. The destruction of the foreign factories soon appeared inevitable, and by nine o'clock on the following morning they were on fire in several places.

The removal of the woollens and other valuables was now the only thing to be attempted; but so small were the means, that this object was accomplished to a very trifling extent. The best accounts differ as to the preservation of the library: one states that it was totally destroyed, while another affirms that "by the aid of a gang of sailors, and while the hall, and warehouses, and all the neighbouring buildings were blazing, we broke through the chapel door, and not a book was left to be burnt." At twelve o'clock it was no longer possible

to enter any of the factories; and their destruction was speedily completed.

The warehouses of the Hong merchants, being happily situated at a somewhat greater distance, were generally saved. Pinqua and Mowqua, however, have suffered greatly.

It is estimated that upwards of 10,000 houses have been destroyed. The loss of life, however, has been comparatively small; no European having perished, and only about one hundred natives, and these from pressure in crowds, and other accidents rather than by fire. But it is a most melancholy fact, that nearly 70,000 human beings have been cast out, many of them to utter destitution and misery.

The loss sustained by the Hon. Company is estimated at between 5 and £600,000. The woollens alone are valued at upwards of £300,000. Much private property belonging to foreign residents has been destroyed, and the loss sustained by natives is beyond all calculation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Previous to 12th Sept.

General Harris, Marquis Camden, Buckinghamshire, Berwickshire, Duke of York, Dufferin, Lady Melville, Marquis Huntley, Princess Amelia, and Thomas Coutts.

Previous to 21st Nov.

Canning, Castle Huntley, Duchess of Athol, Earl of Balcarrais, London, Macquenn, Orwell, Sir David Scott, and William Fawcett.

PERSIA.

Bombay, Aug. 28 1822.—The Travancore, Captain Boog, arrived here from the Gulph on the 21th inst. By this opportunity we learn, from a respectable Persian merchant, that an army belonging to the Prince of Persia was stationed at Soolemannia near Bagdad. A body of men from Bagdad attacked and defeated the Prince's troops, and Soolemannia was taken. The Prince retook Soolemannia after a desperate action, in which a number of men of the Bagdad army were killed. The Governor of Soolemannia escaped by flight to Bagdad, followed closely by the army of the Prince.

A Sirdar from Room (a military leader from Turkey?) it was reported, with 70,000 men, had reached Arzeroom; and the Prince of Persia's brother, Abbas

Mirza, with a force of 50,000 men, had marched to oppose him; whether any battle took place or not is yet unknown.

The Governor of Abushire, Shaik Abdool Russool Khan, was sent for by Houssein Alli Mirza of Shirauz, who honoured him with a handsome present, and directed him to prepare to march against Bussora. At Abushire the market is favourable. — *Bombay na Summachar.*

Letters from the Gulph, dated in July, state that an additional Turkish force under Hassan Pachó had arrived and taken position in Kasseen, and that a further reinforcement was expected, which was to be posted more towards the banks of the Euphrates. It was expected that Ibrahim Pachá was to take the general command of all these forces, and he had consequently been recalled from the service in Nubia. It is further stated that Shaik Maujed has received a firman from Mahomed Ali, Pachá of Egypt, directing him to obey and attend to all Hassan Pachá's orders and suggestions.

A letter from Tebraun also mentions that there was no intelligence from Europe, except that, judging from reports, it was probable the Porte had settled her differences with Russia. It was also hoped that similar arrangements would soon be effected between the Persian Court and Constantinople. — *Bomb. Cour. Sept. 14.*

SIAM.

Private letters down to the 10th of June, have been received by the way of Penang from the Mission sent last year to Siam. Mr. Crawford had experienced a distinguished reception, and was treated with every mark of attention and cordiality. It was expected that the envoy would shortly proceed to Cochín China, in pursuance of the further objects of his embassy. The country of Siam is described as rich and fertile in a high degree, and possessing extensive commercial resources. The climate too must be a good one, as the mission had not lost a man, and had scarcely one sick, although it had been nearly three months in Siam, at what is called the unhealthy season.

We shall be anxious to learn the further progress of the party, and details of its proceedings, which, independently of the public objects in view, cannot fail, from the known abilities and scientific knowledge of the gentlemen composing it, and the novelty of the scene of their researches, to prove highly interesting to geography and natural history. — *Cal. John Bull, Sept. 17.*

Home Intelligence.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 3. Liverpool. Medina, Brown, from Bombay.

7. Gravesend. Adrian, Horn, from Bengal.

9. Deal. Alexander, Surflen, from Ceylon 13th Nov., Mauritius 9th Dec., and St. Helena 18th Jan.

10. Ditto. Isabella, Wallace, from Bengal and Gibraltar.

13. Ditto. Berwickshire, Shepherd, from China 21st Nov.

— Liverpool. Roscoe, Morrison, from Bombay 24th Oct.

— Ditto. Dorothy, Hargreaves, from Bengal 13th Oct.

22. Deal. Mary, Ardlie, from Bengal and Mauritius.

— Off the Start. Duke of York, Campbell, from China 25th Nov.

23. Off Dartmouth. Lord Castlereagh, Durant, from Borabay 16th Nov.

25. Off Torbay. General Harris, Westead, from China and St. Helena.

Departures.

Feb. 26. Gravesend. Kellie Castle, Adams, for Madras and China.

— Ditto. Waterloo, Alsager, for Bombay and China.

27. Ditto. Atlas, M'ne, for Madras and China.

— Ditto. Speke, M'Pherson, for Ceylon.

— Falmouth, Norfolk, Greig, for Madras, &c.

28. Ditto. Pilot, Gardner, for Bengal.

March 5. Gravesend. Euphrates, Meade, for Bombay.

6. Ditto. Scaleby Castle, Newell, for Bombay and China.

12. Ditto. Mellish, Cole, for Madras and Bengal.

13. Ditto. General Palmer, Truscott, for Madras.

14. Ditto. Madras, Clarke, for Madras and Bengal.

21. Ditto. Levant, Cabot, for China.

22. Ditto. Charles Grant, Hay, for China.

25. Ditto. Lord Suffield, Brown, for Bengal.

Vessels spoken with.

Ogle Castle, Pearson, London to Madras and Bengal; and Bermeo, Ross, London to Batavia, 10th Jan., lat. 2 N. long. 20.

Timandra, Wray, London to Bengal, 26th Jan., lat. 3 N. long. 20 W.

Inglis, Serle, London to Bombay and China, 18th Feb., lat. 2 N. long. 21.

The Regent, Norfor, which sailed from the Downs 27th April for China, had not arrived on 21st Nov. The last account received of her was in Angier Roads, on 17th Sept. She was to sail that day.

The Marquis Camden and Princess Amelia were to sail from China 28th Nov. The Lady Melville and Marquis Huntley were to follow 8th Dec., and touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

The Lady Campbell, Beetham, from London to Madras and Bengal, put into L'Orient, 13th March, with loss of her rudder.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Feb. 26. At Brompton, Chatham, the lady of Capt. J. Macfarlane of the Hon. E. I. Company's Depot, of a son.

— In Gower Street, the lady of J. F. Daniell, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Knowle House, Bovy-Tracey, the lady of F. Daniel, Esq., of a daughter, being her *twenty-first*, *nineteen* of whom are living.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 22. At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Hen. Barham, Thos. T. P. Robson, Esq., of the Hon East-India Company's Bombay Establishment, to Margaretta de l'Angle, youngest daughter of the Rev. Rich. Davies, vicar of that place.

March 6. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. A. R. Chauvel, Thos. Perry, Esq., of Montague Square, of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, Bengal, to Maria Jane, youngest daughter of Geo. Watlington, Esq. of Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.

17. By the very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, George Car Glynn, Esq., son of Sir Richard Car Glynn, Bart., of Gaunts, Dorsetshire, to Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of Taplow House, Bucks.

DEATHS.

March 5. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. M. Harvard, late Missionary at Bom-

bay and Ceylon. The death of this valuable woman was occasioned by spasms immediately succeeding her labour.

During her residence in India she was most indefatigable and successful in her attention to the temporal and eternal interests of the natives of her own sex. Her loss will long be lamented by her family, as well as by numerous friends both in India and Europe.

10. At his house in Burton Crescent, aged 20, Maria Hannah Isabella, wife of John Bennett, Esq., late Police Magistrate and Coroner of Madras.

11. The Rev. Wm. Bingley, at his house in Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury. His *Asiatic Biography* is a work familiar to most of the European languages.

— Admiral Keith, G.C.B., near Kinsardine, North Britain. His Lordship was made a Post Captain, March 11, 1775; a Rear Admiral, April 12, 1790; a Vice Admiral, June 1, 1795; and an Admiral, Jan. 1, 1801.

12. In Store Street, Baron Best, one of His Majesty's Hanoverian Privy Counsellors, K.C.H. and F.R.S., &c., aged 67.

— Lord S. Vincent, G.C.B., in his 9th year, at his seat at Redcliff, near Breatwood. His Lordship was made a Post Captain, April 13, 1765; Rear Admiral of the Blue, Dec. 9, 1769; Vice Admiral, April 12, 1774; Admiral, Feb. 15, 1779, and Admiral of the Fleet, July 19, 1821.

13. Joseph Lashop, Esq., of Scott's Yard, Cannon Street, aged 77.

14. At Croft, Mr. A. W. Williamson, late of the East-India House, in his 73d year.

15. In Pall-mall, Portman-square, Samuel Chas. Bodley, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

— Lady George, son of R. Gen. E. Tenterden, aged 13.

good fair 5½d. a 5½d., good 5½d. a 6d.; Madras, 5½d.—At Liverpool the cotton market continued quiet in the early part of the week, but on Wednesday there was a brisk inquiry for Bowedes; the market however has been less animated, and yesterday went off without spirit; Surats at a decline of ½d. per lb., and a considerable part of this kind, as well as the whole of the Madras, were withdrawn for the want of buyers.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades the last week was so limited, that very ordinary brown could be purchased 6d. a lb. per cwt. lower; the holders of good and fine Sugars were, however, exceedingly firm, and as no reduction would be submitted to, the sales effected were on a very limited scale; the quantity on show was inconsiderable, and chiefly of the low brown descriptions. This forenoon the market is without alteration; the purchases of Muscovades are very limited, the price unvaried. The refined market was in a languid state last week, and with the exception of lumps, which were in request, very few parcels were reported; the prices generally were 1s. a lb. lower, lumps 8s. The market has, however, some appearance of improvement, as several extensive export houses have contracted for parcels to be ready some weeks hence. Molasses have been heavy at 20s., to-day 20s. 6d. By public sale last week East-India Sugars met with no buyers; middling white Bengal were taken in at 36s.

SALTETTES.—There are no purchases by private contract reported; 50 tons were offered to-day by public sale, but there were no offers made.

INDIGO.—There were two public sales of Guatimada to-day, only a small proportion sold, at full prices. There is little doing in the East-India descriptions.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta Gazettes to the 17th October have been received, at which date the rate of exchange on London was 2s. per sicca rupee, for bills at three months' sight.

The Company's 5s. per cent. securities of the loan of 18th Feb. 1822 were at a premium of 20 per cent., and the unrenumtable paper at 12 per cent. premium.

The exchange on Calcutta has fallen since our last report, being at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per sicca rupee.

LONDON MARKETS.

COTTON.—The purchases received last consist almost entirely of East-India Sugars taken chiefly by export houses; a considerable proportion of the Bengal taken in this market. There is some request for Bowedes, a bond, and the prices are ½d. a lb. per lb. Bowedes, Surats, good fair to good 5½d. a lb. Bowedes, very good 6½d. a lb. Bengal, 5½d. a lb. Bowedes, 5½d. a lb.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1822-23.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Partners.	Consignments.	To be floated.	To be Dismissed.
Dec. 10 ..	3 Royal George	1335 J. Fam Timins ..	Christon, Biden ..	J. H. Buttivant ..	R. H. Treherne ..	A. C. Walling ..	Wm. Carr ..	Thomas Hog ..	John Ward ..	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.	
Jan. 8 ..	5 General Kyd	1200 James Walker ..	Alex. Macnic	Richard Aplin ..	John Pearson ..	John Mac Nair ..	H. Thompson ..	Fred. P. Alley ..	James Canian ..	Bengal & China	1823.	3 Jan.	
Jan. 7 ..	3 Arctic	1330 J. Majorbanks ..	Henry Cobb	James Sexton ..	Frank Daniel ..	Wm. Robson ..	T. G. Adams ..	Richard Bayes ..	Edw. Crowfoot ..	Bombay & China	13 Nov.	13 Nov.	
Jan. 8 ..	6 Hierfordshire	1800 R. Locke	William Hope	Robert Card ..	Fred. Oglebar ..	C. Pennington ..	Henry Harris ..	John Lawson ..	Wash. Smith ..	Bombay & China	13 Nov.	13 Nov.	
Jan. 7 ..	2 Fingis	1800 R. Borradaile ..	Samuel Serle	Jos. Dudman ..	W. Whitehead ..	H. Colombine ..	George Lloyd ..	John Scott ..	George Adam ..	Bombay & China	13 Nov.	13 Nov.	
Jan. 8 ..	3 Repulse	1334 J. Fam Timins ..	John Paterson ..	Edward Foord ..	Edward Jacob ..	W. H. Walker ..	Chs. Clarkson ..	Samuel Symes ..	G. R. Griffiths ..	St. Helena, Ben- roelen, & China	9 Feb.	9 Feb.	
Feb. 27 ..	3 Hyde	1330 S. Majorbanks ..	J. Petro Wilson ..	Alex. W. Law ..	Rob. Lindsay ..	A. C. Proctor ..	Rob. Jobling ..	Rt. Alexander ..	John Thomson ..	Bombay & China	13 Dec.	13 Dec.	
Feb. 28 ..	3 Windsor	1330 George Clay ..	Thos. Havside ..	A. F. Troctor ..	Mark Clayson ..	Robt. C. Fowler ..	W. Edmonds ..	Edw. Edwards ..	James Arnott ..	Bombay & China	13 Dec.	13 Dec.	
Feb. 28 ..	6 Bridgewater	1800 James Sims	Wm. Mitchell ..	Henry Bristow ..	T. Buttenshaw ..	FWainwright ..	James Walker ..	James Arnott ..	Joseph Cragg ..	Bombay & China	16 Feb.	16 Feb.	
Feb. 28 ..	4 Waterloo	1325 Company's Ship ..	Richard Alagar ..	Charles Shea ..	John Brown ..	G. T. Calvely ..	Fred. Hedges ..	Jas. Halliday ..	George Hemer ..	Bombay & China	27 Dec.	27 Dec.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Seaford Castle	1240 Company's Ship ..	David Rae Newall ..	W. R. Blakeley ..	John Hillman ..	Robt. Robson ..	Charles Allen ..	An. Johnstone ..	William Bruce ..	Bombay & China	27 Dec.	27 Dec.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Arctic Castle	1200 Stewart Erskine ..	Edw. L. Adams ..	W. Hen. Ladd ..	John G. Braithwaite ..	Robt. Pattullo ..	T. Shearman ..	Robt. Elliot ..	William Cragg ..	Bombay & China	1823.	1823.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Atlas	1200 Jasper Vaux ..	C. Olwey Mayne ..	Jon. Stanton ..	Wm. Hay ..	P. C. Shadwell ..	B. J. Thomson ..	John Dill ..	Jos. W. Cragg ..	Bombay & China	27 Jan.	27 Jan.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Maria's Grant	1300 Wm. Moffatt ..	William Hay ..	George Denny ..	Joseph Coats ..	C. A. Setcombe ..	Thos. Thoms ..	Rob. Strange ..	Fred. Palmer ..	Bombay & China	27 Jan.	27 Jan.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Cassinart	1300 Joseph Hare ..	W. H. Dalrymple ..	FRMunderon ..	Wm. Edmonds ..	George Wise ..	Thos. Ingram ..	Robt. Murray ..	A. Beveridge ..	Bombay & China	27 Jan.	27 Jan.	
Feb. 28 ..	7 Bombay Hastings	1320 Henry Temple ..	John Hine ..	Hen. Const ..	Rich. K. Lloyd ..	CW. Francken ..	Chs. S. Bawtree ..	J. Blennerhassett ..	Nich. G. Glas ..	China	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	
Feb. 28 ..	7 Lother Castle	1327 William Sims ..	Thomas Baker ..	James Eyles ..	Geo. R. Parkers ..	Josh. Haworth ..	John Sparks ..	Wm. Winton ..	W. J. Shepherd ..	China	27 Feb.	27 Feb.	
Feb. 28 ..	6 Barque Wellington ..	981 Henry Bonham ..	John Blanshard ..	Steph. Pomitz ..	John Burt ..	Chas. Ingram ..	Nathan. Knox ..	Math. Lovell ..	W. E. Browne ..	Madras & Bengal	1 Mar.	1 Mar.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Pri. Char. of Wales ..	978 C. Best Gribble ..	C. Best Gribble ..	John Thomas ..	Hector Ross ..	James Drayner ..	Edw. N. Briggs ..	Hen. Mitchell ..	Wm. Allen ..	Madras & Bengal	1 Mar.	1 Mar.	
Feb. 28 ..	5 Myrrice	970 George Palmer ..	George Probyn ..	Edw. Ireland ..	R. Cutbertson ..	Peter Pitcher ..	John R. Watts ..	Adam Elliot ..	John Benfield ..	Bombay	1 Mar.	1 Mar.	
Feb. 28 ..	8 Thomas Greenhill ..	800 Company's Ship ..	Wm. Manning ..	Jas. B. Burnett ..	R. Cutbertson ..	Peter Pitcher ..	John R. Watts ..	Adam Elliot ..	John Benfield ..	Bombay	1 Mar.	1 Mar.	

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....	lb.	0	3	9	10	0	4	6					
Coffee, Java.....	cwt.	8	10	0	9	10	0						
Cheribon.....	lb.	3	8	0	5	17	0						
Sumatra.....	lb.	4	18	0	5	8	0						
Bourbon.....	lb.	8	0	0	10	0	0						
India.....	lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7						
Cotton, Surat.....	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	7						
Madras.....	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	7						
Bengal.....	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	6						
Bourbon.....	lb.	0	10	0	0	1	0						
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.													
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	5	8	0	0	0	0						
Aniseeds, Star.....	lb.	3	0	0	3	5	0						
Borax, Refined.....	lb.	2	15	0	3	10	0						
Unrefined, or Tincal	lb.	2	10	0	2	15	0						
Camphire unrefined.....	lb.	11	0	0	14	0	0						
Cardemoms, Malabar.....	lb.	0	2	3	0	3	0						
Ceylon.....	lb.	0	1	0	0	1	3						
Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	18	5	0	19	0	0						
Jagnea.....	lb.	9	15	0	10	0	0						
Castor Oil.....	lb.	0	1	0	0	2	0						
China Root.....	cwt.	1	8	0	1	15	0						
Coculus Indicus.....	lb.	2	6	0	2	16	0						
Columbo Root.....	lb.	10	0	0	12	0	0						
Dragon's Blood.....	lb.	10	0	0	32	0	0						
Gum Annamonic, lump.....	lb.	5	0	0	9	0	0						
Arabic.....	lb.	3	10	0	5	0	0						
Assafetida.....	lb.	3	0	0	24	0	0						
Benjamin.....	lb.	3	0	0	54	0	0						
Annu.....	cwt.	2	10	0	9	0	0						
Galbanum.....	lb.	11	0	0	15	0	0						
Gambogium.....	lb.	5	0	0	13	0	0						
Myrrh.....	lb.	2	0	0	3	5	0						
Olibanum.....	lb.	0	9	0	0	2	6						
Iac Lake.....	lb.	0	2	0	0	4	0						
Dye.....	lb.	2	0	0	3	0	0						
Shell, Black.....	lb.	2	0	0	5	0	0						
Shivered.....	lb.	2	0	0	5	0	0						
Stick.....	lb.	0	15	0	1	5	0						
Musk, China.....	oz.	0	9	0	0	14	0						
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	1	0	0	1	8	0						
Oil Cassia.....	lb.	0	0	6	0	0	8						
Cinnamon.....	lb.	0	12	0	0	15	0						
Cloves.....	lb.	2	3	0	2	10	0						
Mace.....	lb.	0	0	5	0	0	0						
Nutmegs.....	lb.	0	2	0	0	2	6						
Opium.....	lb.	0	1	6	0	5	0						
Rhubarb.....	lb.	0	1	6	0	5	0						
Sal Ammoniac.....	cwt.	0	0	6	0	2	6						
Senna.....	lb.	0	0	6	0	2	6						
Turmeric, Bengal.....	cwt.	1	10	0	0	1	5	0					
Java.....	lb.	2	10	0	0	2	15	0					
China.....	lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Zedoary.....	lb.	6	0	0	0	8	0	0					
Galls, in Sorts.....	lb.	10	0	0	0	0	0						
Blue.....	lb.	0	11	6	0	0	11	6					
Indigo, Blue.....	lb.	0	11	6	0	0	11	6					
Purple and Violet.....	lb.	0	11	3	0	0	11	3					
Fine Violet.....	lb.	0	11	1	0	0	11	3					
Good Ditto.....	lb.	0	10	10	0	0	11	0					
Fine Violet & Copper	lb.	0	10	6	0	0	10	9					
Good Ditto.....	lb.	0	9	0	0	0	9	6					
Ordinary Ditto.....	lb.	0	4	6	0	0	8	0					
Consuming qualities.....	lb.	0	8	6	0	0	9	9					
Madras Fine and Good	lb.	0	8	0	0	0	10	4					
Rice, Bengal.....	cwt.	0	11	0	0	0	16	0					
Safflower.....	cwt.	5	0	0	0	15	0	0					
Sago.....	cwt.	0	16	0	0	1	8	0					
Saltpetre, Refined.....	cwt.	1	16	0	0	0	0						
Silk, Bengal Skein.....	lb.	0	4	7	0	0	7	4					
Novi.....	lb.	0	3	0	0	0	3	5					
Ditto White.....	lb.	0	4	3	0	0	5	8					
China.....	lb.	0	2	6	0	0	3	6					
Orgazine.....	lb.	0	17	0	0	0	17	0					
Spices, Cinnamon.....	lb.	0	3	0	0	0	3	5					
Cloves.....	lb.	0	4	3	0	0	5	8					
Mace.....	lb.	0	4	3	0	0	5	8					
Nutmegs.....	lb.	0	2	6	0	0	3	6					
Ginger.....	cwt.	0	17	0	0	0	17	0					
Pepper, Black.....	lb.	0	0	6	0	0	0	7					
White.....	lb.	0	1	3	0	0	1	4					
Sugar, Yellow.....	cwt.	1	8	0	0	1	14	0					
White.....	cwt.	1	14	0	0	2	2	0					
Brown.....	lb.	1	0	0	0	1	4	0					
Manilla and Java.....	lb.	1	3	0	0	1	15	0					
Tea, Bohea.....	lb.	0	2	4	0	0	2	6					
Congou.....	lb.	0	2	6	0	0	3	10					
Souchong.....	lb.	0	4	0	0	0	3	2					
Campoi.....	lb.	0	3	1	0	0	4	3					
Twankay.....	lb.	0	5	4	0	0	3	7					
Pekoe.....	lb.	0	3	2	0	0	3	7					
Hyson Skin.....	lb.	0	3	7	0	0	5	10					
Hyson.....	lb.	0	4	10	0	0	5	4					
Gunpowder.....	lb.	1	6	0	0	2	1	0					
Tortoiseshell.....	lb.	8	0	0	0	10	0	0					
Wood, Saunders Red.....	ton	8	0	0	0	10	0	0					

For Sale 12 May—Prompt 8 August.
Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—
Cloves—White Pepper—Saltpetre.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT
THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 April—Prompt 11 July.
Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 16 April—Prompt 18 July.
Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 21 April—Prompt 18 July.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 May—Prompt 1 August.
Private-Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—

Blue Cloths—Blue Mammoodies—Nankens—
Piece Goods—Bandannoes—Madras Handker-

chiefs—Shawls—Crape.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPA-
NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Berruckshire*, *Duke of York*,
and *General Harris*, from *China*.

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—
Wrought Silks—Nankeens—Indian Ink—Lac-

quered Ware—China Ware—Gongs—Bamboo
Canes—Bamboo Fishing Rods—Pieces of Mats—
Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Sophia	600	Sutton	Madras and Bengal.
Maxborough	300	Shipton	Ditto.
Ganges	300	Cumberlege	Ditto.
Albion	300	Weller	Ditto.
Orient	700	Wallace	Ditto.
Lockingham	500	Wagh	Ditto.
Fame	300	Young	Ditto.
Abberton	300	Percival	Ditto.
Palmyra	600	Lamb	Ditto.
Windsor Castle	600	Lee	Ditto.
Boyne	—	Lawton	Ditto.
Cadmus	400	Talbert	Bengal direct.
Atlas	500	Clifton	Ditto.
Grenada	450	Donald	Ditto.
Kingston	499	Bowen	Ditto.
England	450	Reay	Bombay
Charles Forbes	1000	Bryden	Ditto.
Bransford	466	Spring	Ditto.
Kath. Stew. Forbes	300	Chapman	Ditto.
Layton	300	Miller	Ditto.
Alexander	—	Surfen	Ile of France and Ceylon.
Jernima	300	Watt	Madeira, Batavia, Singapore, and Penang

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FOR

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Original Communications.

§c. §c. §c.

OBSERVATIONS UPON A FRENCH PAPER ON THE GEOGRAPHY AND PRESENT STATE OF HINDOSTAN.

It appears from the information of a contemporary Journal, that at a late sitting of the Institute of France a paper was read on the Geography and present state of Hindostan. This document not only displays considerable accuracy, but, what is much more remarkable, considering the national prejudices and bias of the writer, a spirit of liberality towards this country, with which the literary characters of France are not always more imbued than her statesmen and travelers. The paper is brief, and in transferring it to this work we shall elucidate it, and occasionally enlarge its remarks, by some reflections of our own. In fact, it offers a very convenient text for introducing, by way of comment, our opinion upon one or two points which we have long desired an opportunity to communicate. It begins as follows :

1. "The name of Hindostan is but of modern use; it is a Persian word derived from *Hindoo*, black, and *St'han*, a place; but it is now adopted by the natives as well as foreigners. In Mahometan writers, the term represents the countries immediately subject to the Sovereigns of Delhi; which in 1582 were divided into ele-

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

ven soubabies or provinces; most of these have retained their primitive geographical limits. Their names are Lahore, Moultan, Ajmir, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bahar, Oude, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat. A twelfth division was formed of Cabul, and the countries west of the Indus, including Cashmere; afterwards three were added of the conquests made in the Dekkan, Berar, Candeish and Ahmednuggur, now known by the name of Aurungabad. European geographers generally comprize within Hindostan all the countries wherein the religion of the Hindoos prevails; these consist of four great divisions, Northern Hindostan, Hindostan Proper; the Dekkan, and those parts of India that lie south of the Krishna. This last division is usually called the Peninsula, but is more properly an equilateral triangle, the northern limit of which, towards the Krishna, forms the base, the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar the sides, and Cape Comorin the summit."

We are not aware of the source to which the writer owes his assertion respecting the name of Hindostan. That it is of modern use is a very loose, if not incorrect statement. The

Vol. XV.

3 L

name of India is only another mode of writing the word Hinda or Hindu, for the termination *stan* or *stauu* (which signifies not a *place*, but more properly a *state* or *country*, as Cabulistan, Afghanistan, &c.) is but an appendage; and India is the name given to these extensive regions in the writings of the early Greek historians and geographers, who derived it, as Major Rennel states, from the ancient Persians. The same writer observes, that "the name is as ancient as the earliest profane history extant; and this may serve, among many other instances, to prove the high antiquity of the Persian language."*

The name given by the natives to their country was Bharata, according to the information of Dr. Wilkins,† who strongly affirms that no such terms as Hindoo or Hindostan are to be found in the Sanscrit, the vernacular language of these people.

The term being thus traced to the Persians, let us seek from them the origin or etymology of the name. The history of Ferishta, translated by Dow,‡ makes Ham, the son of Noo or Noah, the progenitor of the Hindoos. "Ham," he states, "by the order of his illustrious father, turned his face to the south. He also had many children: the name of the first was *Hind*, the second *Sind*, the third *Habysh*, the fourth *Zinge*, the fifth *Barber*, and the sixth *Nobah*; from these, all the kingdoms, distinguished by their names, took their rise. *Hind*, turning eastward, possessed himself of the paradisaical regions of Hindostan, where he laid the foundation of his monarchy. His brother *Sind*, turning to the south-east, possessed himself of the fertile plains of the river (*Sind*, or *Indus*), and founding the city of *Tatta*, ruled the kingdom of *Moul-tan*." This history professes to be founded upon Sanscrit authorities, translated by Abul Faz'l into Persian, in the reign of Akbar.

Whatever exceptions may be taken to the foregoing etymology, we confess that, in respect to probability, its pretensions appear to us equal to that which explains the name of Hindostan as signifying a *black place*, the propriety of which term it is difficult to discover.

The boundaries and divisions of Hindostan seem to be laid down by the writer from Major Rennell's Memoir. Hindostan is commonly understood to mean the tract situated between the rivers Ganges and Indus on the east and west, the Mountains of Thibet and Tartary on the north, and the Sea on the south. But that accurate geographer observes, that, "strictly speaking, the extent of Hindostan is much more circumscribed than these limits convey an idea of; and the name ought to be applied only to that part of the above tract which lies to the north of the parallels of 21° or 22°."

Having mentioned the name of Thibet, we cannot help suggesting as a subject of inquiry the origin of that name, which modern travellers, from whom alone we know almost all that is known concerning that country, universally agree in representing the natives to be unacquainted with. Capt. Turner states* that the inhabitants call the country *Puë*, or *Puëkoachim*; a title derived, as they told him, from *Puë*, signifying *northern*, and *Koachim*, *snow*; and that this appellation was given to it on account of the coldness of the climate, by the teachers who first came from India, and promulgated their religion among them. The name of Thibet, however, is that given to this mountainous country by the natives of Hindostan; and Marco Polo† speaks of "the province of *Thebeth*," and states that the animals producing musk are found there. In Burekhardt's translation‡ of the Travels of Ibn Batouta, an African, into Bandjalo (or Bengal), he is said to have made a long

* Memoir of a Map of Hindostan, p. xxi.

† See the Notes to the Heetopades.

‡ Hist. of Hindostan, vol. I, p. 9.

* Account of an Embassy to Thibet, c. 8, p. 305.

† Travels, book II, ch. 37.

‡ Appendix to his Travels in Nubia, p. 49.

excursion to the mountains of Kamero (Imaus?) "which join the mountains of Tibet."

2. "It does not appear that any of the former conquerors of Hindostan employed native disciplined troops for the defence of their sovereignty, though they had numerous tribes to hold in subjection. If this seems hazardous in theory, it has been found safe in practice: with the English, the difficulty is entirely theoretical. They have another advantage over their predecessors, that, there being two nations, the Mahometans and Hindoos, they may set one against the other, and in time raise up a third at the expense of both. But no measures of this nature have been in contemplation, though their practicability may be well inferred.

"Foreign conquerors will doubtless favour their countrymen, and the English Government raise theirs to the highest posts and appointments; but numbers of the natives are admitted into the army, and put into the exercise of civil power. Of enemies, the latter have become friends; and from the consolidation of interests, though different in colour, language, and manners, the English possess a force much superior in firmness to that of the Mahometan dynasties.

"On the whole, notwithstanding errors and defects in public men and measures, a quick eye may readily discover, that the revolution which has taken place is greatly to the profit of the population at large, and (to the honour of the local administrations) that solid improvements in principles and practice are rapidly advancing. Protection has been afforded against foreign depredations and internal commotions: a double advantage, unknown in Hindostan during the lapse of many years.

"Should this vast territory, acquired in a manner so unexpected, be restored to its ancient masters, it would transfer the subjects now enjoying a profound peace to the sanguinary dis-

sensions of greedy adventurers, and must evidently counteract many projected ameliorations. These never originate with the Hindoos; for experience proves, that when any have been raised to high offices of state, the power thus delegated for the purpose of experiment, has been of little advantage to the community.

"These general truths will be adopted by calm and impartial observers, whatever opinion they may entertain of the conduct of individuals. Principles of commiseration, and even justice, require that so many millions, living under British protection, with many circumstances discriminating them from other Asiatic States, should not be abandoned to the many disorders, convulsions and casualties, to which they have been exposed through a long succession of ages."

There is little to discommend in the passages just quoted. That which relates to the employment of native troops we are not disposed to make prominent by many reflections of our own. This is one of the few subjects in which discussion cannot be beneficial. Wisdom forbids the agitation of questions, that may set in commotion elements which now sleep in peace.

No person acquainted with the history of the Mogul Empire can refuse to subscribe to the author's conclusion; that the Hindoo people have greatly profited by the change of rulers. Cruelty, tyranny, plunder, every refinement of injustice which the possession of power can suggest, and religious hatred disguised from motives of policy can devise, were the portion of the wretched people of Hindostan, previous to their becoming the subjects of Britain. Great indeed has been their good fortune; and greater still will it become hereafter, when those bulwarks, which superstition has contrived with so much art to enslave her votaries in India, shall be overturned.

The praise bestowed by the writer

upon the British system of government in India is so much the more valuable, as it proceeds from one who cannot be unaware of the different, and in some respects opposite character which distinguished the administration of the French, when possessed of power in that quarter.

3. "There is every reason to think that the Hindoos were in very remote ages a commercial people, as, in the first book of their sacred laws, which, according to them, was revealed by Menu millions of years ago, there is a curious passage relative to the legal interest of money, and to the rate of exchange, in different cases, with particular provisos for transactions connected with seafaring concerns."

The passages referred to in the Hindu law, or institutes of Menu, which have been rendered into our tongue by that able orientalist Sir W. Jones, are certainly curious: "A lender of money may take, in addition to his capital, the interest allowed by Vasisht'ha, that is, an eightieth part of a hundred, or one and a-quarter, by the month, if he have a pledge; or if he have no pledge, he may take two in the hundred by the month, remembering the duty of good men: for, by thus taking two in the hundred, he becomes not a sinner for gain. He may thus take, in proportion to the risk, and in the direct order of the classes, two in the hundred from a priest, three from a soldier, four from a merchant, and five from a mechanic or servile man, but never more, as interest by the month."* The directions respecting trade are extremely precise; and the weights for gold, silver and copper are determined with such nicety, that the unit, or lowest denomination, is "the very small mote which may be discerned in a sunbeam passing through a lattice." This is called a trasarënu, and eight are supposed equal in weight to one minute poppy-seed, three of which are equal to one black mustard-

seed, three of these to a white mustard-seed, six of which are equivalent to a middle-sized barley-corn.

4. "The three great articles of general exportation from India for the Greeks and Romans, were spices, pearls, and precious stones, and silk. The ancient importations were, woollen-stuffs of light fabric, linen cloth, certain precious stones and aromatics unknown in the country, coral, storax, glass vessels, wines of Italy, Greece and Arabia, copper and tin. That of money, also, was very considerable; and from the natives selling much and purchasing little, the balance has been ever in their favour. It is believed that immense riches are lost to the country from the habit of hoarding and burying their treasures, which is common in Hindostan, and from the parties dying without revealing them. In later ages, cotton stuffs have been the principal article of export; but the demand for these is considerably diminished, from the perfection they have attained in Europe."

There is very little information contained in the foregoing passage, and that little is not very satisfactorily stated. Neither of the three great articles of exportation to Greece and Rome can be considered the produce of Hindostan. Cotton stuffs should have been described as the most curious and elegant species of manufacture exported in later ages, not the principal article of export; if by later ages is meant a period of time near to the present. The change which has taken place in this branch of our trade with India is remarkable, and an astonishing evidence of the rapidity of improvement and the triumph of skill and ingenuity in Britain.

5. "The empire of superstition is rapidly declining in British India, and a surprising moral change has been in progress during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. The effect of seven native presses, constantly at work in Calcutta, has been to triumph over many inveterate abuses, operating

* Institutes of Hindu Law, ch. 8.

powerfully in reforms of various kinds. During the last festival of Jaggernaut, the pilgrims present were so few as to be unable to drag the car, nor could any devotee be persuaded by the Brahmins to sacrifice himself to the idol. The priesthood are for removing the rath to a more central situation, from an apprehension that, without such removal, the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. A large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved education, from thousands of elementary works that are circulating through the empire. Hindoo women, against whom widowhood and burning alive are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Vêda under pain of death, place their daughters at the public schools. The celebrated Hindoo reformer, Ram Mohun Roy, has long held public monthly meetings at Calcutta, wherein the tenets of their religion are freely discussed, and the cruelties which it sanctions are exposed and reprobated."

This passage addresses itself to our feelings in a powerful manner. If it be not a magnified and exaggerated representation, we may indulge the hope of living to behold that stupendous work accomplished, the emancipation of India from a superstition less absurd and brutish than that of the Polynesian, but equally gross and slavish; less corrupting to morals, perhaps, but a far greater enemy to civilization and improvement than that in which the Roman world was sunk before the Sun of Christianity dissipated the mists of Paganism.

One of the greatest instruments of this reformation is the dissemination of knowledge by means of education and the press. Whatever dangers (and they must not be underrated) may be incurred through a free press in India, and by the unrestrained publication of works in the native tongue, or the tolerance of newspapers and other vehicles of popular discussion in the same language, they must be repressed, if possible, by other means than

by discouraging these efforts at inquiry, these yearnings of curiosity, which will produce more certain and more extensive benefits than the labours of the most enterprising ministers of Christianity, however earnest their endeavours in behalf of their benevolent design. Whilst the missionary advances by slow and painful steps, which in the course of years would carry him but a short way towards his object; reading, reflection, discussion, not forced or obtruded, but conceded, will in process of time pervade the mass of the population; and the learned part of it especially will learn to despise a system which imposes so disgraceful a badge of ignorance upon the human mind. Besides the peculiar obstacles which oppose the efforts of missionaries in India, there are others which are common to all attempts of this nature, springing from those seeds of obstinacy inherent in the human constitution. In religious conflict, resistance is often mistaken for a virtue, and by none more readily than by him who is incapable of justifying or explaining the grounds of his faith. *Recalcitrat undique tutus*. He is armed at all points who believes, and refuses to examine why he believes, or, in the language of Scripture, is not "always ready to give a reason for the hope that is in him." It is observed by an elegant writer, that, when a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine confirms him in his faith.

There cannot be a surer proof that the results anticipated must attend the encouragement of learning among these people, than the consideration that the prohibition of learning is a part of the plan by which the original contrivers of that extraordinary system of mental subjugation cemented and perpetuated it. Not only are women interdicted from reading the Vêdas, but men of a certain caste must not (according to their lawgivers) hear the sacred books read by a Brahmin, under pain of some dreadful visitation from heaven.

The character and labours of the celebrated Ram Mohun Roy, a converted Brahmin,* are too well known to require any additional comment. The influence which such a conversion, imperfect as it is, must have upon the minds of his Hindoo brethren, furnishes a powerful auxiliary to that imparted by the slow and silent, but certain progress of instruction, reflection, free discussion, and the birth of a spirit of eager inquiry.

An article upon this subject has appeared in that useful publication, the 'Friend of India,' No. 6, which has just issued from the press of Serampore. It is entitled, "On the most effectual mode of securing the permanent Cultivation of Knowledge among the Natives of India." We may perhaps have occasion to notice this work, and this part of its contents (which we have not yet had the opportunity of perusing) hereafter.

Whilst the natives of India remain in ignorance, Christianity cannot be secure of the allegiance of those votaries whom the labour of its ministers has redeemed from superstition. Not only does ignorance offer a formidable barrier to its advancement, but renders the wretched thralls obnoxious to the artifices of every designing or

deluded innovator. Our last number (p. 348) contained an account of a sect lately introduced into the western districts of Hindostan, by a person calling himself Swamee Narain, whose followers, it appears, already amount in number to one hundred thousand. The tenets inculcated by the Swamee, who recognizes the divisions of classes among the Hindoos, and most of their superstitious prejudices, have a tendency only to make his disciples more infatuated than before. The Sikh Sect, which has so astonishingly increased in importance of late years, is another evidence that the worldly considerations which appear to restrain (and certainly do so operate) the Hindoo from change of faith, are not insuperable obstacles to his conversion; but intellectual improvement must precede, and be the efficient cause of (not follow as one of its beneficial results) the dissemination of our faith throughout these extensive and interesting regions.

6. The next passage in the paper is entitled, "Statistic documents from which an approximative idea may be formed of the extent and population of the States of Hindostan, as they existed in 1820."

"British Possessions :

	Inhabitants.	Square Miles.
Bengal, Bahar, and Benares	39,000,000.....	162,000
Augmentation since 1795.....	18,000,000.	148,000
Gurwhal, Kumaon, and the country between the Sultedge and the Jumna	500,000.....	18,000
Under the Presidency of Bengal.....	57,500,000.....	328,000
Under Madras	15,000,000.....	154,000
Under Bombay	2,500,000.....	11,000
Territories of the Deccan, &c., acquired since 1815, and not united to any Presidency.....	8,000,000.....	60,000
	83,000,000.....	553,000

"Allies and Tributaries of the English :

The Nizam.....	10,000,000.	96,000
The Rajah of Nagpore	3,000,000..	70,000
The King of Oude	3,000,000..	20,000
The Guicowar	2,000,000..	18,000
The Rajah of Mysore	3,000,000..	17,000

Carried forward.....21,00,0000 221,000

* So far converted only as having renounced the Hindoo faith.—His principles appear to be

	Inhabitants.	Square Miles.
Brought forward.....	21,000,000.....	221,000
The Rajah of Sattarah	1,500,000.....	11,000
Travancore and Cochin	1,000,000.....	8,000
Rajahs of Jeypore, Bikaner, &c. Holkar, the Seiks, the Row of Gutch, and a multiplicity of other native Chiefs, under English pro- tection	15,000,000.....	283,000
	<hr/> 38,500,000.....	<hr/> 523,000
Independent States :		
The Rajah of Nepaul.....	2,000,000.....	53,000
The Rajah of Lahore.....	3,000,000.....	50,000
Sind	1,000,000.....	24,000
The dominions of Scindiah	4,000,000.....	40,000
	<hr/> 10,000,000	<hr/> 167,000
Total of Hindostan *.....	134,000,000	1,280,000

" To the above may be added, that the great mass of the people of Hindostan are indebted to the English for the gift of internal security; and, what is more precious, a portion of civil liberty. The extinction of various organized bands, that were unceasing and unsparing in their ravages and incursions, not regarding the blood which they shed, or the desolation which they caused, has contributed. The Hindoos have been inured to governments arbitrary in principle, and oppressive in practice. But since the English ascendancy, there is no longer a succession of tyrannies; and a growing moral fitness for civil liberty will be one consequence of the revolution. As to the taxes, they are not so considerable as to be a weight on the industry of the country."

In connection with this part of the Memoir, we would refer our readers to the summary we have given in preceding numbers of our Journal of the valuable Report of Sir John Malcolm on Central India. The overthrow of the Mahratta power, the extinction of the Pindarries, and the contrast exhibited between the present and former state of that large portion of

Hindostan, are there recorded in a very satisfactory manner; and exemplify the wise and excellent principles which regulate the administration of our Indian Government.

7. " The following may illustrate the general character of the political system which exists at present in Hindostan. The statements it contains exhibit the increasing resources of Great Britain in an extensive and important territory, acquired by numerous revolutions in a few years, and which will probably terminate to the great advantage of the natives. Many important incidents have occurred since 1814; and it may throw light on the subject to revert to that period.

" The States of Hindostan, then tributary to the English Government, according to the treaties of alliance, were the Nizam, the Peishwa, the Rajahs of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, the Nabob of Oude, and the Guicowar. The conditions were, on the part of the English, to protect them against foreign invasions or internal dissensions. The troops furnished for these purposes were not to be employed in the civil administration, or for the collecting of imposts. The natives were in return to contribute a stipulated sum in money, or a portion of territory; they were moreover to keep up a contingent force, to act with the other tribu-

* It will be seen that the total does not accord with the preceding items, and we are unprovided with the means of remedying this discrepancy. From a subsequent part of the Memoir it would appear that countries not enumerated before, such as Cabul, are included in the total.

taries, but not in hostility to any Indian power, except with the concurrence of the supreme authority, which, in the first instance, would try amicably to accommodate differences. In case of urgency, the combined forces of these protected States to be at the disposal of the English Government.

"Some minor principalities, hardly deserving the name of sovereignties, have benefited from English protection, without any formal alliance, or tributary contribution. Of this latter class, the Rajahs of Bhurtpoor and Macherry were the principal: it included also a number of other inferior Chiefs in the districts about Agra and Delhi, and in those of Bundelcund, and of the Seiks approaching towards the Sutledge River. The Rajpoot Chiefs of Jeypour, Joudpour, Odeypour, Bickaneer and Jesselmere, were not then within the limits of this protection. The British Government might require some acknowledgment from the smaller States; but it was inconsiderable, and no force was stationed in their territories.

"There was a third class, consisting of sovereigns strictly independent, such as Scindiah, Holkar, and the Rajah of Nagpour; these were at peace with the English Government, which had its ambassadors among them.

"A fourth class might be added of certain independent communities, or Chiefs, with which the English Government had never had intercourse, or contracted alliances.

"Since the period above-mentioned (1814), some considerable revolutions have taken place. The power of the Mahrattas was irrevocably destroyed in the wars of 1817 and 1818, and

that of Nagpour by the war of 1815. The Peishwa no longer ranks among sovereigns; and his possessions, with the exception of Sattarah, are subjected to the English. The Rajah of Nagpour is reduced to comparative insignificance, and Holkar has been deprived of all his dominions south of the Nerbuddah. Nothing has been taken from Scindiah; but his situation is insulated, and there are no foreign succours that he can have recourse to; the extinction of the Pindarries has bereaved him of one of his main supports. Indeed, his future existence depends on his faithfully adhering to the engagements he has contracted with the English. On the other hand, several allied states, as Boundee, Cotash, and Bopaul, have received an augmentation of territory, and the five great states of Rajpoutana have been admitted into the federative alliance.

8. "In conclusion, it may be inferred that the English dominion in India is more extensive than any of the ancient dynasties, not excepting the Patan or the Mogul, although those princes had nothing to fear from the Hindoos, while they abstained from religious persecution. Nor does there appear to be a state capable of giving umbrage to the English; the population is for the most part united in one grand confederacy, and the Supreme Government, in inculcating and diffusing juster sentiments, and more equitable principles, throughout countries that have long been the prey of anarchy.

"The population of the principal cities of Hindostan, which in general are within the English pale, by an approximative estimate, has been rated as follows:

Benares.....600,000
Calcutta500,000
Surat.....450,000
Madras.....300,000
Lucknow ...200,000
Hyderabad . 200,000
Dacca180,000
Bombay.....170,000
Delhi.....150,000

Moorshedabad 150,000
Pound120,000
Nagpour100,000
Baroda100,000
Ahmedabad ...100,000
Cashmere100,000
Furruckabad... 70,000
Mirzapour ... 60,000
Agra 60,000

Barcilly.....60,000
Burdwan54,000
Bangalore.....50,000
Chupra43,000
Seringapatam 40,000
Broach.....33,000
Mangalore ...30,000
Palhanimpour...30,000

"Five of these, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Nagpour, Baroda and Cashmere, are not subject to the English. There are several other cities; such as Lahore, Jeypour, Bhurtpour, Aungababad, &c. of considerable extent and population, but no estimate has been made of them."

As we have no means of proving the accuracy of these calculations, which are probably made upon imperfect data, we cannot recommend implicit trust being placed in them.

9. "In India, the privilege of acquiring landed property is not enjoyed by the legitimate descendants of Europeans long settled there; and probably on this account they are less considered by the native castes. The Christian population, of ancient descent, amounts to about half a million, almost all descendants of the first Europeans; but, compared with the other classes, living in a sort of degradation. The native Europeans keep these, their humble brethren, at a distance; and the consequence is, that both the Mahometans and Hindoos treat them with a marked disrespect, which is not evinced to the Christians of Europe. A change of system with respect to the Creole Christians, would probably be found to combine and secure advantages not hitherto contemplated, and without subjecting the Indian administration to any kind of risk.

In 1805, a list was completed, from official documents, of English residents in Hindostan born in the country of English parents, amounting to 31,000 individuals; among these were 22,000 in the army as officers or soldiers; about 5,000 free merchants and mariners allowed to settle in India; 300 magistrates, and others, in the courts of justice: the remainder consisted of adventurers, living by their industry in different occupations. Since the above period no particular report has been published; but the total number of resident subjects born in

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

the country, of English parents, may be fixed at under 40,000."

We shall adopt the foregoing passage as a text, affording us an opportunity we have long desired, of bestowing some reflections upon that interesting class of our fellow-subjects in India, born of European fathers, and best distinguished by the title of Indo-Britons.

This topic has already been treated of in more than one Indian publication. A pamphlet appeared in 1821, at Calcutta, entitled, "Thoughts how to better the Condition of Indo-Britons, by a Practical Reformer;"* which was reviewed in a sensible manner in a work we have before referred to, "The Friend of India." The pamphlet we have not seen, but we have read the review of it with considerable pleasure.

We cannot refrain from uniting our voice to that of the reviewer, in reproaching the absurdity of applying to this a term so unintelligible as that of *Eurasian*: a clumsy attempt to blend the two terms, European and Asian. With no great violence to the laws of etymology, a person not aware of its application might suppose it to signify "*easily shaved*," as if derived from *Εύ facile*, and *απασω*, or *πασω*. *raho*, *sca abscindo*. Yet this is the fashionable title given to this class of natives in India. There are other titles, indeed, such as "country-born," and "half-caste," which are likewise applied, more we should suspect as terms of opprobrium or reproach; for it cannot be surely the intention of those who employ the latter, to affix seriously, as a general permanent designation, a term which recognizes, and even flatters, that part of the Hindoo economy so repulsive to the understanding, and so fatal to every scheme for improving the condition of the people, as the caste divisions.

It appears that the employment by

It is said that this work was the production of an Indo-Briton.

VOL. XV.

3 M

which this class of individuals obtain their subsistence is in the capacity of clerks and copyists, commonly called *kranies*, either in the Government-offices, or in those of merchants, bankers, &c. These appointments, which seldom open any prospects to them, or avenues to wealth or distinction, when once obtained, the occupant is supposed to be settled for life. The income he receives, together perhaps with some additional temporary allowance from his parent or guardian, is not only sufficient for his maintenance, but enables him besides to indulge in some expense, and perhaps excesses, which he is the more prone to addict himself to, from being without domestic control; his relative or friend seldom extending to him protection or superintendence, after the completion of his education and his entrance upon life.

The habits of self-indulgence thus easily formed, the expenses of which can be perhaps defrayed in early life, continue to a later period, or rather become inseparable from the character of the Indo-Briton, when he has contracted more serious relations with society. At the same time, his income is stationary; and his faculties, which are cramped by an employment (the mere copying of papers and accounts) so unfavourable to expansion of mind, and perhaps enfeebled by indulgence, are incapable of that vigorous exertion requisite to supply additional means of support to his family.

Such circumstances must necessarily produce much individual suffering, and depress the character of this class in a very serious degree.

To alter the habits, and give a better direction to the pursuits and occupations of a class of people who form at present a link between the conquerors and the conquered, and whose influence, at a future period, may be so beneficial to us, in a moral as well as political point of view, are objects well deserving the conside-

ration of all persons who feel an interest in the welfare of our eastern fellow-subjects, and by no means unworthy of the attention of the Government itself.

The suggestion of the Practical Reformer, approved and encouraged by his reviewer, to counteract the evils above hinted at, is that Indo-Britons, instead of burying themselves in offices, and becoming a nation of clerks and copyists, should devote themselves to manual labour, either as artizans or agriculturists. The objections to this suggestion, arising from a supposed degradation of rank through such a mode of employment, and the more plausible ones which are founded upon the comparative cheapness of labour in India, are successfully disposed of. The latter objection, indeed, he demonstrates to be more apparent than real. We will borrow a passage from the reviewer:

"Small indeed is the portion of labour which natives, whether labourers or artizans, can be persuaded to devote to obtaining the comforts of life. We have had occasion to state it at six hours' daily labour on the average; but our author ranks it much lower, and supports his position by facts with which he must be thoroughly conversant, in the large concern he has so long and so ably conducted in the metropolis. In addition to the few hours they profess to labour daily, which seldom exceed six, he adduces their indifference and inattention while at work, and the few days in the month which their numerous holidays will allow them to labour; and declares his belief that a London porter, who earns even thirty shillings daily, is in reality cheaper than a native one at two annas (three-pence three farthings). If this be the fact, which our author's experience and probity will not permit us to doubt, and a fact, too, respecting the simplest kind of labour, in which so little of mental attention is required, it must be evident in those callings, which require

more of mind, the superior industry of an Indo-British artist must gradually open to him the path to respectability and opulence."

To these considerations are added others: such as the expense of superintendence indispensably necessary through the want of mind and of moral principle in Hindoo workmen; their frequent non-attendance, which constrains a master to employ a succession of them to finish the same piece of work, to keep in use a far greater quantity of implements, and occupy twice or thrice the extent of building which would be needed by efficient workmen. Thus it will not appear strange, "that while the daily wages of a native workman are so low, human labour should still be far more costly here than it is even in Britain."

The Practical Reformer adds another source of expense, that of the Sircars, with whom the workmen are inseparably connected, whom he calls "harpies that prey on the vitals of both master and man. These general plunderers," he says, "from the lowest to the highest in rank, exercise their pernicious influence in every karkhana (manufactory); encourage and protect the workmen in theft and non-attendance, whenever it suits their views; and nothing short of a set of men altogether different can get the better of their influence and power over the workmen, which seem to be interwoven with their very prejudices and superstitions."

In directing the attention of the guardians of Indo-British youth to mechanical trades, it is easy to shew how great would be the benefits accruing to the individuals and to the community. The education of those young people, which is in a great measure wasted under the present mode of employing them, would be less expensive; their morals, under the superintendence of a master, as in England, would be regarded; and at the age of twenty-one, they would be

possessed of a certain means of support, without dependance upon accident or fortune.

With small capital, or in some trades without it, the Indo-Briton might commence business with perfect reliance for support upon his manual skill, his diligence and experience, whilst the pressure of circumstances brings all his talent into full operation.

"By dint of frugality and industry he realizes forty, sixty, perhaps eighty rupees monthly, beyond what his family need for food and clothing; as all this, however, is absorbed in adding to his stock in trade, it brings little or no perception of wealth to tempt him to extravagance." By degrees he acquires a considerable stock in trade, and a stock far more valuable in those habits of industry, sobriety, and attention to business, which experience has taught him properly to appreciate.

His income now perhaps, at the age of twenty-eight or thirty, equals that of a copyist; but how different the circumstances of the two in other respects! With equal incomes, the former is rich, the latter poor. The income of the copyist is stationary for life; the mechanic's income has acquired a momentum of increase still multiplying. The rapidity of the increase in his capital, if his habits of economy still continue, would enable him (the writer calculates) to realize in about thirty years a lac of rupees (£12,500), were he merely to lay aside his gains without enlarging his business.

If a mechanical employment be disliked, that of agriculture can be resorted to, and a more respectable avenue to wealth cannot be desired. Capital is however necessary here; though the native agriculturist often borrows the money even to purchase seed for the crop, as well as to support himself till the harvest, at the rate of 36 per cent. interest. The writer, however, supposes the Indo-Briton to begin with a capital of two hundred rupees (£25), who being free

from the exactions which the Hindoo agriculturist experiences from his creditor, and possessed of more aptitude for exertion, would (he calculates) soon realize a surplus income of two hundred rupees annually, at the very least; which, by merely placing it out at interest, would yield him, at the age of fifty or fifty-two, a fortune of 20,000 rupees. This too acquired, not at the expense of health or domestic enjoyment; but, on the contrary, health, comfort, even rural happiness, would have been his constant portion; and his circumstances would enable him to place his children in that happy course of life, under far more favourable auspices than those under which he began the world himself.

The effect eventually produced by such a change in the agricultural system would be felt insensibly. The Indo-British cultivators would employ native assistants, and the conversion of the latter from indolent, slothful and oppressed masters, into diligent and valuable servants, would exalt rather than debase them in the scale of society. It is however asserted, that in Bengal alone there is room for five times the number of Indo-British youth who

are now found in that Presidency, without their being even perceived in the country among so many millions of natives.

It is impossible not to feel a pleasure in contemplating the picture which such a mode of employing this part of the Indian population offers to our imagination. The link of connection between the European and the Asiatic would thereby become stronger: a more complete incorporation would ensue. The influence of country, of physical and moral habit, would unite the two extremes, by the grades of difference becoming less perceptible; and when that great discriminating property, the difference of religion, shall disappear, the elements would acquire a more active tendency to union, and we might reasonably expect that our Indian empire would not only surpass, in extent of dominion, as the French writer allows it does, that of the ancient dynasties, once sovereigns of India, but be of far longer duration than any former dominion, and the British power, character, name and language subsist for ages yet to come in Hindostan.

MR. MOORCROFT'S EXPEDITION INTO TARTARY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have been anxiously, but vainly, turning over the pages of the Asiatic Journal for additional information respecting Mr. Moorcroft's Expedition into Tartary ever since your truly interesting review of Fraser's Tour in the Himalaya Mountains. If, Mr. Editor, you have anything additional to communicate on a subject that must have excited a lively curiosity in all your readers, I hope you will no longer withhold it.

Your obedient servant,

SRUR.

. We should not have needed a *spur* if it had been in our power to

furnish intelligence of a satisfactory or authentic nature respecting Mr. Moorcroft's progress. The only information we are able to communicate rests on the authority of a letter dated *Kotghur*, May 23, 1822: from which it appears that our traveller had somewhat retrograded. The following is the passage to which we allude:—"Mr. Moorcroft was at Leh, the capital of Ludak, on the 3d of March, and likely to continue in that country for some time longer. The people attached to the Leh Court appear to have afforded him great satisfaction and attention."

TOUR IN SUMATRA.

(Concluded from page 330.)

THE country of Pasummah Lebar is situated in an extensive and fertile valley. On quitting the coast, you travel in a north-easterly direction over three ranges of high mountains: journeying three days in this direction, you reach Pasummah Ulu Manna, and continuing nearly the same course for three days more, you arrive in the heart of the country of Pasummah Lebar. Beyond this again there is another range of hills, which runs parallel to the western ranges, forming thereby a plain or valley, which probably extends through the whole centre of the island N. E. and S. W. The climate here in temperature differs but little from that of the Pasisir. In the day time it is very hot; near the mountains it is proportionally colder, and at Gunung Agung, which is the first village of Pasummah Lebar after quitting Pasummah Ulu Manna, and situated near to Gunung Dempo, it is very cold. We came at an unfortunate season to judge of the climate, the rains having set in. Notwithstanding several of our people were ill, arising chiefly from their own imprudence, and necessary exposure in travelling through all sorts of weather, I think the climate, in point of healthiness, superior to that of the coast. Swamps are not so numerous, and the air is dryer, and not subject to such sudden changes from heat to cold, and from dry to wet, as we experience on the coast. The sickness of our party could by no means be attributed to any thing prejudicial to health in the climate itself. Mr. Osborn's was a liver complaint, of which he had been suffering for years past; Mr. Church and Mr. Cudlipp owed their illness partly to their own imprudence in sleeping in the wet, and partly to the bad weather we were exposed to in our journey to the mountain.

The Selangis is the chief river that runs through this country; it has its source in Gunung Dempo, whence it flows in a north-easterly direction for some distance, and then falls into the Palembang river near Lamatang. The chief mountains in this neighbourhood, in the western range, are Gunung Dempo, Gunung Lumut, and Gunung Berapi, which forms one great mountain, by far the highest in this part,

being conspicuous over all the rest, and visible from Fort Marlborough, bearing from Manna N. N. E., and from Padang Guche, north. With regard to the height of this mountain, it would be but mere conjecture if I were to estimate it at twelve or thirteen thousand feet above the level of the sea; but the eye is easily deceived, and not having been accustomed to judge of heights, I may be far from correct. We may perhaps judge something from the time we were ascending. We commenced about ten o'clock on the 27th of October; about half past four we stopped for the night; at seven the next day we set forward again, and travelled till five o'clock; the following morning we commenced at seven, and reached as far as we were able to go about half past one o'clock, making altogether twenty-four hours. Allowances must be made for the badness of the roads, and the many impediments we met with in the last third part of our journey. Although we were so long in ascending, we were not more than ten hours in descending, having started at six from our hut, which we guessed to be two thirds of the height of the mountain; we reached the foot at about one o'clock or past. The highest peak (Jambul Baniul) of the ranges which we passed over between the coast and Pasummah Ulu Manna, did not occupy more than three or four hours, or scarcely so long. The temperature of the atmosphere on the top of this mountain was very low; although we discovered neither snow nor ice, yet from what some of the natives told us, we were led to think that both have been seen there. They related a story of three persons who were frozen to death, "*mati ka krasan*," stiffened or hardened to death. I cannot state the precise degree of temperature for want of a thermometer, though I should think Fahrenheit's would have been as low as 35° before sunrise. We were informed by some of the natives, that within their memory the volcano, which now appears to be extinct, had been known to emit flames, covering the trees and lands of the adjacent country with white ashes. This emission was accompanied with a loud noise, that filled the whole country with alarm. The sin-

gular appearance of the trees near to the top of the mountain, mentioned in another place, gives some colour to this report; hence we may probably account for large trees being deprived of every branch, and the outer part of their trunks (the whole being too solid a substance to be entirely consumed) burnt black as a cinder. But from the best information we could collect on the subject, it appears highly probable that the thick smoke seen to issue from the side of the mountain, is an aqueous vapour arising from a hot spring, situated in the crater of the volcano. The water of this spring has a constant motion, sometimes greater and sometimes less, alternately rising and sinking, and when this agitation is greatest, it is attended with the emission of a dark volume of smoke; this is immediately preceded by a loud noise resembling thunder, only of shorter duration. I have myself observed the smoke issuing forth at intervals of a few minutes, as if repeated explosions had taken place within the crater. Dempo is the only mountain in this part that is honoured with the epithet of Gunung, all the rest being called Bukit or Hill. The next highest mountain in this neighbourhood is called Bukit Patah; in height or grandeur this is not to be compared with the last. Bukit Patah is at the back of Padang Guchie, whence it is visible; it divides those districts from Pasummah Lebar: from the village of Sawah Batuhan it bears S. by E.; Bukit Besar, at the back of Kinal, bears S. E. by S.: this is also visible from the coast about Kinal. The Padang Guchie and Kinal rivers have their sources in these two mountains respectively.

We made inquiry respecting the large lake said to be situated somewhere in these parts, but could not learn that one existed. Perhaps the jealousy of the people might take care to conceal the knowledge of it from us.

To the N. W. of Sawah Batuhan lies the country of Pasummah Lambah, about a day and a half, or two days' journey. Lintang, or the Ampat Lawang country, divided into Lintang kanan and Lintang kidow by the river which flows through it, lies N. W. by W.; to the north is Kikith; N. E. Lamatang and Palembang. The former is only one day's journey thence. The latter, we were informed, could be reached in eight or ten days, though it

requires a much longer period to return. In going to Palembang from this country, you pass through Lamatang, and at Muaro Milang take water, and are conveyed in boats or rakits to Palembang. Gumei Ulu is situated N. N. E., and Mulah Pasummah due E., bordering on this country E. by S. Pagar Gunung and Ulu Semando S. E. by S. Pasummah Ulu Manna W. by S., with Manna Proper S. W., Kawur S. E. by S., and Lampung S. E.—The face of the country is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and has much the same undulating appearance as on the coast. The ravines in general are very deep, and prove a great impediment in moving from place to place. The soil has a fine black, loamy appearance, and could, with very little labour, produce almost every thing that grows within the tropics; while, from the variety of climates which are to be found here, many foreign productions, I make no doubt, might be brought to perfection. At present, rice, tobacco, and the plant called kalawi, are almost the only articles of cultivation. The Sawah grounds are very extensive. The price of rice just after harvest is fifty bamboos coast measure, or one hundred kulah Ulu for the Spanish dollar, and not unfrequently cheaper than this. I believe none is grown for exportation. The tobacco is considered inferior to that of Lintang, but the pulas superior. The pulas, or twine, is made the medium of exchange in many of their bartering transactions, and sells in their country at the rate of ten or twelve tucals to the dollar. It is usually exchanged with the Palembang or Lamatang people for their salt, for which article of general consumption they are entirely dependent on Palembang. The pulas is also disposed of to the people of the coast, with whom it is in great requisition, and is principally used by them in the manufacture of their fishing nets, for which purpose it seems to be well adapted, as it receives little or no injury from the water. Might not this be made a useful and valuable article of commerce? Might it not in time rival the hemp? But how far it is superior to the latter, or whether indeed it is not inferior to that article, I am not able to judge. Indigo is cultivated in small quantities for the purpose of dying their cotton. Cassia was also brought to us; they demanded an exorbitant price for it. If properly sought

after and taken care of, I make no doubt large supplies of it might be obtained. The people took care to impress on our minds that there were two articles which their country would not produce, the kapuk and pepper. For the former article they are indebted to the Pasisir; the latter is of no use to them, and I can easily account for their saying the pepper-plant will not grow: they knew this was the only article cultivated at the Pasisir, and they were fearful, should their soil and climate be thought adapted to the growth of it, that the Company might be led to enforce its cultivation; but why the former article should not thrive here, unless the sea air be necessary to it, I cannot conceive. One would imagine that self-interest would induce them to turn their thoughts to the cultivation of the kapuk, as they greatly stand in need of it for the manufacture of their coarser wearing apparel; but as they told me they had this on the faith of their ancestors (*nenek poyang*), I doubt whether they have made the trial in latter days; and as they informed me both the kapuk and the pepper-plants were invariably destroyed by tigers before they came to perfection, I was led to consider some superstitious prejudice might prevail, especially with regard to the growth of the kapuk. But would not necessity and self-interest be superior to such idle prejudices? The chief of this latter article is supplied to them by the Padang Guchie and Kadurang people, though frequently the natives themselves remove to the latter place and cultivate it, and as soon as they have gathered the cotton, return with it to their country. As it requires but a few months from the first planting of the kapuk to the time of the gathering of the fruit, this can be done without much inconvenience. The cocoanut-tree does not thrive well here, though it is more productive than at Pasmamah Ulu Manna, where the climate is certainly much colder. Cocoa-nut oil is not to be procured, instead of which they burn damar, which they procure from the woods west of Pasmamah Ulu Manna. The betel-trees are numerous, and seem to flourish. Fruit of every description, except plantains, is scarce: we saw scarcely any. The orange-tree is not to be found in the country.

I have noticed before that these people are dependent on Palembang for their salt

and finer clothing, and since they procure their cotton from the Pasisir, they are dependent on their western neighbours for their coarser clothes also. Nature then has supplied these people abundantly with food, but has left them destitute of clothing to cover their bodies; nevertheless they do not entirely obey the dictates of nature in this respect, for the higher classes of them are remarkable for the neatness and cleanliness of their dress. The men, when at home and employed in their *ladangs*, usually wear a coarse white cloth reaching from the waist to the knee, sometimes with a jacket, and a cloth for the head of the same sort, all of their own manufacture. The women are all habited with clothes of their own weaving; but the young unmarried women, who find it necessary to be a little finer when they appear at *bimlang*, in order to attract the attention of the young men, sometimes wear a silk scarf of Palembang manufacture, though more frequently it is the work of their own hands. They breed the worms in order to supply themselves with silk for this purpose.

At this time the people were suffering greatly from the want of salt, a prohibition on the importation of this article having been laid by the Dutch Government since its return to Palembang, and heavy duties imposed on all boats and merchandize coming into the interior of that place. This has created much inconvenience to the inhabitants, who express a desire to be supplied with salt from Manna. Although they have not the advantage of water-carriage in their communication with the western shore, they would gladly resort thither to supply their wants, if any thing certain could be secured to them. They prefer an intercourse with the English to one with the Dutch, towards whom they express a great aversion. From a rough estimate, made by the assistance of the chiefs, I calculated that fifty or sixty koyans of salt would be annually consumed by them. They object to going to Bencoolen, on account of the great distance. If regular and well supplied markets, free from the spirit of monopoly, were established at stated periods throughout the interior of Manna, I make no doubt the whole population of this part of the interior would resort thither for the purpose of supplying themselves with many

of the necessaries, and even luxuries of life. Salt, kapuk, the finer sort of Malay clothing, piece goods, &c. would be always in demand. These would be exchanged for tobacco, pulas, rice, and other articles. But in order to prevent disputes between the people of the interior and those of the coast, great vigilance and precaution would be necessary on the part of the native chiefs and magistrates, aided by the authority of the Company's Representative in that part; and regulations might be drawn up by Government to secure this intercourse.

The people of Pasummah Lebar have traditionary reports of their descent from the Javanese. They relate that in the time of the prosperity of the kingdom of Majipait, two persons, a brother and sister, with several followers, whose names and title they told me, but which I have now forgotten, left that kingdom, and landing on the eastern shores of this island, the female settled at Palembang, where in a short time she became a powerful princess; but the brother, travelling more inland from that place, settled himself in the fertile valley of Pasummah. In this way the country was first possessed and peopled, and hence the origin of the present race, which in many respects I conceive bears considerable analogy to the people of Java. How far they have deviated from the manners and customs of their ancestors, or pretended ancestors, I cannot form any judgment, but it is probable that a considerable, if not almost a total change, took place suitable to their different situations and conditions. On this fraternal connection with Palembang they found the custom, which till lately prevailed, and even now nominally exists, of going to do homage to the princess of that place, who being richer and more powerful, claimed this mark of distinction from her poorer relations; and as it is reasonable to suppose that the latter must often have stood in need of the assistance of the former, self-interest, as well as the ties of blood, taught them the advantage of conciliating her good-will by a ceremony so natural. The chiefs always assert their entire independence of the Sultan of Palembang, and call their annual visit to that place merely a compliment paid by a poor brother to a powerful and opulent sister; and it is a certain fact that the people of Pa-

summah Lebar never were, like their surrounding neighbours, tributary to the princes of Palembang, nor has this mark of subjection ever been demanded or claimed on the part of the Sultans, though an alliance of friendship has always subsisted between them. This is the account given by the Chiefs themselves, who no doubt would make the best of their own story: but I see no reason to disbelieve it entirely. They produced an ancient kris, which they assured us was the manufacture of Majipait; it is looked upon as a sacred relic, and much venerated by them. The famous spear, of which I have before spoken, is said also to have come from that kingdom, and has been in the country ever since it was first inhabited. Besides these, they have other marks of Javan extraction; many of their letters, and the names of their villages, seemed to be derived from the Javanese. They also told us they could understand a few words of the Javanese language: probably their own may contain a portion of Javan words. In a list of the names of the deities or demi-gods and souls of their ancestors, said to reside on Gunung Dempo, some of them appear to bear a near resemblance to Javanese titles. I fear this list is lost; it contained about twenty names.

At present the country is inhabited by separate tribes, the principal of which are Sumbai Besar, Sumbai Ulu Lura, Mungkuanum, and Tanjung Raya. The Ana Panjalang tribe is the most ancient, but now the least numerous and of little importance, though its antiquity renders it independent of the four Pasirahs; it is termed *mordcha*, or free. It formerly nominated the Pasirahs to the other tribes; and was often appealed to in disputes between tribe and tribe. Each tribe has its Pasirah who presides over it, and the four collectively are the sovereigns of the country, and as such the sole proprietors of the soil. Their subjects, or *anna buas*, may settle themselves on, and cultivate any part of it free of rent in money or kind; but they can never obtain any real property therein, it always being resumable at the will of, or inalienable from the sovereigns. For this, the subject is expected to perform certain services for his chief, such as building his house, or repairing it when required, or working in his *ladang* for a certain number of days at the sow-

ing or reaping of the padi crops. This term never exceeds three or four days, and at all times he must follow his chief to war when called upon. Each Pasirah is independent, as far as regards his own particular tribe; but if one tribe have a cause against another, and it cannot be settled satisfactorily between themselves, it is usual to call a meeting of the other Pasirahs with their inferior Chiefs, when the affair is discussed and settled by the assembly, not in an arbitrary manner, but according to the established custom of the land. There is no stated time or place for these meetings; they assemble whenever business calls them, and where most convenient; sometimes at the village of a Pasirah, sometimes at a Bimbang, where they may chance to be met together; the Balei, or a private house, is sometimes the place of their deliberation, and it is not unusual to see a number of persons squatting down in the middle of the village, under the shade of a tree, or around a fire, discussing a subject of general concern. All order and decorum is frequently banished from these assemblies; they debate in a loud and vociferous manner, and sometimes give vent to their feelings without restraint, and the party that feels himself aggrieved by the decision of the assembly, frequently sets the authority at defiance by an appeal to his arms. As the chiefs have no means of enforcing obedience to their decrees by any coercive power placed in their hands by the community itself, nor by an armed force always at their command, the heads of the several tribes have found it convenient, for the support of their own authority, to enter into a sort of confederacy among themselves, so that if one tribe should remain obstinately bent on opposing the operation of the sentence decreed by the assembly, the remaining three tribes immediately unite, and by force of arms compel the resisting party to yield obedience to the voice of the country. If this opposition should be made by an individual unsupported by the tribe, save his village, the whole four unite, and proceeding thither, demand an immediate compliance; if this be withheld, they commence hostile operations against the inhabitants, and should they still persist in opposing the sentence, the village is burnt to the ground. This combination for their mutual support is

termed, in the language of the country, *pelurakan*: but things are rarely carried to this extreme. The mode of commencing a law-suit against a party for debt or murder, is as follows:—If a debt be due by an inhabitant of a different village from that of the creditor, and the latter, after making his demand, be unable to procure payment, he watches an opportunity of seizing the debtor himself, or more frequently one of his relations, whom he conveys to his own village, and detains a captive in his house, as an earnest for the payment of the money due. As soon as this seizure is known by the other party, the whole of the village assemble in arms, and in this way proceed to that where the captive is detained, who are already prepared to repel any hostile attack that may be made by the party of the debtor. It seldom happens that blood is spilt in these warlike and tumultuous assemblies, the disputes being generally adjusted by the Chiefs and Elders of the contending villages on the spot, or else they agree to refer it to the Pasirahs. In cases of murder, the mode of procedure is the same; but this not unfrequently terminates in blood; and, after all, perhaps, the matter is not settled, and they part implacable enemies. A feud thus raised is handed down from father to son for two or three generations, and the whole *dusun* on each side are bound to support the cause. Thus the two villages remain in a state of warfare, and reprisals are made from time to time. Feuds of this kind are very numerous. Radin Lawangan, one of the Pasirahs, being at variance with another village, never moved out without a strong body of armed followers. I have seen him attended by fifteen or twenty spearsmen, and five or six musketeers. Another Pangeran, who was to accompany us from Pasummah Ulu Manna to Gunung Agung, was obliged to follow us by night, because we had to pass close by a village with which he had a feud, or Gawei, as he termed it. In cases where murder is settled by the Chiefs, the Bunghun or compensation for murder is paid by the aggressor. If in the course of the feud several have been killed and wounded on both sides, an account is taken, and the Bunghun for murder, and the tappung for wounding, are paid by each party. If an even number have been killed and wounded on both sides, the

matter is settled by each party's slaying a buffalo and giving one hundred bamboos of rice. This is called the Baso Lurah; but if a greater number have fallen on one side than on the other, the balance is paid to the party that has sustained the greatest loss, and the Baso Lurah as before. This is also the mode adopted on the coast, and in every other respect the laws of the one country are similar to those of the other. In cases of theft to a small amount, the kalimowit, or five times the value of the property stolen, is paid by the person convicted; but if the theft be to a large amount, the lipat, or double the value, with a fine to the Chief, is paid as at the Pasisir. The regulations regarding marriage differ in nothing from those established among the inhabitants of the coast. Kulo or jujur, and ambil anna, are the only modes of marriage practised among them. Divorces are procured in the same way as on the coast. Each village is governed by its Chief, whether under the title of Pangeran or Dupati. He settles all matters of minor importance; receives and provides for strangers, &c. It may be remarked, that in this country the title of Pangeran is very common; almost every petty chief or head of a village assumes it.

It is difficult to give a correct estimate of the population of this country; the villages are numerous, but no dependance can be placed in the accounts furnished by the natives, it being their object to exaggerate as much as possible; and they frequently endeavoured to impress on our minds that they were able to defend themselves against a large body of regular troops. Some stated the number of villages under the authority of the four Pasisirahs to be eight hundred, others five hundred; but this I believe is much above the truth. In comparing the several accounts given to us by the natives, I think we may venture to fix the number at three hundred, without deviating widely from the truth. From the observations we made in passing through about thirty villages, the average number of houses in each may be calculated at forty-five; some have as many as a hundred, and Karang Dallo contains from fifteen to sixteen hundred houses. On a moderate calculation, eight persons may be said to inhabit each house. If this estimate be correct, the whole population of Pasummah Lebar will be upwards of one

hundred thousand, making one hundred and twenty-five to a square mile.

In their persons the inhabitants of Pasummah Lebar, generally speaking, are not so tall and robust as those of Pasummah Ulu Manna. This may be attributed to the difference of the climate; and the mountainous situation of the latter is more adapted to form a strong and robust frame of body than the level plains and easy slopes of the former. Their deportment is sedate and grave, and their countenance seldom enlightened with a smile. The higher class are respectful and courteous in their manners, though from the lower order we have met with behaviour to be expected only from savages. Their virtues are perhaps of a higher order than what we meet with on the coast. Their hospitality to strangers is unbounded, and a violation of its law, in their estimation, would be little less than a crime of the greatest magnitude. These lines are almost as applicable to them as to the Scottish Highlanders:

And stranger is a holy name,
Guidance and rest and food and fire,
In vain he never must require.

They are open and generous, and appear to be not entirely destitute of that delicacy of feeling usually termed honour. Insult would be instantly repelled, and injury revenged, not by the secret dagger concealed under the screen of darkness, but publicly, and in the face of the day. They are chaste and temperate, of a bold and daring disposition, but passionate and hasty. With a strong attachment to their ancient customs, they look upon all innovation as a departure from truth and justice: they are extremely independent, and jealous of any infringement of their ancient liberties. They are industrious, and less infected with the vice of gambling than the Company's subjects, or the people of Pasummah Ulu Manna. Opium-smoking is unknown among them; they look upon that drug as poison. On the other hand, they have little regard for truth, and think but lightly of the violation of an oath. They have no regard to honesty or fairness of dealing in their transactions, but make a merit of cheating. They are more warlike than the inhabitants of the coast, and are extremely dexterous in the use of their weapons. They look on a Pasisirman with contempt,

and speak of him proverbially. They cannot bear to hear the term *cooly* applied to them, and absolutely refused to assist us in carrying our baggage under that name.

They are very temperate in their diet, and seldom eat flesh of any kind. The buffalo, not being a native of their plains, is slain only on occasions of importance. Goat's flesh, although more plentiful, and fowls, which are abundant, are seldom eaten, except in their offerings to the gods. Swine's flesh is not eaten; but, besides this, they have few prejudices with regard to food. They are by no means delicate in this way; and the entrails of the fowls killed for our dinner were eagerly picked up, and after undergoing some preparations, greedily devoured. For this purpose they attended the cook daily in his culinary operations, to carry off every thing he threw away. They do not even scruple to eat the carcase of an animal found dead, although they know not how it came by its death: thus, the carcase of the unfortunate horse that died in one of the villages was almost wholly devoured by them, and some declared they had made a hearty meal from it. As the animal was tolerably fat when it died, I have no doubt that its flesh was more savoury than the meat generally killed by the Marlborough butchers. The only intoxicating drink made use of by them, is a fermented liquor prepared from rice, and termed *bram*: this is drunk only at festivals. They have the same aversion to milk, and every preparation from it, as the Javanese and other eastern people. A Chief, being asked whether he would take milk with his tea, replied that he was not an infant.

The villages are in general neat and clean, the houses well built, and not ill adapted for convenience. They are tolerably commodious and airy; many of them are constructed of plank, particularly those of the Chiefs, and are ornamented with carved work.

Their language is not so much peculiar to themselves as the manner of pronouncing it; except in this, it differs little from that spoken in the interior of Manna. They have some words not to be found in the languages of the neighbouring countries; in other respects it is the same as that termed *lhasa Serawi*, which is spoken by the people on the coast from Sillabar to

Kawur, where another language and different usages are found to commence, bearing a near resemblance to those of Lampung. The dialect of Serawi is also called *Sambilan Lura*, and includes the rivers of Sillabar, Angalum, Salumah, Tallo, Alas, Pino, Manna, Beneannon, and Padang Guchie, throughout which the same language and customs prevail. This last may be considered almost distinct from the Malayan: about one-fifth of it may consist of Malayan words, but the remaining four bear no affinity to that language. A native Malay previously unacquainted with it, would not understand a conversation carried on between two persons in the *lhasa Serawi*; but from the frequent intercourse between the people of the districts already mentioned and the Malays, the language of the latter is mutually understood. But to return to the *Pasummahs*, it is difficult even for a Serawi man to understand clearly what they say; this arises chiefly from the peculiar utterance given by them to their words, their sounds being much more guttural. All the words which by the natives of the coast are made to terminate in a simple *o*, by these people have a sound almost like *eu* or *eh*, as in the last syllable of *diou*, but pronounced much longer and more forcibly; e.g. the Malay word *kuda*, or as pronounced by the natives of this island *kudo*, is by the *Pasummahs* called *ku-deuh*, and *kata* or *kato*, *kateuh*, *maro*, or *marah*, *marcuh*. These people are not ignorant of writing; they use the characters which Mr. Marsden calls *Rejang*, but which are not peculiar to those people. The mode of writing is on pieces of split bamboo, on which they cut or scratch the letters with the point of a knife or *sewar*. They seldom use it but to send a message to a distant person, or to acquaint him with any piece of news; thus, for instance, a despairing swain inscribes his love verses (*pantuns*), and conveys them to his mistress. They have no written memorials of past transactions or events, nothing in the form of history, popular tales, or writings of any other kind, with the exception of a few forms of prayer used in their religious ceremonies.

It has been doubted whether the native Sumatran has any religion; but would not a people without a religion of some kind be as great a phenomenon in the moral, as

the heavens without sun or stars in the natural world? View human nature in its most degraded state: even the uncouth Hottentot and the isolated savage of America, who roam their woods and forests in search of a precarious subsistence, carry into those desert and gloomy regions some idea of a Supreme Being and a future state. We may rest assured, then, that the more civilized inhabitants of this island are not without their religious tenets: what the precise nature of them is, it is difficult to say. In travelling through their villages, the first thing that strikes the eye of a stranger is the temple, a small square building erected always in the centre of it. This proves, not only that they have a religion, but that they possess a considerable degree of attachment to it. This religion is undoubtedly Pagan, with a slight admixture of Muhammedanism, which seems at some time or other to have made some progress among them. Circumcision is universally practised, and they manifest the same prejudice to swine's flesh that the professors of the Muhammedan religion do; but it is chiefly, nay, almost entirely, in these particulars that the ceremonies and institutions of the one bear any resemblance to those of the other. It is rather remarkable that one tribe, called *Anak Semundo*, more strictly adheres to the tenets of the religion of Muhammed. They read the Koran, pray at the stated periods of the day, practise charity, which according to the Muhammedans consists entirely in giving alms, keep the puaso or feast of Ramazan, with other observances of that religion. The head of this tribe is called *Nabi Panghulu*. Both the *jujur* and *ambil anak* marriages are very rare among them, the *semundo* mode being almost exclusively adopted. But to return: although the greater part of the inhabitants of this country, as I have already said, are Pagans, they nevertheless worship neither idols nor external objects, neither have they any order of priesthood. They have no idea of one eternal Supreme Being, who made all things; although they frequently make use of the expression *Allah Taallah*, the term by which the Arabians express that idea, and borrowing from the latter, which the Malays use to express the same idea; the more ignorant *Pasumnah* affixes no such meaning to it. Ask him what he

means by it, and he replies it is one of the *dewas*. In the mythology of these people, *Dewas* are the highest order of beings, whom they regard with superstitious reverence. They are looked upon as benignant spirits, whose influence is beneficial to the human race. These divinities listen to the prayers, and are pleased with the sacrifices offered to them by mortals. They know all that passes on earth; they have a general superintendence over mankind and all mundane affairs; the destinies of men are in their hands, and all events are at their disposal. To these benignant beings man is indebted for the principle of life, and this debt is continually increasing through every instant of his existence, for the preservation and maintenance of that principle within him. There appear to be orders and gradations of these beings: they are not all of the same importance to man. They have their abodes on the earth, and choose different parts of its surface for their habitations; some resort to the deepest and most gloomy woods and forests; some to hills and mountains, some preside over the rushing torrent; while others, delighted with the gentle murmurs of the limpid stream, retire to its shady banks. Particular trees are devoted to these deities: thus the sacred bringin-tree or the venerable banyan, spreads forth its shade in a peculiar manner, in order to shelter the sacred habitation of a *dewa*; even the *kalapo gading* (a variety of the cocoanut tree) in the opinion of these superstitious people, under the benignant influence of a holy *dewa* who resides in its branches, produces a more excellent sort of fruit.

But besides these, there is another order of beings, whose influence is far less benignant; they are called *Jins*, or evil spirits, and are considered to be the authors of evil. All the misfortunes and calamities attendant on human life, proceed from them. They likewise have their residence on different parts of the earth; and should a man by accident approach the unhallowed spot, he usually feels the anger of these resentful spirits.

There is still another class of beings, who, in regard to the qualities and attributes ascribed to them, appear to possess a middle rank between the *dewas* and the *jins*, approaching much nearer to the nature of the former. They are termed

orang alus, that is, fine, impalpable, or invisible men. I do not know the precise office or nature of this fairy tribe; they seem to be a mixture of material and immaterial beings, partaking of the nature of men and spirits. I have seen a man who, it was said, was wedded to one of these *orang alus*. I concluded his children partook of the nature of their mother, for although he had a large family, nobody had ever seen one. The name of the man was Dupati Rajo Wani: in appearance, he much resembled a wizard. Such are the ridiculous ideas of this people! But are they more gross than those entertained by the Greeks and Romans with regard to their deities!

The manes of their departed ancestors are held in the highest veneration, and are esteemed not inferior to the gods themselves. They suppose them to take concern in the welfare of their posterity, over whom they are always watchful. They have a strong regard and attachment to the spot where their forefathers were interred; and if Alexander the Great had penetrated into this quarter of the globe, and attempted to molest the natives in their woods and forests, they would have sent him the same reply that the ancient Scythians did. They have a strong persuasion in the doctrine of the Metempsychosis, though I believe it is only particular animals that are allotted to the reception of the souls of the dead: nor need these, in temper and disposition, bear any resemblance to those of the persons while living, whose souls are transfused into them. The tiger is the animal they look upon as most generally animated by a human soul. This is the reason why they regard that ferocious beast almost as sacred, and treat it with so much undeserved mildness and respect. Even when its jaws are polluted with human gore, a man cannot be prevailed on to kill it in order to prevent it from repeating its bloody feast. If a near relation have fallen its victim, he will perhaps be roused to revenge his death; yet sometimes, even in this, his superstitious prejudices and fears get the better of his ardent thirst for revenge.

When a man finds himself plunged in distress, and the dark clouds of adversity gathering over his head, he repairs to the temple or *kramat*, there to propitiate the *dewas*, and to invoke the manes of his

departed ancestors to assist him under his sufferings. This is done by sacrificing a buffalo, a goat, or even a fowl, according to the urgency of the occasion, and by prayer and fasting. I have been told that some have remained in a state of fasting for fourteen days, during the whole of which time they have tasted not a morsel of food; a little quantity of water was allowed. Others have supported it for seven days, but two or three is the general period for this sort of holy penance. At this time they cannot be said to pray, part of the time being spent in silently lamenting their distress, and uttering a few words the purport of which they do not understand. But the chief merit of this ceremony consists in calling upon their *dewas* by their proper titles and in due order; for each has its particular title and rank. They then repeat the names of their *nenek-puyang*, or forefathers, and intreat them to deliver them from their existing difficulties. In the language of the country, this mode of invoking the deities is termed *bertarak*, but it is chiefly in cases of the most pressing calamity that they have recourse to it: for instance, in the time of war they frequently go through this austere ceremony, in order to insure success. As I have somewhere remarked, *gunung Dempo* is looked upon as the sacred abode of the *dewas*, and the souls of their departed ancestors occupy the regions of the mountains.

The following are some of the principal deities who reside on *gunung Dempo*:

Tuan Junjungan Allah,	
Ulih	Allah,
	Mumin,
— Shaik	Galimbang,
	Magawan,
	Umbat Noah,
	Malayang Sakti,
Ali	Judin,
Siha,	
Gulunggla,	
Mallim	Puti,
—	Umbaran,
—	Kamat,
	Duana,
— Radin	Jedin,
—	Angin,
—	Kuning,
—	Panglo,
Bujung	Rungun,
Pontong	Besar.

GAMBIA, OR GATA GAMBIR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Looking over the Minutes of Evidence before a Committee of the Commons on Foreign Trade in 1821, I observed in that of Mr. John Hare, some statements respecting an article called Gambia, produced in the Eastern or Malay islands, which induce me to think it to be a subject worthy of further consideration.

This witness, a strong anti-monopolist, or advocate for free eastern trade, states that the largest quantity of this commodity which ever came to England was consigned to his brother in London, by way of experiment, thinking it might be introduced for the tanning of leather, for which purpose it is used in China, and might be so applied here with great effect. Upon its arrival, however, it was found to be rated in the Custom-house books as *terra japonica*, though not the same thing, and subject to such heavy duty, that it could not possibly be brought into use. The parties then exported it to France, where it is said to be used in *adulterating wines*. In that country also there existed a large prohibitory duty upon the article, but they (the exporters) gave it the name of *stil de grain*, a species of dye (*an dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirit?*) which prevented it coming under the duty. He adds, that were the duty upon the article here to be in proportion with that paid in France (under the ingenious misnomer employed, I suppose), the importation, he thinks, would take place to a considerable extent.

As a revision of our schedule of commercial duties has not taken place since the labours of the Committee were terminated, no convenient opportunity has offered for the experiment suggested. But I cannot help remarking, for the benefit of persons similarly circumstanced as Mr. Hare, that the customs upon commodities like

Gambia, not rated or described by name, are not fixed, but in some measure arbitrary, depending upon the construction of the law, or the resemblance of the article imported to others rated, according to the judgment of the commissioners founded upon the superficial, imperfect, and often false notions of their practical officers, who invariably take the *safe* side of every question. The article when first brought into this country was probably thought to be a species of *terra japonica*, or catechu (a mistake into which natural historians have fallen), and charged with duty accordingly; but if the importer had laid the *facts* before the *Lords of the Treasury*, instead of passively submitting to the *fat* of the Board of Customs, the proper duty, namely, *ad valorem*, would have been only demanded, which I understand is now considered to attach to Gambia.*

The history and character of this article, which is described as the strongest astringent of any vegetable substance known, may not be undeserving of insertion.

A communication from Mr. Hunter, Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, published in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, contains the natural history of the plant (*nauclea gambir*), from which it was prepared under the actual observation of the writer.

There are two ways of preparing the substance; first by boiling the leaves. Seven catties (9½ lbs.) of leaves plucked clean from stalks were boiled in a large pot for one hour and a half, till the liquor was inspissated to the consistence of a very thin syrup, which became solid when cool. It was then cut into little squares, and dried in the sun. After one month the squares weighed 10 oz. 2 drs.

* Namely, according to Thornton's Compendium of East-India Duties, 2½ per cent.

The other method of preparation is, according to Dr. Campbell, of Bencoolen, by cutting small the leaves and young twigs, and infusing them in water for some hours, when a fecula is deposited, which is inspissated by the heat of the sun; and moulded into round cakes. The colour in this process of manufacture is almost perfectly white; in the former, brown.

The taste of Gambia, as well as its external appearance, gives it much the character of Kut or Catechu. It first impresses on the palate a strong sensation of bitter and astringency, which is succeeded by a permanent sweetish taste. These sensible qualities led to its being employed in medicine, and in angina and aphtha, as well as in diarrhoea and dysentery, it has proved beneficial. By the Malays it is mixed with lime, and applied externally to cuts, burns, boils, &c. But its most frequent use is in mastication, with betel, like catechu. For the latter purpose the finest and whitish kind is selected. The red is exported to China and Batavia, to be used in tanning and dyeing. Experiments made upon it with animal gluten, compared with those made by Dr. Roxburgh with catechu, shew it to be richer than that substance in the principle called *tannin*.

The chief places of manufacture are Malacca, Siak, and Rhio. A rich red soil is preferred for the cultivation of the plant, which is propagated from seed. From good ground and a garden well kept, ten peculs (133½ lbs. each) of dry Gambia are usually obtained on every orlong (80 yards square) twice a year, or twenty peculs per annum.

The price of the drug at the date of Mr. Hunter's communication, varied at Prince of Wales' Island from four to eight Spanish dollars per pecul. The finest and whitest kind, formed into little round cakes or lozenges, is sold by tale, at three dollars and a half for the loxa (10,000), weighing about 40 catties, equal to 8½ dollars the pecul, or rather more than 3½d. per lb.

It was the latter sort which has past under my observation. It appeared to me to be perfumed or combined with some aromatic substance.

I shall not detain you by entering here into detail; but refer your readers for fuller information to Mr. Marsden's History of Sumatra, p. 243. Dr. Heyne also confirms the foregoing account (Tracts on India, p. 410), but his information appears slight and superficial.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MERCATORIUS.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In your Journal for April 1822, there is a Letter from Dr. Montucci, complaining of an "attack" printed in No. 8 of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, on a work of his, called "A Parallel," &c.

The Rev. Dr. Milne, the Editor of the Gleaner, died, much lamented, on the 2d of June 1822, before your Journal arrived in this part of the world; he cannot, therefore, satisfy Dr. Montucci, but I can assure him, that my late esteemed friend, Dr. Milne, who was himself a good Chinese scholar,

was the last man in the world who would treat an aged veteran student with disrespect, or maliciously "depreciate Dr. Montucci's laudable Chinese pursuits." Difference of opinion is unavoidable. The difficulties of the student of Chinese in Europe are considerable, and I shall rejoice in Dr. Montucci's success in removing any of them.

Errors and mistakes exist in all books and in all languages. The European sinalogues are so few, that in their disputes with each other, all seem

engaged in the quarrel; and there are none to sit by and judge who states most facts, or who reasons best; for the learned of Europe, who boast of universal knowledge, do not think that the omission of one-third of mankind, their language, and all that concerns them, diminishes aught from the universality, or lessens the propriety of their applying the epithet "the whole world," to only a part of it; and the European public, in their apathy in respect to the subject which engages the attention of the Sinalogues, are not exceeded by any Hindoo or Asiatic whatever. Besides, protracted discussions about dictionaries, grammars, and the nature of the Chinese language (subjects worn so bare) are so destitute either of pleasure or of edification, that I do not now feel disposed even to defend myself against the venerable Doctor's attacks on my Dictionary. He, however, has blended praise with censure; and I am quite convinced he finds fault most conscientiously, and, therefore, I have no right to be displeased.

He, has, however, when putting me right, got wrong rather awkwardly himself, 裡 Le, which he

has engraved amongst the various forms, and which he finds in my translation of

the N. T. is *not* the same as 禮

Le, but the same as

裏 Le which he will

find in Kang'he's Dictionary, and in the first part of mine: but, although a very common character, it was unintentionally omitted in the Second Part, where it ought to have been. This omission is a fault, which I do not justify, any more than I do any of the *Errata* in my work. To make a Dictionary that will remove every difficulty

which a man, who first begins to learn a foreign language, may find, is, as appears to me, an impossibility. In exemplification of this, I will notice a complaint of Mr. Huttman, in your Journal for December 1821. Mr. Huttman displays a very laudable zeal respecting both the Chinese and Mandchu Tartar languages. In his Mandchu Dictionary, he found the Chi-

nese characters 咕 啞

Koo-too, and he complains that neither Kang-he's nor Morrison's Dictionary contains these words.

The case is this: when the Chinese use their characters to give mere sound, and not sense, they attach the little square on the left, which means mouth to them. This *mouth* is not a part of the character, and it may be appended to any of, or to all, the characters in the language, wherever a writer has occasion to use them for the sake of sound. Now would Mr. Huttman have all the 40,000 Chinese characters printed with mouths by their side for the sake of "Tyros?"

Mr. Rémusat, who has edited two very respectable books, the Chung-yung, and a grammar of the Chinese language, and who seems, although too partial to his own country, on the whole a fair and candid critic, has said, "Le dictionnaire chinois-anglois du Docteur Morrison, seroit incomparablement préférable à tout autre"—that have yet been published. Notwithstanding all its defects, I too am of the same opinion, but I am now tired of dictionary-writing, and I shall be glad to avail myself of any other dictionary which may hereafter appear, and which shall supply the defects, or correct the errors of mine.

In the last paragraph of the Doctor's letter, where he makes a solemn appeal to the "Oriental labourers in the vineyard of Christ," I most sincerely join with him: and for myself I can say, that so far from being envious of

the efforts and success of Chinese students in Europe, I wish that their numbers were increased a hundred-fold, and that their success may be equal to the utmost that they themselves desire. Without wishing in any degree that the zeal to promote Chinese literature at *Dresden* and at *Paris* were less than it is, I regret that London and Edinburgh are so far behind them in that respect.

He who in England would advocate the cause of Chinese, would receive generally the *Chinese* answer, "Of what use is it?" By which is meant, of what use is it to personal aggrandizement or to the making of money? Now, excepting on the general and remotely operating principle that "knowledge is power," and in commerce, as in every other concern, is better than ignorance, I do not know that one could affirm that Chinese studies would lead either to rank or to riches; and,

therefore, if there are no other objects worthy the attention of communities, the study of Chinese in England may be pronounced useless.

I, however, am of opinion, that the intellectual intercourse of nations elevates human nature and increases the aggregate of human happiness; and, at the same time, that it does not impede an equitable commercial intercourse, but facilitates it: and hence, the *Chinese language, as a means of this intellectual intercourse* with a large portion of mankind, is unquestionably useful.

I am yours, &c.

ROBERT MORRISON.

P.S. To the many institutions which contribute to the glory of Britain, I should like to see added "*A PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY* to encourage and facilitate the acquisition of all the living languages of mankind."

HIC ET UBIQUE, OU VESTIGES DE LA LANGUE PRIMITIVE, RECUEILLIS DANS LE CHINOIS.

(Dédiés à Monsieur Louis de L'OR, ancien Officier de Cavalerie.)

PAR J. KLAPROTH.

WE think it advisable, in order to avoid the possibility of misrepresenting our author in the slightest particular, to present our readers with the following curious article in the original French.

[Dans les mots chinois manque souvent la dernière consonne, qui se retrouve dans les racines des autres langues — *De l'Or, seconde lettre, pag. 16.*]

FRANCAIS.	CHINOIS.
Aller, passer. <i>Mèi.</i>	Latin <i>meo</i> .
Arbre, bois. <i>Moü.</i>	Mandchou <i>moou</i> . Mongol <i>modo</i> .
Attaquer, hos-Fün-tile.	Allemand <i>fünd</i> .
Atteindre. <i>Tf.</i>	Turc <i>dek-mek</i> .
Aurore, matin. <i>Tàn.</i>	Turc <i>than</i> .
Beau. <i>Chén.</i>	Allemand <i>scharn</i> . Mandchou et mongol <i>sain</i> . Zyriaine <i>chan</i> .
<i>Mèi, meü.</i>	Hollandais <i>moui</i> . Isles des Amis <i>meü</i> . Ecoissais <i>maud</i> .

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

FRANCAIS.	CHINOIS.
Bleu.	<i>Huán.</i> Grec <i>νύαν-ος</i> . <i>Thsing.</i> Russe <i>sinü</i> .
Bœuf.	<i>Nicou,</i> Anglais <i>neat</i> . <i>nou</i> Suédois <i>net</i> . Ecoissais <i>nout</i> . Islandais <i>naute</i> .
Boire.	<i>Yn.</i> Zyriaine <i>nyng</i> . Ostiake de Loumpo- kolsk <i>lenga</i> .
Bon.	<i>Haü,</i> Persan <i>khob, khoub</i> . <i>hhaü,</i> Finnois en <i>Carélie</i> <i>huü.</i>
Bords, escarpé. <i>Tái.</i>	Allemand <i>gut</i> . Allemand <i>jæh</i> .
Bouche.	<i>A'cou.</i> Albanois <i>goæ</i> . Ieniseïen d'Inbatsk <i>ko</i> .
Boue,	<i>Nü.</i> Zyriaine <i>niau</i> .
Boue au fond de l'eau, vase.	<i>Wü.</i> Français <i>vase</i> . Portugais <i>vasa</i> .
Bouillir.	<i>Tchou,</i> Islandois <i>sioda</i> . <i>tchü.</i> Allemand <i>sieden</i> , Sud.

Vol. XV. 3 O

FRANÇAIS.

CHINOIS.

Bouillir	Tchou.	Ancien allemand sueden.
Boule.	Ki, k'icou.	Allemand, Kug-el.
Chanter.	Tch'ang.	Français chanter. Hindoustani du Dekan djaoné.
Chercher.	Seou.	Allemand such-en. Grec ζῆω.
Cheveu.	Fă.	Ancien français pau. Hindoustani du Dekan bal.
Chien.	Haô, Kéou.	Allemand Haar. Dougore dans le Caucase kui. Breton ki.
Cinq.	K'iuân.	Grec πῦν.
Cœur.	Gou,ou, Sîn.	Géorgien khouti. Ostiake sem. Vogoule chum.
Couler.	Licou, louu.	Par le change- ment du l en r : Grec πέω Latin rin-us.
Couper.	Kou.	Français coup-cr. Anglais cut.
Craindre.	Pă.	Latin par-ere.
Créature, chose créée.	Wê.	Allemand Wes- en.
Cruche.	Kîng.	Allemand Kanne.
Découler.	Lîn.	Allemand rin-nen (r pour l.)
Désirer avec ardeur, aimer.	Liuén, lou.	Allemand leben, Liebe.
Deux.	Fûl, ouh.	Géorgien ori.
Digue.	T'ang.	Allemand Damm.
Doigt du pied.	Tohi.	Allemand Zeh.
Donne.	K'it ghî.	Allemand geb.
Dormir.	Moô.	Isles de Sandwich moe. Litthuanien mieg- ti. Carlien mouata.
Eau.	Chou.	Turc, sou, souv.
Eau-très-éten- due, mer, lac.	Wâng.	Samoiède Iouratse wouing, mer.
Eclair.	Chên.	Allemand Schein.
Empereur,	Ti, di.	Latin du-us de-us. (Ancienne- ment ce mot déu- gnoit la di- vinité)
Et.	Kû.	Grec καί.
Etendard.	Fûn.	Allemand Fahne.
Été.	Hiô, siô.	Turc iai, sai, raz.
Faic.	Mien.	Allemand, Mien- man.

FRANÇAIS.

CHINOIS.

Faible, petit.	W'ang.	Allemand wenig.
Fendre, divi- ser.	Tuén, fén.	Latin find-ere. Français fend-re.
Fer.	Thi.	Turc temir. Mongol Tumur, tumer.
Fils.	Tsé.	Géorgien tsé.
Fin.	F'i fei.	Français fin. Allemand fin.
Fleuve.	Hô.	Avare dans le Cau- case hhor. Mongol khol ; gol. Français moule.
Forme.	Moû.	Hindoustani du biân.
Frontière.	biân.	Moultan bana.
Fuir.	Fou.	Latin fug-ere.
Glaner.	Liên, liân.	Anglais glean.
Gras.	Fé.	Allemand first.
Grand, haut.	Tông.	Latin long-us.
Habitation,	W'.	Allemand Wohn- ung, wohn-en.
Hache.	Fou.	Hongrois fi.
Haut.	Kuô.	Walish kau. Allemand hoch.
Herbe.	F'sou, t'sou.	Bohémien (Tsin- gane) tsakh, cha.
Honte.	Hoén.	Français honte. Latin hon-os.
Huile.	Y'ou.	Turc yai.
Joue.	Sai.	Samoiède d'Ob- dorsk sæl
Lac.	Tch'i.	Anglais sea. Allemand See.
Lait.	Nai.	Samoiède Iourat- se namuà
Langue.	Ché.	Samoiède du Tim che. Kamache chka. Samoiède de Tomsk sé. Ostiake de Narym chi.
Large.	Kouàng,	Vogoule en Verh- hotourie kwont.
Lier.	Pung, hâng.	Allemand bind- en.
Lois.	Fû.	Latin fas.
Lui.	T'ô, t'ô.	Hindoustani du Dekan to. Vogule tau. Qazi Qoumouq thæ. Anglais the. Allemand der.
Lune.	Tuê.	Copte yo.
Mgin	Cheou.	Souane du Cau- case chi.

FRANÇAIS.	CHINOIS.	FRANÇAIS.	CHINOIS.	Allemand <i>son</i> .
Ma ⁴ .	<i>Cheou.</i>	Porc.	<i>Djoh,</i> <i>tchā.</i>	Anglais <i>son</i> .
Maison.	<i>Kū.</i>	Poussière.	<i>Tch'in.</i>	Tchetchentse <i>tchen.</i>
Matin, le.	<i>Dsào,</i> <i>tsad.</i>	Pouvoir.	<i>K'è.</i>	Allemand <i>koen</i> <i>-nen.</i>
Mêler.	<i>Máng.</i>	Prendre.	<i>Ná.</i>	Allemand <i>neh-</i> <i>men, nahm.</i>
Mer.	<i>Yáng.</i>	Profond.	<i>Chin.</i>	Toungouse <i>chounta.</i>
Merde.	<i>Chì.</i>	Pur, clair (de l'eau.)	<i>Ti.</i> <i>Lín.</i>	Allemand <i>tief.</i> Allemand <i>rein</i> (r pour l).
Miel.	<i>Miŭ, miŭ.</i>	Racine.	<i>K'in.</i>	Samoïède du Tim <i>kontch.</i>
Monter.	<i>T'ang.</i>		<i>Pàn, puèn.</i>	Sanskrit <i>poun.</i> Zend <i>boun.</i>
Moudre.	<i>Mó.</i>	Roi, prince.	<i>K'in.</i>	Anglais <i>king.</i> Allemand <i>Koenig.</i>
Mouton.	<i>Yáng.</i>			Mongol et Turc <i>khan.</i>
Neige.	<i>Siuč.</i>	Rouge.	<i>Hóung.</i>	Persan <i>khoun</i> (sang).
Ncz.	<i>Pí, bí.</i>	Saisir.	<i>Lòng.</i>	Allemand <i>lang-en.</i>
Nuit.	<i>Yé.</i>	Sang.	<i>Hiue.</i>	Samoïède <i>khuya.</i>
Œil.	<i>Yàn.</i>	Sanglier.	<i>Hoó, hoó.</i>	Anglais <i>hog.</i> Persan <i>khout</i> <i>khog.</i>
		Scier, racler.	<i>Síó.</i>	Allemand <i>sag-en.</i> Latin <i>sec-</i> <i>are.</i>
		Semer.	<i>Sá.</i>	Allemand <i>sa-</i> <i>en.</i>
Ordre, règle, loi.	<i>Liŭ.</i>	Sois, soit.	<i>Chí.</i>	Allemand <i>sey.</i>
Os.	<i>K'ó, koŭ.</i>	Sommeil.	<i>K'ün</i> <i>k'üén.</i>	Samoïède du Taz <i>konda.</i>
Peau.	<i>Phí.</i>			Samoïède <i>ka-</i> <i>rasse khonda.</i>
Pêndre, suspens.	<i>Huán.</i>			Tchetchentse <i>gan.</i>
Phénix.	<i>Fóng.</i>	Terre.	<i>T'ou.</i>	Ancien alle- mand <i>twet.</i>
Pied.	<i>Pò.</i>	Tête.	<i>Ti.</i> <i>T'ré.</i>	Breton <i>tít.</i> Ieniselen d'Iubatsk <i>tu.</i>
Pierre.	<i>Chí.</i>	Tomber, se perdre.	<i>Iš.</i>	Anglais <i>lost.</i>
Plat, poêle.	<i>Phán,</i> <i>phouán.</i>	Tortue.	<i>Kouí,</i> <i>kouí.</i>	Géorgien <i>k'ouic.</i>
Plein.	<i>Fó.</i>	Tous.	<i>Tou.</i>	Latin <i>tot us.</i>
Pleuvoir.	<i>Yü.</i>	Tout.	<i>Fán.</i>	Français <i>tous.</i>
Poignard.	<i>Taó, doó.</i>	Trois.	<i>Sün.</i>	Grec <i>πέν.</i> Géorgien <i>sa-</i> <i>mi.</i>

Ruins of Amravutty, Depauldina, and Durnacotta.

[MAY,

FRANCAIS.	CHINOIS.		FRANCAIS.	CHINOIS.	
Trou.	A'oung.	Ossète du Caucase khunk.	Vague, la.	Pō, bō.	Toungouse oub.
Vague, la.	Làng.	Esthonien laine.	Vent.	Fūng.	Allemand Wind.
	Pō, bō.	Suèdois hjul- jur.	Ventre.	Tōu.	Samoiède Iouratse tion.
		Permien wolghes.	Viande.	Jcōh.	Abaze dans le Caucase ju.
		Allemand Woge.	Vivant.	Hhō, khoē.	Hébreu כִּי khāinh. Chaldéen khuon.
		Ecossais funn.			
		Vogoule pup.			

RUINS OF AMRAVUTTY, DEPAULDINA AND DURNACOTTA.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

In giving a description of Amravutty, it is difficult to do justice to the peculiar beauty and grandeur of this celebrated town, as well as to the interesting antiquities of Depauldina, and the vestiges with which Durnacotta and the country in its vicinity abound.

From these ancient remains, particularly of the former, it naturally inclines one to believe that this place was formerly the residence and capital of a great monarch, distinguished for splendour, opulence, and knowledge, under whose liberal encouragement the art of sculpture had attained to its greatest perfection and excellence, as may be witnessed in the infinite variety of interesting carvings with which Depauldina is furnished.

But whatever may have been the splendour and extent of Durnacotta in the plenitude of its prosperity, like all other considerable places of antiquity, it had fallen to decay and insignificance, till the building of the town of Amravutty in its neighbourhood, which has in a great measure revived its former fame, by bringing to light one of its most inestimable productions, which otherwise might yet have remained in perfect obscurity.

As Amravutty, therefore, is the present flourishing capital of the munificent Zemindar Vassareddy, it shall be first treated of.

This large and populous town is pleasantly situated in a plain, extending along the south bank of the river Kistna, about twenty miles N. N. W. from Guntoor, and twelve miles in a direct line S. W. of the fortress of Condapilly. It is built with

some degree of taste and regularity which bespeak the opulence and grandeur of its founder, who accomplished this object about twenty-three years ago, when this site is said to have contained but a few humble habitations of Bramins and others, adjoining to the ancient temple of Amreshvaran.

The late Rajah Venkatadry-naid has the reputation of having built this town; under whose encouragement and protection settlers arrived from various places and established themselves. His acts of munificence and amplification of charity are said to have been such, that during his life time the place was the crowded resort of people of various descriptions, particularly Bramins, great numbers of whom used to be entertained at a time, and furnished with money and other presents.

The streets and lanes of this beautiful town are laid out in straight lines, which run north and south, intersected at right angles by others extending east and west. The figure of the town considered, not including its suburbs on the south, and the four streets which project on the west, is of a rectangular shape, measuring 615 by 450 yards, but inclusive of the other component parts just noticed, its extent would be considerably increased, being in length from north to south, 1175 yards, and in breadth 765 and upwards.

The grand street extending from the great Pagoda of Amreshvar towards Ramalingam on the south, forms the only market of the place; it is 100 feet in breadth, and the bazars which are on each side appear rather low, having flat roofs, which are covered with earth. The next prin-

principal street is the one which leads from the aqua. tank of Shiebagunga, westerly. It is 30 feet wide, the projecting part of which in this direction constitutes the Agrar for Bramins. It is in length 300 yards, and the houses on both sides are remarkable for their uniformity, being raised two stories.

The western side, which forms the largest proportion of the town, is chiefly inhabited by Bramins; they are said to be rich from being in the Zamindar's employ, and the houses here consequently make the most agreeable appearance, consisting chiefly of two stories, the roofs of which, like the other dwellings situated in the regular part of the town, are covered with tiles. The eastern side, however, is less shewy: it is where the mechanics, artificers, and others of this denomination reside.

The suburbs joining on with the south end of the town extend east of Ramalingam pagoda. They contain a great many streets and lanes, which, however, are rather irregular; the houses in this part are constructed of earth, and covered with thatch, which form the habitations of the lower class of natives; of a similar construction are the dwellings which lie west of Depauldina, tenanted by washermen and day-labourers.

The most remarkable buildings are the several pagodas, the Rajah's palaces, and mosques.

Of these the great temple of Amreshvar stands at the upper end of the town, on a gently-rising ground, embracing the bank of the river. It is an ancient pagoda of great celebrity, sacred to Sivoo worship; and consists of three enclosures one within another. The outermost enclosure is surrounded by a *chunameti* wall, fifteen feet in height, forming a quadrilateral figure, very irregular, through which are four entrances, but that to the south is distinguished from the rest by having a lofty spire. The walls which encompass the two inner enclosures are built of masonry; the principal entrance into those recesses is from the eastern side. Along the outside of the second enclosure-wall to the south, is a line of accommodation for spectators at public festivals; the whole length 230 feet by 13 broad: the roof is terraced and supported by a row of wooden pillars. On the eastern side is a similar construction.

The principal sanctuary lies in the innermost enclosure; part of the roof of which in front is adorned with small statues of copper richly gilt, and the high spire which rises exactly over the sacred recess is highly gilt, surmounting a ball of the same appearance.

Besides the Amreshvar there are several smaller pagodas sacred to other deities contained within the inclosures, the pyramidal roofs of all of which have likewise ornamental work of copper doubly gilt, which, by their lustre, certainly add to the diversifying beauty and grandeur of the place.

At the distance of 655 yards southward of the above is the temple dedicated to Ramalingan-Swamy, which is seated on a gently-rising ground contiguous to Depauldina. A mud wall of a modern height surrounds it. The enclosure measures 270 feet in length, by 132 in breadth, within which, besides the pagoda, is a handsome Muntapun with stone columns, and near it on a pedestal is a beautiful pillar 25 feet high, entirely composed of plates of copper richly gilt. There is no annual celebration in honour of this pagoda, but daily worship is regularly observed. It is a modern erection by the late Rajah Venkatadry naid, and has an inscription to that effect, the date whereof is Sallivan Sheca, or A.D. 1735.

The mosque of Mowla Ali stands on the left side at the lower end of the main street, encompassed by a wall which is 225 feet by 132. It is entered from the street. Over the gateway is a small building, and along the outside of the wall in this direction are small apartments for fakcers. Facing the entrance, but lying nearer the opposite wall, is the mosque itself, over the terraced roof of which is a small consecrated apartment in which the Panjah is constantly kept; it is ascended by a flight of steps from without in the rear, and the roof is adorned with small minars, one at each end, crowned with copper gilt. The mussulman priest in charge of the mosque goes by the title of Hajee, from the reputation of his having accomplished two pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. He is supported by a monthly allowance granted by the Zemindar, as also are the Byraghees, whose Mutta lies facing the mosque, separated by the street.

The Edjah, which is a very attractive

building, stands near the bank of a dry tank, a short distance from the south end of the town. It has two large and four small minars crowned with copper gilt. It forms a square, each side of which is $71\frac{1}{2}$ feet, surrounded by a balustrade. The entrance is from the east through a small building, and the area within is finely paved. An inscription in Persian, handsomely finished, decorates the wall, the four first letters of which taken as numeral give the date anno Hijiri, 1226.

The Rajah's Mahals, separated by the breadth of the main street, lie opposite each other near the pagoda of Amreshvar. That on the west contains the Zenana, and is called Suptadeepa-Somah, or Myindra-Velasum. It is encompassed by a wall 735 feet in length, the breadth on the eastern is 225, and on the opposite side 270 feet. The height of the wall is 18 feet, and 4 in thickness. Through the enclosure are four entrances, but that from the east forms the grand entry, the whole of which side is terraced and built of masonry, rising 36 feet in height. Over the lofty gateway is a room appropriated for the Nobut-Khana, or orchestra for martial music, which plays at stated hours of the day as well as night. The palace stands about the centre of the enclosure. It is a sumptuous edifice raised to three stories, but is so surrounded by other buildings as to make very little appearance on the outside. Its exterior however has some resemblance to the European style of architecture, but within it partakes a mixture of both the Hindoo and Mahomedan taste. The apartments are small, and contain a number of partitions. The front part is furnished with costly carpets, sophas, chandeliers, and globes, and the walls are decorated with looking glasses, European and Chinese pictures in superb frames, besides a number of Hindoo drawings, the whole exhibiting a profusion of expense. The Dewankhana, or hall of audience, measures nearly 66 feet square, the roof of which is supported by several wooden pillars covered with plates of silver, which have been lately taken off and converted into specie to pay the arrears of revenue owing to the late Rajah. Fronting the Dewankhana is the Houze or cistern of water, 80 feet square by eighteen broad. Within this square are the jets for spouting up water, and in the centre is a wooden

pillar painted green, supporting a square building constructed of the same material, coloured red and varnished. This structure is so contrived by the skill of mechanism, that it may be made to perform a gentle whirling motion. Hence it derived the additional name of Myindra-Velasum.

The opposite Mahal, called Oomaletchmy-Velasum, is a square building three stories high, the upper roof of which is covered with tiles. The most agreeable part of this edifice is the third story, which contains a spacious hall covered with rich carpets, and furnished after the European manner. On the outside it is surrounded with a terraced walk and ballustrades, and at each extreme of the front stands a small square building. Till lately there was a wall and gateway to the south, including an area, or court, between the two palaces, which has since been removed as an improvement to the place, or probably to afford convenience to the religious processions which are very frequent.

Chuttersalla is a neat small building, which is appropriated for the purposes of seclusion and exercises of the rituals of Hindoo religion, to which the Zemindar, as well as his family, resort on certain occasions.

Of the Rajah's gardens, that called Nundana-Wunnum adjoins to the western side of the town. It is a square area comprised between the river and Agrar-street, from each of which extremities a low wall extends which defines it. The garden of late has been entirely neglected, though it appears to have been formerly pretty well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, but a few only are now remaining.

West of the above are the ruinous walls of Vyjantee-Velasum, which enclose a large area partly levelled for cultivation; and Sedashevan Velasum stands on the bank of the river. It is an upper roomed bungalow, from which there is a fine view of the country to the north, and in the rainy season, when the channel of the river is full (which is nearly two miles over), the prospect of such a body of running water is peculiarly delightful.

The new garden lies close to the southern skirts of the town, the extremities of which are almost in a line on the one side with the main street, and on the other with the western end of the Agrar. It contains nearly fourteen acres of ground, enclosed by a strong hedge. Though the in-

terior surface be not perfectly levelled, it is nevertheless laid out in parterres and walks, and planted with mangoes and other trees, besides it possesses abundance of culinary vegetables.

The mound of Depauldina occupies the middle of the space between the new garden and town, which on account of its antiquities, shall be more fully treated of in a subsequent paper.*

At the distance of 500 yards from the western end of the town of Amravutty, is situated Durnacotta, which is said to have been the ancient capital of this part of the country, under the government of Molcuntymaharaja, and was also his residence. The vestiges of ~~this ancient~~ fort denote that it has been a place of some strength, the walls appear amazingly thick, and of considerable elevation. Its form is that of a square but somewhat irregular to the north, the space between which and the Kistna is adorned with small gardens. The embankments on this side are also much higher, and divided by nullahs which run into the river. The dimensions of each side of the fort are about 630 yards. The gateways appear to have stood opposite each other, in eastern and western directions. The quantity of bricks that are said to have been dug up, and the abundance of small pieces with which the excavations are filled, give every reason to suppose that it was a brick construction, the walls of which appear to have been about 25 feet in thickness. The surface of the ground within is very uneven; in one part in particular where the nullah takes his passage, the slopes on either side of it are very considerable.

A road passing through the fort, in a direction from east to west, may be considered as forming a grand street. The portion lying north of it is entirely filled with houses, and contains a few fine streets. Of the southern portion, part to the east is occupied with houses, but the greater share lies waste, exhibiting a very uneven and stony surface. The houses are constructed of mud, and have all thatched roofs, save a few belonging to Bramins, which are covered with tiles. Those that reside in Durnacotta are chiefly husbandmen of the tribe Cummarawars and Buljewars; there are besides a few other casts, some of which also follow the same occupation.

From the south-east angle of the fort an embankment extends eastward to the new garden; another runs at right angles with it on the north: the space included forms the site of Noonahgoondum, of which tradition says that it was a famous reservoir in ancient times. The site of Humshagoondum is shewn near the house in the southern portion. It is almost filled up with earth washed down from the contiguous heights. Above Noonahgoondum, as well as to the east of it, are shady topes of tamarind trees: of the latter a great part has been cut down for fuel for the use of the Zemindar. The tope appears to have occupied a large area, and from its affording a very shady retreat, had received the name of Checkady-Wunnum, or the dark grove.

To the southward of Durnacotta the ground is high and stony, resembling hilly-land. Some vestiges of antiquity are here perceivable, but that of Nuckadeverdinna, which lies furthest south, is the most entire. It is a circular mound of earth rising to a moderate height, and thirty feet in diameter: above it are some places which have been opened for bricks. The temple Butsulammah is situated on the highest part: it is a neat stone building of ancient date, sacred to the Sacti worship, whose name it bears.

The ancient city of Durnacotta is said to have extended $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; on the west to the village of Mootipollian, and on the east to the small pagoda of Fedentyammen, in the road to Vycoontapoor. These places are each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of Durnacotta. On the south the extent is not precisely known, but it is supposed it did not extend beyond Nuckadeverdinna. Within the space described of the ancient city, I have been informed that, in several places along the banks of the river, bricks were found, as well as rings of potters-ware, with which wells were constructed.

About a mile westward of Durnacotta are some singular antiquities, a number of which are seen on the cultivated heights in circles formed by stones, taken from the large masses of rock contiguous to them. These circles are very ancient, and appear to be similar to those of the Pucha-Pandawars.—In number they are about 17 or 18: the smaller measure in diameter 25 feet, the larger 32. The stones composing

* Vide next page... Ed.

These circles are of a hard blackish granite, very irregular in their shape, and in general measuring in height about three feet, and about the same in thickness. The country people are entirely ignorant of the subject of these antiquities, and can give no information for what purposes they were designed. It is reported that circles of a similar description are very numerous among the skirts of the hills of Wudlamaun, and others in that neighbourhood, situated a few coss to the south-eastward of Amravutty: that on some of these being opened by the late Rajah Vassareddy Venkatadry-naid, they were found to contain human bones of a larger size than the skeletons of men of the present day, and that in others there were earthen pots curiously placed together, containing ashes, &c. &c.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF DEPAULDINA.

The mound of Depauldina lies close to the southern skirts of the town, and from the interesting remains of antiquity there, claims particular attention.

At the depth of 10 feet from the top of the mound, stones, with a variety of sculptures, are seen, which are ranged in two circles, one within the other,—the space between them is 13 feet, paved so far as it is entire with large slabs of slate stone. The diameter of the inner circle measures 166 feet. It is difficult to say what the area included within this space originally contained. It is evident that it was in later times intended to be formed into a reservoir, which its present state fully exhibits, but was left unfinished. On the south side, within the circles, a strong work of masonry is discernible, which may probably be the remains of an interior wall, as the people of the village informed me that a similar work had been observed all round, which has since been cleared away in removing the earth. This mysterious structure is supposed to have four entrances; that only to the south has lately been cleared, which is 25 feet within, but becomes narrower as it recedes outward.

The order in which the sculptures are placed is very regular. They are disposed according to the work they possess;—Those with pretty large figures form the exterior range; they are a foot in thickness, and nearly three broad, and rise six or seven feet high. Between every two

entire stones are placed two of a circular form one above the other, having a small projecting rim at each end, fixed into grooves made on either side of the adjoining stones. These circular stones do not rest upon one another, there is a space between them of two or three inches, and the same may be observed at the bottom; they are not on a level with the base of the adjoining stones. The length of the grooves is according to the dimensions of the stones inserted;—they are two inches apart, at the extremities an inch or little more in breadth: in the middle of the breadth is five or six inches, and three deep.

The lower circular stones are finished with carvings resembling foliage, and those placed above display a variety of figures in bas-relief. The same observation may be extended to the adjoining stones, with the exception, however, that the lower part of them is semicircular representing foliage, under which is a border with flowers and figures of lions.

The slabs composing the inner circle are remarkable for the beauty of the sculptures upon them, which are small, and consist of figures, festoons, and a variety of ornaments, very neatly executed. On the sides are pillars, which are finished either with figures of lions and horses, or of men and women; and over the top is an entablature replete with figures in various acts of devotion or amusement. These inner slabs have been cemented to each other with strong mortar, and supported by a wall of masonry rising to a moderate height in the rear; the adjustment has been very happily executed. Some of these slabs are six inches in thickness, and others nearly nine inches: their shape is chiefly rectangular. All the carvings appear originally to have been painted red and varnished; and so fine was the composition used, that the stones still retain part of the ancient colouring, which, from the length of time they have laid under ground, is now somewhat faded, inclining to a copperish red.

Upon a minute inspection of the several sculptures, in many a story is completely told, with clearness and precision, and the characters accurately defined. The passions also are naturally exhibited and strongly marked; and exactness of outline in the representation, as well as in the

air and carriage of animals, is happily delineated, and the festoons, foliage, flowers, and an infinite variety of other decorations, which adorn these carvings, are altogether excellent. The artists appear to have been skilled in perspective also; upon the whole, neither taste nor elegance are wanting, and in the article of neat and delicate finishing, the carvings and sculptures of Depauldina are far superior to any ancient or modern Hindoo production.

A great many slabs, of a large size, are seen lying on the surface of the reservoir, but it is difficult to say where they were originally placed. On these are chiefly represented a few large figures of men and women, in divisions of two or three, one above another, each three feet high. Some of these are well executed, and the proportions are correct.

A great part of the mound remains uncleared; of the exterior row only the south-east quarter, and the entrance in that direction have been opened. The whole of the inner circle has been dug up, and the stones removed for the purposes of building. They have been chiefly applied in the repair of the pagodas, and a great many are put to form a flight of steps to the square tank of Shévagunga; the site in question is 210 feet long.

From the extremely careless manner in which the workmen proceeded in opening the mound, scarcely a single stone has escaped uninjured, while a great many have been totally destroyed. The excavation in the centre, intended for a reservoir, is nearly a square, each side of which measures 108 feet; in the middle is a well dug some feet deeper. The intention of digging into the mound, I have been told, originated in a desire of finding treasure, which the late Rajah supposed it contained, and with this view the search was continued, but it was not known whether any thing was found in it, with the exception of a large store of bricks, and the stones with sculpture. It was intended to have made the reservoir a hundred yards square; had this been accomplished, part of the structure under ground would have been laid open for inspection.

In the state the mound is in at present, it is impossible to form any conjecture whether there was any, and what sort of building formerly standing in the centre, or

for what purpose it was intended. But if any opinion may be formed barely from the sculptures that are represented, it would appear to have been a place consecrated to religious worship, but by a different sect from the Hindoos of the present day, as there are none of the mythological figures to be seen among the numerous sculptures to warrant a supposition in favour of the Braminical devotion. The ancient name of the place was Doop Mogasallah,* which appellation it derived, according to tradition, from its having been the place where the ancient sovereign Mookuntymaharaze held his Durbar, and where he used to transact business of state.

There is not a doubt but that some erection has stood in the centre, from the immense quantities of broken bricks with which the spaces between the two rows of stones are every where filled. The mound of earth must have been raised in later times, to prevent the total destruction of the invaluable stones; or, perhaps, the policy of those concerned in introducing a new system of religion, the better to effect their purpose, and prepare the minds of the people to embrace their doctrines, may have deemed it expedient to conceal from the votaries a place sacred to their ancient modes of worship.

If the surrounding embankment was cleared, the inner surface, where the stones

* Mogasallah, in the Telugu language, signifies a court for public affairs, and the distribution of justice. What the word "doop" signifies I could obtain no explanation. I should suppose it to be a word of Moorish, or Sanscrit derivation denoting sun, sunny court, from being in the open air without any shelter. It may not be improbable that Depauldina served for the same purpose, and owed its origin to the same religion as the circles of the Druids, which were solar temples, and where also all assemblies were held, for public deliberation and the distribution of justice. In some other parts of Europe they are distinguished by appropriate names, denoting judicial circles, and history further informs us, that the Druids always opened their meetings for civil affairs with acts of religion, so it might have been here, and the sculptures represented are well calculated for this purpose, to inculcate on the minds of the people such moral and religious lessons as to dispose them to fervent acts of devotion of the deity to whose worship the place has been consecrated. We have additional motives for conjecturing the above from the ancient tumult which abound in this neighbourhood, and also along the skirts and on the summits of the hills situated within a few miles E. of Amravutty, which are proved to have been the ancient sepulchres, monuments or cemeteries of the dead, from the relics found in them, as bones &c.

are placed, would evidently appear to be on the same line of level with the adjacent ground. Another reason for supposing that the earth was raised in later times, is from the circumstance that the exterior range of stones possesses sculptures and carvings on the back part also, which, had they been intended to be placed against an embankment, there would have been no necessity for this additional adornment, which was to be concealed from view.

A DESCRIPTIVE MEMORANDUM.

At the period when Mokuntay alaraze held the sovereignty of the Joyathie country, he erected close to the eastern side of the capital a circular structure, surrounded with slabs of exquisite sculptures, where he used to transact business of state, and the place in consequence derived the appellation of Doop Mogasalla; but the modern name by which it is at present distinguished is Depauldina, or the luminous height.

About twenty-three years ago (S. S. 1718) the Rajah Vassareddy Venkatadry Naid, Zemindar of Chintapilly, after visiting the temple of Amreshwar, proceeded on a religious tour to perform his devotions at the celebrated Pagoda of Tripetty; on his return he felt disposed to change his residence from Chintapilly, and found a new city, so that he pitched upon the scite of Amravutty as the best suited for the purpose, from its contiguity to the Kistna river, the openness of the country around, and the sanctity of its temple, which is reckoned the first among five principal places of Shivoo worship in the country of Tellangana.

To effect his views, he invited Banians from Chintapilly, Pennagunchyprole, Nundigamah, and Batavole, as well as Bramins and other settlers, to all of whom he made suitable advances of money to enable them to erect habitations. While thus engaged preparing accommodations for himself, the employment suggested to his mind the possibility of obtaining bricks by digging for them in the several mounds of earth with which Durnacotta and the adjacent grounds abounded. With this view he commenced first at Nuckadeverdina, which was then a pretty high circular mound; after digging all round it to the depth of one yard and a half, a few large bricks were all that was found, with broken pieces of the same material somewhat lower. This mound at present measures

in diameter thirty feet, and is of moderate height.

He next directed his search in quest of the same materials to another mound of earth, a little higher up, near Bulsulamma Pagoda, an ancient Sacti temple: on opening which, at the depth of one cubit, a great quantity of entire bricks were collected, and the search in consequence was continued to a greater depth. The excavation at present forms a small receptacle for water supplied by the annual rains. The search was afterwards continued on the western side of the ruinous fort of Durnacotta with similar success.

While the palatials were thus finishing, the Mussulmen people who had taken up their residence at the south end near Depauldina, in digging for the same purposes, had occasionally found bricks of an extraordinary size as well as a few fragments which possessed beautiful carvings, which circumstance was reported to the Rajah, who eagerly came over to inspect the place, and perceiving that it was the most curious of the several mounds he had caused to be opened, conceived that it might embowel something of value; as most places so marked are generally the receptacles of hidden treasures, he commanded the Mussulmen to move elsewhere, as he designed to form a garden there, and a reservoir in the centre. Soon after this he ordered workmen to be employed in digging the mound of Depauldina, the upper part of which rose in a turreted shape to the height of twenty feet, which was cased round with bricks* of unusual dimensions; the diameter at top measured about thirty yards.

In digging along the eastern skirts of it, a small temple was discovered, near which lay an image which Vassareddy caused to be taken into the temple of Amreshwar, supposed for public worship. A small distance west of the above two pillars were next cleared, which resembled (and perhaps once formed) the entrance to a small pagoda.

The workmen next proceeded to lay open the western side, in which direction also a small building was discovered, which contained a large pillar lamp in a complete

* Length of the bricks 90 inches, 10 in breadth, and 4 thick. Cut straw and leaves appear to have been used in their composition. The earth also of which they have been made must have been potter's earth from the hardness and fineness of the colour.

state, having a basin at bottom, and places at top for five wicks or lights. It contained about ten seers of copper, which, on being committed to the fire, dissolved into dross, from its having been very much injured and earth-eaten. On the north side of the mound, where at present extends a line of houses, with that part of it left unoccupied and rather low, a Muntup of four pillars was found, built with bricks: this is supposed to have been a chapel of Jaina worship, from a headless image which it contained sitting cross-legged.

While forming the reservoir at Depauldina, all the sculptured slabs of various sizes which were found on the northern side were removed to the tank of Sheva-gunga, with which the flight of steps on the western side, to the number of twenty, was constructed. Some of the remaining stones have been carried into the great pagoda, part of which are placed as steps to the sanctuary of Amreshvar, while some are placed in the wall at the entrance of the pagodas of Mysasoor-Murdanee and Soameshwar. In short these valuable stones of antiquity have been used in various buildings both public and private; those in particular applied to Mussulmen mosques have first been carefully divested of every carving by rubbing them on harder stones, to prevent, as it is said, any pollution arising to Mahomedan faith from idolatrous substances.

The kooner or reservoir intended to be formed here was to have measured 100 yards; had this been accomplished, every part of the curiosities contained under ground would have been brought to light, and an opportunity thereby afforded of forming a more accurate conception of its extent, design, and the beautiful and interesting specimens of the ingenuity and art of the ancient Hindoos. Since the in-road of the Pindaries, in March 1816, the work of forming the reservoir at Depauldina has been discontinued; and the death of the Rajah Venkatadry Naid, which happened in August of the same year, put a period to its completion.

Since the Rajah established Amravutty as his capital, he made considerable improvements and additions to the great pagoda, by enlarging the area of ground about it, and erecting several new temples, besides which he built the lofty spire over the southern entrance.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COINS AND INSCRIPTION OF DEPAULDINA.

The only coins that have been found in the excavations at Depauldina were of lead and of different sizes. The largest I met with was about the size of a rupee, and about the same weight. On one side there was a figure of the horse, and on the other it exhibited a smooth plain surface. These coins had a rich paint, put on probably in imitation of the colour of gold. The smaller coins, which were also of lead, appeared to be about a quarter the size of the larger ones. The impressions on these having been greatly effaced, I could not distinguish what was marked on them. I have not heard of coins of any other description, as gold, silver, or copper, being found here, or the country people might probably have intimated it; but they stated that the small lead coins were picked up in great quantities while the excavation was carrying on; and likewise iron. I myself obtained a supply of the latter in small bars, which was applied to bind together a small ornamental pillar broken by some accident into two pieces. From the above it might be inferred that in remote periods lead coins were in currency in this Tel-linga country under the government of Mokuntyraze, and the higher metals were probably then very scarce.

The inscriptions at Depauldina are in very ancient languages, and not now intelligible to the learned Branins of the country. I observed two or three kinds of characters. The inscriptions marked on some of the sculptured slabs appear to be entirely foreign to these countries, differing materially from the characters of any ancient inscriptions I had ever seen in the south of India. Of this description also are the characters on a small pillar which was placed at the south entrance as marked in the plan of the mound. A large inscription stone was dug out on the north side. I was informed by an intelligent Branin that this was partly in the ancient Holla-Canara, and a mixture of letters of some other language: which made it difficult to be now understood. It is proper to remark here, that inscriptions of this latter description appear to me to have been universally adopted in very ancient times for recording all events, as they have been met with in various parts of India always engraved on stone. Among a few

fragments I perceived letters of a different shape from the two former. I particularly remarked two letters which resembled the roman b and d in a reversed style, thus *q* *u*; from the broken state of these stones I was not able to make a more satisfactory examination.

ENUMERATION OF ALL THE PAGODAS AT
AMRAVUTTY, &c.

The pagoda at Amravutty is reckoned the first among five principal places of Sivoo devotion in the country of Tellan-gana.—Their names are as follow, *viz.*—1st. Amreshwar, called also Purtamaramum; 2nd. Diaucharamum, on the river Godavery at Suptanuddy Sungum; 3rd. Bernaramum; 4th. Comaramum, at a place of the same name on the river Godavery; and, 5th, Cheeraramum, on the Godavery near Paulcole. The four latter are situated in the Rajamundry Zillah, and the former in Guntoor.

The pagoda of Amreshwar is said to be very ancient. Its era is not known, save what is mentioned in a book called Kistna Mahitum, which fixes it in the Treeta-Yugum.

The pagoda consists of three enclosures. The principal object of worship is a white cylindrical stone, called the Lingam or Mahadeo, that is, the Great God; it is said to be about four yards in height, rather slender, and very finely polished. Besides the Amreshwar, in the same enclosure, are seven others, as, Chamoodi-Amawar, Purvatal-Muleshwar, Casi-Visheshwar, Gopalaswamy, Chundeshwar, Soaria-Narrain, and Caleshleswar. In the second enclosure are four, *viz.* Vigneswar, Byrooswamy, Comarswamy, and Anjanaswamy. and the third enclosure contains, Purnameswar, Cosereshwar, Verabudra, Mysasoor-Murdance, Jwalanooky-Amawar, Augusteshwar, Prarteshwar, Soameshwar, and some Muntapums.

The pagoda on the south is dedicated to Ramalingam-swamy. On the sides of its enclosure-wall are two small temples, sacred to Kaiswa and Vigneswar-swamy's. The pagoda of Shemboolingham is situated between Amravutty and Durnacotta; in the latter is a small temple sacred to Anjana Swamy.

The Sutti temples are several. The of Durnacotta lie close to its eastern side, and consist of three small pagodas, sacred to Parvatal, Ankulama, and Veramah.—

Adenky-Nanchar-Amah, which is said to be very ancient, is a low building of small dimensions: it is situated in Durnacotta. Tuckulamah pagoda stands near Mootiapolliam on the west, and Pedenty Ammen lies a mile eastward of Amravutty in the road to Vycoontapoor. According to accounts, the ancient city of Durnacotta extended to each of these shrines, which were the goddesses worshipped in those times by its inhabitants. On the contiguous height, southward of Durnacotta, stands the small temple of Bulsulammah, an ancient fabric of stone now partly decayed. On the eastern suburbs of Amravutty, south of Shevage, ~~are a few~~, sacred to Sacti worship; except that of Guntulammah, which is a neat small pagoda with a spire; the rest, *viz.* Ankanah, Weyoor Amah, Cote-Polair Ama, and Pedenty Amah, are rudely finished sculptured stones set up near the above.

CELEBRATION OF FESTIVALS.

The grand festival at Amravutty is celebrated on Novarathree, October. It lasts for ten days, during which time the procession goes through the streets at night, preceded by music and dancing women. On the first day of the festival, the god Amreshwar is mounted on an Itly Nundi Vahanum, or brazen image of the divine bull, which is carried out at nine in the night, and the procession returns to the pagoda about twelve o'clock. In the course of the procession, at every turning of the street, a handful of boiled rice is left on one side, which is called bulliaranum, and intended as an offering to the invisible guardian spirits of the place, and the same ceremony is observed during the other nine nights the festival lasts; on the second night a brazen peacock, called Itly Nowli Vahanum, is carried in procession; on the third an Itly Ponaravum, or brazen tree gilt. During the fourth night a wooden image, or Gurda-Vahanum; on the fifth an Itly Sesha Vahanum, or the ten-headed serpent in brass; on the sixth night an Itly Gurda Vahanum; on the seventh an Itly Humsha Vahanum; on the eighth night an Itly vagra Vahanum, or the great tiger; and on the ninth an Itly Shemba Vahanum. The tenth day being Vijia Dessamy, at four in the afternoon the god is mounted on an Itly or brazen horse, and the procession proceeds in great pomp to a tree called Shemmu Veerchum, near Ra-

malingam Pagoda, where he is made to exert to shoot an arrow at the sacred tree, followed by a discharge of fire-arms in the air, which closes the ceremony. The god is afterwards placed on a wooden figure, painted, resembling the Antelope, when the procession returns to the pagoda, and reaches it at ten in the night. He is then seated in the Muntup in the outermost enclosure, and the assemblage of spectators around it are amused by the dancing girls and music till a late hour, when the idol is withdrawn. During the ten days that this festival lasts a sum of 1,200 rupees is expended by the Zemindar in presents, and feeding of Bramins, Byrages, and Fakkars.

2d Festival.—The next grand festival, called Maha Sivaratree, takes place in February. This celebration continues for five days; at which time a great multitude of people of both sexes resort hither. The four first days are passed in various ceremonies and processions; on the fifth, which is Sivaratree proper, a dubby or small box is placed near the image, to receive contributions from its votaries, and every person that approaches it has to put in at least twenty cash, or as much as they are able to give, which money is afterwards carefully preserved by the Zemindar, and converted into such jewels and ornaments as may be useful in decorating the idols and enriching the temple. The expenses during this festival amount to 1,600 rupees, which sum is entirely defrayed by the Zemindar. On the first day of celebration, in the morning at six A.M., a wooden image, or Gurda Vahanum, painted and ornamented, is taken in procession through the streets, preceded by dancing women and music, and returns to the pagoda at nine; the same procession succeeds at six in the evening and is over at nine in the night. On the second day, in the morning, a wooden Shimla Vahanum, or lion, is paraded, and the same in the evening after sun-set; on the third day an Itly Nundi Vahanum, both morning and evening; and on the fourth day the idol, mounted on a brazen figure of the horse, undergoes a procession similar to the preceding days. The fifth day being Sivaratree Proper, the great car, superbly decked with various cloths of colour, is drawn in procession, which takes place at four in the afternoon, accompanied by the Gujjaruttum, or chariot,

drawn by two elephants. On this occasion the spectators are very numerous; and the grandeur with which every thing is conducted certainly adds to the solemnity, and bespeaks the liberality and opulence of the Zemindar. The procession continues through the grand street, preceded by music and dancing women, to the tree noticed in Novarathree, where some time is occupied in poojah, or devotion, after which betel and nut is served out to the principal people; the great car then returns in the same pomp, and the festival is concluded at ten at night by a dance being kept up at the Muntub in the great pagoda. On the procession reaching the above tree, some fire-arms are discharged in the air, which is likewise observed on quitting it.

3d Festival.—The festival of Sunkarary is celebrated in January. An image of Amreshwar is carried in procession on the Gujja Ruttum, at four in the afternoon, to the Muntub in Nundana Wannum, called Wujranga-Seva, followed by a numerous train, and preceded by music and dancing women. After certain ceremonies, a dance is here enjoyed, then betel and nut is served out to the principal guests, and the procession returns to the pagoda at ten at night, the god mounted on Itly Nundi Vahanum. The expense on this day is calculated at 200 rupees, which sum is employed in furnishing clothes, and presenting the same to both men and women domestics of the Zemindar's household, as well as to poojaries and other bramins.

4th Festival.—The Kaurtee Oochavum, or festival, takes place in November, and lasts a whole month; during which a daily procession is observed round the outer enclosure of the great pagoda. The principal circumstance worth remarking at this festive season is, the great number of lights with which every part of the town is illuminated. A sum of 1,200 rupees is annually expended by the Zemindar on this festival.

5th Festival.—In Cheytra Massum, or April, being the anniversary or new year with the Hindoos, a brass image of Amreshwar is anointed with oil and bathed in warm water. The figure being dressed, a mirror is placed before it to consult upon the events that are to take place, and whether the present year would be propitious or otherwise. The Zemindar Bramins, and other consequential inhabitants, hav-

ing previously performed their ablutions the river Kistna, enter the pagoda, and when all are seated, the punchagum, or calendar for the year, is produced and read. After this ceremony and some prayers are over, the Punchagum Bramin receives cloths and betel-nut; the like presents are made to the Poojaries, or priests, dancing women, and all belonging to the religious establishment of the pagoda; the assembly then breaks up, and all retire apparently well pleased. The expense on this day is one hundred rupees.

The pagoda of Ramalingum has no annual celebration, in consequence of a view that the Rajah Venkatadry Naid had made on his return from Casi or Benares to visit the sacred shrine at Rameserum, but circumstances preventing the accomplishment of which, and by way of expiation, he built and dedicated it to that deity.

6th Festival.—In honour of the Shuctis, or goddesses, an annual festival is regularly observed. To these presiding powers is attributed the happiness and tranquillity of the inhabitants, the season of a plentiful harvest, and other propitious or calamitous circumstances, which may tend to promote or disturb the welfare of the community. The pagodas sacred to these subordinate deities are generally built on the outside, a small distance from the inhabited town or village; they are never frequented by bramins, and the worship in them is exclusively exercised by Sudras. Sacrifices are usually in vogue at these religious shrines, which consist of sheep, goats, fowls, &c., which generally take place soon after the harvest is reaped, when the husbandmen, being relieved from the toils of their anxious cares, join in promoting these rejoicings. Before the sacrifice is performed, the animals are washed, and some turmeric and conkum, or red powder, is applied to the forehead. Rice previously dressed is then brought and offered, when the Poojaree, or person who officiates, addresses the goddesses in a solemn preamble, and concludes it by observing, "the several vows which have been made in thy name are now going to be fulfilled;" when a slaughter ensues, and the day is passed in festivity. Buffaloes are even acceptable objects of sacrifice at these sanguinary places of worship, if such is the nature of the promise.

On the same day, in the evening, the

festival is further heightened by an exhibition of the Sheddell car. It consists in suspending a man by fastening a large hooked-iron to the skin of the back, when the machine, which is not unlike a pikota, by a pressure at the opposite end is raised to a considerable height. The person or persons who may thus be suspended, display a great many feats, as dancing, fencing, &c., as well to enhance the supporting power of the deity, their entire resignation to her will, and faith in her decrees, as to amuse and cheer the crowded assemblage of spectators to similar acts of obedience to the calls of the divinity, amidst a tremendous noise, shouts of applause, ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~and~~ ^{and} tom-toms.

The Sheddell* feast happened at Durnacotta in February, and at Amravutty in April. The expenses attending the festival are entirely defrayed by contributions from the inhabitants. It is said, if this festival is ever overlooked, dreadful consequences are to be apprehended in that year: as the burning of villages, and stacks in the fields; and the prevalency of various epidemick diseases, by which great disasters arise, and many of the inhabitants are swept away, not to mention cattle, &c. &c.

HISTORICAL.

In the village of Purtaramum, in ancient times, resided a bramin, who being unlucky in losing every child shortly after its birth, made a vow on getting a daughter, that if the infant lived, he would give her in marriage to a bramin in the name and presence of the deity of Amrushwar, and accordingly obtained his wishes.

Three or four years after, the bramin took it in his head to go on a pilgrimage to Casi for the purpose of bathing in the sacred waters of the Ganges. With this intention he set out on the journey, attended by his wife and daughter. As they were proceeding through a wild tract of country, chancing to miss the road, they continued wandering for some time through the forests, and in the dusk of the evening arrived at the solitary habitation of two Yerklawar brothers, who, with their mother, were the only mortals that inhabited this wilderness; they had a small piece of cultivated land for their

* This festival called in Bengal, Cheruk Poojah.

support in addition to what the forests produced.

Night coming on, and the country being infested with tigers, the Yerklawars informed the bramin that he was welcome to one of their Munchays, or elevated dwellings, and that they three would accomodate themselves in the other. The bramin replied, from a sense of religious duty, that he had his Poojah apparatus with him, in consequence of which he could not avail himself of their kind offer, but that he would remain in the hut below, and allow his wife and daughter to accomodate themselves in the one proposed. In the night the pious bramin fell a prey to the carnivorous animals that range in these parts, upon which his faithful spouse took an eternal farewell of this world, by performing the Sahaganamum, or burning herself with the corpse of her deceased husband.

After this event had happened, the daughter remained under the care and protection of the Yerklawars, who paid every kind attention to her, and in process of time she attained the age of womanhood. Signs of pregnancy beginning to appear, the old woman observed it, and privately interrogated her sons if they were the authors. They pleaded innocence, saying she was their sister, and entreating their mother not to harbour such an ill opinion of them; that if she still persisted in it, they would put an end to their existence by following the example of the late unfortunate bramin. After this the aged matron questioned the young woman herself, and received for answer, that she considered the two young men as her brothers, and that no one attached to them in this affair. The old woman continuing her interrogations, observed, "how then is it possible that you should be big with child?" The young braminy replied, "this night I shall endeavour to collect information to satisfy your curiosity."

Accordingly she did not indulge in the sweets of repose. At a late hour a person of a beautiful form and appearance approached her bed-side; when she inquired of him who he was, and by what authority he dared to intrude during her hours of retirement? The stranger replied, "what signifies who I am." And some little time passed in such like evasions. The young braminy continued, "I insist

upon an answer; you must either instantly quit my apartment, or I shall destroy myself: beware of the consequences."

The stranger, after some hesitation, at length expressed himself to this effect: "Your parents had promised you in marriage to Sree Dauniavutty AmreshwarSwamy; I am that divinity." The young woman then observed, "you have said this much, but how am I to persuade my mother and brothers into a belief of the truth of your assertion? what proofs have I to produce to satisfy them in this respect?" The divinity replied, "a son will be born who will be distinguished with three eyes, who, when he attains the age of manhood, will govern the country of Tellangana; therefore, till the birth of the child, confide in what I have said, and speak not of the matter to any one till then." In the morning she rejoicingly disclosed the above particulars to her relations, and at the expiration of the regular period was delivered of a son, whose appearance conformed to the description given of him by the divinity.

In process of time, as he advanced in age, through the aid and favour of his divine progenitor, he built a fort in the village of Purtaramun, and established himself in the sovereignty of the country. From his profound learning and knowledge, and being conversant in Vogovagum and Munavogum, he possessed the faculty or power of transporting himself daily to Casi for the purpose of performing ablutions and japam, and used to return to his capital a little before day-break; and continued doing so for a long time without the knowledge of any person.

The country, as well as the capital, being then chiefly inhabited by Jainas reputed for their learning, religion, and acquaintance with the mystic sciences, obtained a knowledge of the Rajah's daily proceedings, which they privately communicated to the Ranny, and concluded it with observing, that a sense of duty and gratitude which they owed her, impelled them to make the disclosure. The Ranny, ever since hearing this intelligence, was anxiously waiting for an opportunity of speaking to her royal consort. One night she opened her mind to him, and said, "it is come to my knowledge that you daily go to Casi. By performing your ablutions and devotions there, you derive

poonium or heavenly bliss : but I that am your consort, never once had the happiness of accompanying you to so holy a place, so that I remain here in the possession of paupum, or sin."

The Rajah then inquired how she came to a knowledge of this, and was answered, that the Jaina Bramins had informed her. Upon which he said to himself, "these Jinas living under my government, and subsisting by my bounty, when they make so little scruple of giving publicity to mere private and religious acts, what would they not be capable of performing, when an opportunity should offer, in greater affairs;" and from that time forward he harboured a secret dislike in his breast against the whole tribe of them.

The next morning early, the Rajah, accompanied by the Ranny, proceeded to Casi. When they had performed the necessary ablutions and ceremonies, and as they were intending to return, an obstacle occurred, by the Ranny becoming impure. The Rajah, disappointed by the above circumstance, appeared very much dejected, which some Bramins observing that were also bathing, said among themselves, heretofore one person only used to come, to-day we see another; let us go and inquire into the cause of their dejection.

Approaching, they inquired of the Rajah what ailed him: who explained the particulars to them. The Bramins replied, "you are an exalted personage, conversant in the secrets of Prabavum, with which we are likewise acquainted; if you are desirous of immediately returning, it is in our power to promote it by prayers and purification; but it must be observed in future, the divine secret by which you hitherto accomplished all your wishes and purposes will fail you: if this, however, should not be agreeable to you, remain here till the expiration of three days, when the cause itself will cease, and you can effect your return." The Rajah, from a great eagerness of reaching his capital, soon acquiesced to the former proposition. The Bramins, after this, importuned him to make another promise, saying that there would shortly happen a great famine, when numbers of them would be obliged to leave their native country, and go to him for protection and support: they hoped he would then receive

them all and provide them with the comforts and necessities of life. The Rajah granted their request by a promise. The Bramins, after settling these preliminaries, by the use of their munters, or incantations, effected Mokunty's return to his capital, from which time the secrets of Voyavogum and Munavogum forsook him.

Some years afterwards, the predicted famine happened in the country of Casi; upon which the Bramins, remembering the promise that they had received of a certain Mokuntyraze, that he would provide for them if they came to his country, they accordingly prepared, and setting out on ~~their journey~~ ^{after} travelling a great distance, arrived on the opposite side of the Kistna Vainy Mahu Nuddy, at which time the river was impassible, the waters stretching from one bank to the other. From hence they sent a message: "We, the Casi Bramins, that formerly obtained a promise from you of favour and protection, have arrived." To which he sent word to the following purpose: "If you are the same Casi Bramins, what! is the river any hindrance?" As the Bramins were intending to cross the stream, the favour of the river Kistna was shewn by the waters suddenly decreasing till they had all passed, which news they instantly sent to apprise the Rajah of on their reaching his capital. On receiving the intelligence he expressed much pleasure, congratulated them, and agreeably to the promise he had made, gave the strangers every kind assistance and support.

The Rajah, in the mean time, thought in his mind that the Casi Bramins were profoundly learned, and men of consummate merit, and mentioned the circumstance to his spouse, who, on the other hand, was highly interested in favour of the Jaina Bramins; in her opinion none were equal to them.

This difference of sentiment, however, subsisted for a short time only, when one day the Rajah said "there is no use wasting words, we shall satisfy our curiosity by trying which of the parties are superior;" accordingly with his own hands he put a hooded snake into a new earthen vessel, which he buried under ground in front of the place where he used to sit in state.

At an early hour the next day, the Bramins of both persuasions assembling,

the conversation, as might be expected, turned first upon various Shasters and doctrines. Afterwards the Rajahs addressed the two classes of Bramins: "I'll put a question to both of you, and expect you will give me a satisfactory answer." The Casi Bramins said they would do so on the day following: that they were not prepared at present: and in case they failed to give satisfaction, said, you may expel us from your kingdom. The Jainas gave nearly a similar answer. The next day being arrived, they assembled early, and the question was put, if the Casi Bramins would choose to speak first on the subject. They replied, "we are but strangers to the place, and the precedence ought therefore to be given to the opposite party, who have a prior claim to such consideration as being inhabitants." The Jainas, upon which, addressing the Rajah, said, "in a new pot before you, buried underground, is the Kista Serpum, or hooded snake;" which was immediately contradicted by the Casi Bramins, who asserted that it contained a golden image, with an umbrella overspread, which consisted of pearls.

The Rajah explained the particulars of what he had heard from the controvertists to his Ranny, and ordered the pot to be taken out and examined: it came to pass as the Casi Bramins had said: the Jaina Bramins consequently lost the day. Their despair and vexation after this was such, that it induced many of them to submit themselves to be ground in old mills, and the Casi Bramins triumphantly succeeded in permanently establishing themselves in the favour of the monarch, as well as over the religious jurisdiction of the state.

In this province, from the Jainas having been very numerous formerly, the country received the name of Jayathee; in the course of time from oppression and persecution, the nation dispersed to remote regions, and are perhaps now almost extinct. From this period the Jaina religion began to be out of use in these countries; the temples sacred to their modes of worship were either destroyed, buried, or consigned to neglect, which the mouldering hand of time has since reduced to mere heaps of earth. It is supposed that these times, viz. the reign of Mokunty-Maharazental, gave origin to the curious antiquities of Depauldina

Some time after the death of Mokunty-Maharaze, it is supposed that the government was assumed by the great Poospaty Maudavarina, in whose family it remained five successions, or embracing the space of one hundred years. After this period a prince of the Adenky family, named Anavatoreddy, got possession of the country, who built the several hill-forts of Conda-void, Condadilly, Inna Conda, Bellum Condo, Anantagerry, and Oorlaconda; and having established his government of the provinces on the firmest basis, proceeded to Condapilly and made it his residence. Six princes of his race ruled for a period of one hundred years.

About this time Kistna-Royal of Ana-goondy came and conquered Udagerry, and the several hill-forts above noticed, after which he paid a visit to the pagoda of Amreshvar; and finding that he had succeeded so well in reducing these states to his subjection, as a grateful homage to the deity he caused a muntup to be erected near the temple, where he underwent the ceremony of Tolabarum, that is, distributing his weight in gold and silver among the Bramins. He also gave in jaghire to the pagoda two villages, Niddamanoor, situated in Adenky, and Walloor, in Ammunbole; this event took place in S. S. 1437, or A. D. 1515, and is recorded by an inscription-stone extant in the pagoda at Amravutty. Shortly after, leaving proper persons in charge of the administration in the newly acquired territories, he returned to his capital.

About ten years afterwards the Gujjaputty princes of Juggerunt, named Vi-diader-Gujjaputty arrived with a large army and conquered Condapilly and Bezawada, and made the former his capital. He afterwards extended his conquests to the southward of the river Kistna, and took Conda-void and part of Adenky. In the reign of this Rajah the large square tank which lies to the south of the lower fort of Condapilly was constructed, which still bears his name. He governed the country for about twenty years, and was succeeded by his son Cuppuleshwar Gujjaputty.

During the government of this Rajah, a mussulman named Mahomed Gallibshoy arrived (it is supposed from Delhi), at the head of an army (Hijiree 930), who after taking possession of the fortress of Con-

dapilly proceeded to Bezawada, which was then the seat of the ruling monarch. A battle soon ensued between the two armies near the pass west of Bezawada, in which the muselman general was slain, and his followers put to flight.

About six years after this event had happened, the Rajah Cuppuleshwar-Gujjaputty died, and was succeeded by his son Ambyraze; in whose time two Mahomedan chieftains, brothers, named Mustafa and Murtijah, arrived with a powerful force; they defeated and killed Amby Rajah, since when the Hindoo princes have ceased to rule in these countries.

Mustafa and Murtijah, after this, divided the conquered countries among themselves: that of Condapilly fell to the portion of the former, and Condavaid to the latter: these places continue to the present time to be called after the name of those conquerors, as Mustafa Nagar and Murtija Nagar, in all public records. The management of the country remained in their hands for a space of twenty years, when a successor arrived from Delhi (Hijjiree 1231), named

Tannashaw Paudshaw Habul-Hassen, who, on assuming the reigns of government, established Golconda as his capital, and ruled about thirty years.

About this time the Emperor Aurungzebe arrived at Hyderabad (Hijjiree 1060), and finding fault with Tannashaw, as well as his Dewan, Mandana ordered the latter to be executed, and sent the former under strong escort to Delhi, where he was committed to imprisonment.

The Emperor Aurungzebe soon after dying, was succeeded by his son Shaw Allum, who is reputed to have established the Soobadary of the Dekan, by investing one of his distinguished courtiers with that dignity under the title and appellation of Nabab Nizam-ul-moolk Asaphjan Behadar, Futehjung, Sepoy Salour; since which period the government of the province has been exclusively exercised by princes of that line, from whom the zemindary system, or distribution of the country to certain chiefs, which exists to this day, originated.—*Cal. Jour.*

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.—PROJECTS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Some time ago, before the Quarterly Reviewers had discovered that the North Pole was not surrounded by eternal ice, but was situated in a pleasant basin of clear water, an ingenious gentleman of my acquaintance suggested a scheme for melting the mass of ice supposed to present a bar to the efforts of adventurers, by transferring Mount Vesuvius thither. The scheme was not pursued, probably through want of funds; unemployed capital not being then so plentiful as at present, when self-created caciques can, by proclamation, attract our cash to undiscovered countries, from whose bourne none of the travellers must expect to return.

Schemes that offer great public advantages, ought not to be discountenanced and rejected because of their apparent impracticability. I am therefore far from wishing to discourage persons from contriving projects of

this kind, which if never carried into execution, serve at least to amuse the imagination, and to afford materials for a new "century of inventions."

A Captain Johnston has suggested a plan for opening an intercourse with India by means of steam vessels; and the details he has furnished respecting it are so specious, and all the obstacles in the way of its success are so admirably disposed of, that it is astonishing the projector has not been deluged with contributions or subscriptions already, and that a steam vessel is not now unloading in the port of Suez. That thorough-bred Englishman, Sir Joseph Yorke, has, indeed, been lately bombarding the steam-extension system, and I believe applied to it that queer, undefinable, yet perfectly intelligible term, *humbug*; but projectors are too familiar with *steam* to be appalled by *breath*; and probably regard an opposition orator

as an *engine*, whose power they would not deign to measure by that of a *horse*.

Although I have the greatest respect for Sir Joseph, and like his frank, seaman-like character, I am not to be deterred by his opinion from bestowing my unqualified applause upon Capt. Johnston's most cunningly devised scheme, from which we may expect to reap incalculable benefit. Our East-Indian trade may thus be carried on with perfect security: quick returns—no disadvantage to other interests. The fuel requisite for the creation of the impelling power will supply an admirable *dead weight*, against the employment of which the West-Indians will probably waive all objections, seeing that the article cannot possibly interfere with their commodities.

The foregoing remarks are, I confess, but a prelude to the announcement of some schemes of my own, long ruminated upon; the full development of which I beg leave to reserve until another occasion.

1. My first project is that of making a road from the Western to the Eastern Coast of Africa, thereby to avoid the long and dangerous passage round the Stormy Cape. It would afford besides the great desideratum, a knowledge of the interior of that continent. I propose that the line should be diagonally drawn from Loango to the South of Cape Gardafui. The distance is about 2,600 miles. As a great portion of the intervening country consists of sand, it is obvious that the labour of digging would be trifling, and the progress rapid. Reckoning the cost of making the road (upon McAdam's plan as far as practicable), at 100*l.* per mile, the sum would be only 260,000*l.* The perpetual charge would be the pay of 5,200 watchmen (two stationed in each mile), and 300 ambulatory police-officers, mounted upon dromedaries, at 2*s.* per diem each, amounting to 200,750*l.*; repairs at the rate of 10*l.* per mile per annum, 26,000*l.* So that the sum to be provided is less

than half a million, which can be raised by shares of 20*l.* each (100 shares to qualify for director); and the tolls might be levied arbitrarily, so as to defray the annual expenses, and afford whatever bonus or dividend the holders may please to require.

2. The frequent derangement of our intercourse with China, through the caprice of the authorities, has induced me to invent a method of overturning the present system of government there, and getting possession of the Emperor's person, whom, when in our custody, we could make to live, like the kings of old, *for ever*. It would be plainly impolitic, and even dangerous, to detail my plan, which I propose to carry into effect by means of bribery. The venality of all classes in China is well known. The capital required will not be more than ten millions, which could be raised by 100,000 shares of 100*l.* each; the dividend to be paid out of the plunder afforded by that rich empire, or the holders might be reimbursed by receiving portions of territory in any province they may choose, except those wherein tea is cultivated.

3. As there is at present so great a rage for emigration, and the wild and desolate tracts now resorted to in America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. often afford the wretched victims of delusion the opportunity "just to look about them and to die," I propose to direct the stream of emigration to some of the richly cultivated and productive islands in the east. The inhabitants of these spots would not, it is true, peaceably relinquish their possessions, and we are not permitted to expel them *vi et armis*: I propose, therefore, that a joint stock be raised, to fit out vessels for conveying, voluntarily, the anthropophagi, or eaters of human flesh, in the Pacific Ocean, to the aforesaid islands, who, after having feasted upon the inhabitants, might be conveyed back again, or left there to devour each other. The ground being thus cleared, and the country

left, as *bona vacantia*, without proprietors, might be taken possession of in the name of his Majesty, who would doubtless grant the fee simple to the projectors. They might be named, *The Royal Patriotic Company of Philanthropic Adventurers*.

I have many more projects among my memoranda, but these must at present suffice; from, Sir, your very humble servant,

A GOTHAMITE.

February 31, 1823.

P.S. I beg to add, that I am entirely unconnected with the *Moon Rakers*, being too well acquainted with the history of the moon, and can, as well as the Hudibrastic philosopher,

Tell what her di'm'ter to an inch is,
And that she is not made of green cheese.

Moreover, I never attempted to set the river Thames on fire.

HUMAN VICTIMS.

THE tribe of Brahmins called Caradee, formerly had a horrid custom of yearly sacrificing a young Brahmin of a different sect to their household god, Sukltee, who delights in human blood, and is represented with three fiery eyes covered with red flowers, in one hand holding a sword, and in the other a bottle. The prayers of his votaries are directed to him only during the first nine days of the Dusserah feast, and on the evening of the tenth day a feast is prepared to which the whole family are invited, and an intoxicating drug is continued to be mixed with the victuals of the unsuspecting stranger, whom the master of the house has for several months or perhaps years treated with the greatest attention and kindness, and even, to lull him into a fatal security, given him his daughter in marriage. As soon as the effects of the poisonous and intoxicating drug appear, the master of the house unattended takes the death-devoted victim into the temple, leads him three times round the idol, and when he prostrates himself, takes the opportunity of cutting his throat, and with the greatest care collects the flowing blood into a small bowl, which he first applies to the lips of his ferocious god, and then sprinkles it over the dead body, which is put into a hole dug for its reception at the foot of the idol.

After the perpetration of this cruel action, the innocent Brahmin returns to his family, and spends the night in mirth and revelry: his mind perfectly satisfied, that for the praiseworthy action, the favour of his blood-delighting deity will remain upon him for the space of twelve years.

On the morning of the following day the corpse is taken from the hole into which it had been thrown, and then the idol is deposited until next Dusserah, and until the sacrifice of another victim.

This horrible custom, however, has been greatly discontinued of late years, from the following circumstance, which happened at Poonah during the time of the Peshwah Ballagee Bagee Row.

A young and handsome Carnatick Brahmin, fatigued with travel, and oppressed with the scorching heat of the sun, sat himself down in the verandah of a rich Brahmin (of the Caradee sect), who in a short time passing that way, and perceiving that the young man was a stranger, kindly invited him into his house, to remain until he perfectly recovered from the fatigues of his journey. The young and unsuspecting Brahmin readily accepted the kind invitation, and was for several days treated with so much attention and kindness, that he showed no inclination to depart, especially since he had seen the Brahmin's beautiful daughter, for whom he conceived a most violent attachment, and before a month elapsed he asked and obtained her in marriage; they lived happily together until the time of the Dusserah, when the deceitful old Brahmin, as he had all along intended, determined to sacrifice his son-in-law to the household god of his caste; accordingly, on the tenth day of the feast, he succeeded in mixing a poisonous and intoxicating drug in his victuals, not however without being perceived by his daughter, who was passionately fond of her husband. She contrived, without being

observed, to exchange his dish with that of her brother, who in a short time became intoxicated and senseless. The unhappy father seeing the helpless state of his son, and despairing of his recovery, carried him to the temple, put him to death with his own hands, and made an offering of his blood to the idol Sukhtee. This being perceived by the young Brahmin, he asked his wife the reason of an action so shocking and so unnatural, and was informed by her of the particulars of the whole affair, and of his recent danger. He, alarmed for his own safety, and desirous that justice should be inflicted on the cruel Brahmin, contrived to make his escape, and immediately repairing to the Paishwah, fell at his feet and related the whole affair.

Orders were instantly given to seize every Caradee Brahmin in the city of Poonah, and particularly the infamous perpetrator of the horrid deed, who was immediately put to death, together with several hundred Brahmins, who were convicted of similar practices. All of the same sect were expelled the city, and strict injunctions laid upon the inhabitants to have with them as little connection as possible for the future.

By this well-timed severity the Paishwah effectually prevented the repetition of similar crimes; and the Caradee Brahmins are now contented with sacrificing a buffalo or a sheep, instead of a human victim. —*Cul. Jour.*

MORALITY OF THE HINDOOS.—IN REPLY TO THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: When you inserted the letter of *Carnaticus* (vol. xi, page 429), in which that correspondent touched upon the question of converting the Hindoos to Christianity, you intimated from yourself a wish that the subject should be discussed; and, as we in consequence of that letter, as of the letter of *Civis*, which appeared in your number for November 1821, page 446, and of the earlier communications of *Bengalensis* and *Christianus*, I have for some time promised myself to trouble you with a few observations. The paper, extracted from the *Friend of India*, and entitled, “*Britain and India*,” printed in the *Asiatic Journal* for January last (page 39), affords a revival of the inquiry, and a new invitation to remark.

There are several points on which I agree with the *Friend of India*, and consequently disagree with *Carnaticus*, and on those I propose, with your permission, to explain myself; but, desirous at this moment to arrive as speedily as possible at a very important consideration, in respect of which I disagree with the *Friend of India*, I allow myself to be arrested by nothing

intermediate. It is not, then, as I have to confess, without a degree of astonishment that I observe the manner in which that antagonist of *Carnaticus* meets the proposition, “That the maxims of real morality, and the practical effects [characteristics?] of good life are to be found in a wider range among those orders [the Hindoos], than among our own countrymen, in many parts of our Christian-denominated country; and that the Hindoo is in reality superior to the mass of our own countrymen.”

It appears to me that all your controversialists, not excepting the *Friend of India*, argue the question of the conversion of the Hindoos only upon the most popular and irregular grounds; and that, placing this latter question upon its true basis, the assertions, for or against the morality of the Hindoos, in their present religious state, have nothing to do with the case. *Civis*, amid all his warmth of language toward *Carnaticus*,

(“Dwells there such anger in celestial souls!”)

has one sentence which, though written for a different end, contains the

real Christian doctrine of conversion : "What!" says he, "shall we argue that the Hind^u is an innocent and moral creature, and for that very reason withhold the blessings of Christianity?" (vol. xii, p. 448). Here, it is evident, that in the correct understanding of *Civis*, "innocence" and "morality" are not the things to be implied by the "blessings of Christianity," but rather merits which emphatically invite the communication of those "blessings." It was in this manner, and with this genuine Christian feeling, that (if I may confound for an instant the attributes of physical and moral beauty) the Papal Saint at Rome, seeing some English slaves in the market, and being told that they were *Angles*, answered, "They are *angels*, and must be delivered from the wrath of God!"

That *Carnaticus*, whom, from the larger and profounder portion of his letter we may judge to be a soldier, and not a theologian; or that *Civis*, who, on account of his hotheadedness is, as I trust, no divine, nor even amateur-meddler with divinity; that these gentlemen should treat the question in a manner so popular, and therefore so superficial, is an error well worthy of excuse: but that the Reverend Editor of the "Friend of India" should tread in the same steps; that he should abandon his proper Christian resting-place; that he should look upon Christianity as no more than a code of morals; that he should condescend to repeat the jest of your correspondent *Christianus* (vol. xi, p. 564), that if the balance of *morality* is really on the side of the Hindoos, "it becomes our duty, as the Hindoos have not sufficient benevolence to visit our benighted country for this purpose, to send missionaries to the East, that they may *import* [import?] into Britain that system of religious faith which has produced such astonishing effects here;" that he should thus consent to rest the question of Christianity or Hindooism upon the moral effects of either; and still more,

that he should have gone about, in the way he has, to overturn the doctrine of superior Hindoo morality, as advanced by *Carnaticus*; this does indeed occasion me both surprise and astonishment!

The "Friend of India" cites Brujamohun, a Hindoo writer, "who, from never having embraced Christianity, may be fairly supposed to be an impartial witness." But about what does Brujamohun write, and what is the testimony that he brings? Is it concerning the *immorality* of the Hindoos that he writes, and is it to that *immorality* that he bears witness? Nothing like it! Mr. Editor, those of your readers who have not diligently perused the ten pages which you have devoted to the "Friend of India," will scarcely believe me when I say, that the quotation from Brujamohun, upon which the controversialist places so much reliance, has no reference to the question at issue; and that for any thing which appears in that extract, as indeed is probable upon general grounds, Brujamohun is entirely of opinion with *Carnaticus*, and would be the most angry of all the persons that have been named, at the faintest idea of taking from the Hindoos the palm of morality, in comparison with the English!

What, then, is the real subject of Brujamohun's discourse, and what are the Hindoo offences to which he bears witness? Is it of *immorality* that he accuses his countrymen? Nothing of the kind; and, as I shall presently show, to their *morality* he is led, for the purpose of strengthening his argument, to pay the most unequivocal homage! The "Friend of India" prints the argument of Brujamohun—prints it more than once—and yet has not discovered its contents!

But what then is the real subject of Brujamohun's discourse, and in what manner does he handle it? Brujamohun is a deistical worshipper of the one God, and he finds fault with the worship of images, with the legends

concerning pretended deities, and with the ceremonial of the popular worship. It is, I apprehend, exclusively with what he says of the *ceremonial of the popular worship*, that we have at present to do. Whether Brujamohun himself is duly aware of the origin of the Hindoo corruptions of belief; whether he looks with adequate knowledge and charity on the legends of the Hindoo deities; whether he construes with becoming indulgence the objectionable religious practices of his countrymen, are points concerning which we are not to inquire. Enough that we find him expatiating on the errors of the *ceremonial worship*, and that it is here that the "Friend of India" imagines him to be exposing the national *immorality*!

Brujamohun, arguing against the polytheism of the popular religion of Hindostan, heightens the picture of its deformity by expatiating on the absurdities and indecencies which are permitted to mix themselves with this false worship. This is the sum of his discourse; and yet the "Friend of India" would make him an impugner of the morals of his countrymen, while, not only he is silent on that whole subject, but his indirect authority is express to the contrary!

The way in which the "Friend of India" wishes to employ the observations of Brujamohun is this: Brujamohun substantiates the charge of *idolatry*, and the "Friend of India" takes, as an inseparable consequence, that there is a charge of *immorality*: idolatry and immorality, according to the latter, are one and the same thing, or rather the second is a necessary accompaniment of the first. Again: Brujamohun substantiates the charge of *indecenty* in parts of the ceremonial of the Hindoos, and the "Friend of India" takes, as an inseparable consequence, that there must be *immorality* in their conduct! These are points on which I shall hereafter expostulate a little with the English writer, at the same time that I shall

bring into view the other grounds on which he supposes the accusation of immorality supportable from the *necessary influence* of the Hindoo faith. At present, I propose only to speak of that indecency, licentiousness and lasciviousness of the Hindoos, of which, from certain quarters, we are accustomed to hear so much, and so often; and to show how distinctly Brujamohun *negatives*, instead of *affirms*, the proposition!

"Why," says Brujamohun (p. 44), "do you expose yourselves to the *ridicule* of all sensible men, by regarding *extraordinary motions of the mouth, the fingers, the striking the feet on the earth, the clapping of hands*, songs the most licentious and infamous, and gestures the most abominable, as conducive to salvation?" This, at least, appears to be the sense, or a part of the sense of Brujamohun; for there is something wrong in the structure, either of the original text, or of the translation. The word "*ridicule*" is doubtless intended by the author to apply both to the "regarding inanimate images" as "the omniscient," &c., and to the "regarding extraordinary motions," &c.

Again: Brujamohun accuses his countrymen of acting the part of children, by offering flowers, music, meats, and lights, to an image that can neither smell, hear, taste, nor see; and by "throwing themselves on the ground," at stated intervals, and making gambols (inoffensive, but childish gambols, it should seem), for the gratification of the same image. "*On some occasions*," however, "the fathers, sons, brothers, and elder relatives, assembling themselves before it [the image], indulge in the most indecent language, and disgrace themselves by the most indecent gestures, *unrestrained by the presence* of their own, or their neighbour's female relatives. *On other occasions*, placing the image on a boat, they indulge themselves in licentiousness without restraint."

Again: "Before the goddess," says

Brujamohun, "whom you esteem your mother, you indulge in the most licentious conversation—in the most licentious dances; dances which *you would feel ashamed to practise in the presence of even the most abandoned.* You hire others to sing the most disgusting songs, in the presence of the object of religious veneration, and of the female members of your own family; and cause the singers to perform dances before them, which excite all the evil passions of the mind. Would these unworthy actions ever receive the sanction of a man of true *sense*; and ought we not to feel pity when we see them sanctioned by men *otherwise respectable*?"

I believe the foregoing is all the quotation from Brujamohun, which relates to the *licentiousness* of the Hindoo worship; and the present is neither the time nor the place for analyzing what is the exact amount of that charge, especially stated in terms so general and comprehensive as those which impute the "indulgence in licentiousness without restraint." Much less, Mr. Editor, can it be at any time my object to defend this description of worship, a great part of the ordinary accounts of which agree so much with probability, that I am readily disposed to believe in their accuracy. The only consideration now before us is, in what way does this indecency and licentiousness of worship necessarily prove the existence of indecency and licentiousness of conduct; and what is the actual influence of this indecent and licentious worship upon the *morals* of the people?

Brujamohun says nothing directly concerning *morals*. His sole aim is to impeach the *understanding* of his countrymen; or, what is still more consistent with charity, and with a general knowledge of mankind, he is at pains to show, that the Hindoos, by pursuing the practices in question, act in a manner *unworthy of their understanding*; or, in other words, that sensible Hindoos, like many sensible men

of all nations, are capable of doing very silly and exceptionable things; and especially that, led away by custom, they can give their sanction to things, which duly examined, and stripped of the shield which habitude throws over them, are in themselves abominable, and, at least theoretically, injurious.

Sense—sense—sense, and not virtue, is the thing which Brujamohun continually opposes to the *folly* of the Hindoos; for of their *vices* he says nothing! Even in a passage of which I perceive that I have omitted to take notice, and in which he reiterates the complaint of "indecent songs," assuming, at the same time, a loftier tone of denunciation—still, it is the *folly* of his countrymen which he attempts to blazon: "When," says he, (p. 45) "a human being, to whom God has given the faculty of discerning right from wrong, voluntarily enters on the performance of actions which are (1) *ridiculous* in this world, and (2) *punishable* in the next; that is, when (1) he snaps his fingers, dances, swells his cheeks, slaps his arms, and, in the midst of his devotions, practises pugilism, and sings indecent songs, which ought never to be heard, and considers all these actions as conducive to his salvation; when (2) he dishonours the Deity, by representing him as adulterous, thievish, deceitful, lascivious, passionate and avaricious; and, unable to give a reason on the subject, contents himself with the reasoning of the sheep and the camel, that he follows the practice of his forefathers; what can be more distressing? Does not this reduce men to the level of *beasts*?" Now, what is the meaning of all this? In what sense does Brujamohun infer that the practices against which he murmurs reduce men to the level of "beasts?" Why, that they reduce them to the level of things without *understanding*; of things to be contrasted with the "human being, to whom God has given the faculty of discerning right

from wrong ;"—of the sheep and camel who could reason as well as those who only say, that they "follow the practice of their forefathers." Observe, too, that he even places the "indecent songs" among the things "ridiculous in this world," and in the same list with the "snapping of fingers," and "swelling of cheeks ;" and not among such as he esteems blasphemies "punishable in the next !"

But, though Brujanohun says nothing, in a direct manner, concerning the *morals* of his countrymen, he does speak most explicitly of their *manners* ; and so far (and, I admit, no further) as *manners* are any criterion of *morals*, his testimony is express as to the *good morals* of the Hindoos ! He describes the worship of the people as being attended, *on some occasions*, with actions which are indecent, licentious, infamous and abominable (words, the two latter, rather indicative of the feeling of the spectator, than of the deeds of the actor ; words, too, which sometimes belong to the zealot and the reasoner, and are quite incomprehensible to the innocent performer, who, following custom, and knowing only the purity of his own motive, has no conception that, in the eye of a stranger or a reformer, they may, even with justice, appear hideous) ; but what is the very salt of his argument ? What is the apposition in which he places these practices, with the design of showing their odiousness to his countrymen ? Does he say those practices have depraved the public or private *manners* ? Does he say that they have banished all sense of decorum ? Does he say that, as a consequence of these exceptionable rites, all sense of decency and indecency is lost among the worshippers ? Does he say one or all of these things, or does he say the exact contrary ? What is the very salt of his argument ?—He reproaches the followers of the popular religion with tolerating practices that are totally at variance, not solely with their better

sense, but with their better virtues ; with the whole tone of their *manners* ! Is Brujanohun the only Hindoo who imagines female dignity to be insulted, or female virtue undermined, by the exhibition of licentious dances and gestures in its presence ? If so, to what avail does he press and repeat that consideration on those whose religious worship he would change ? Is it not plain, on the contrary, that those ideas are of familiar acceptation, that he knows them to be already in the breasts of his countrymen, like a friend within the walls of a besieged city, and that he can usefully make his appeal to them ? But is this unimportant ? Why, then, let us look at his *positive testimony* ! He says, that the Hindoos permit, in the presence of an image which they call their mother, religious dances, such as they "would feel ashamed to practise in the presence even of the most abandoned !" The Hindoos ashamed ! What, then, their general manners are decorous, though *some* of their religious rites are indecent ? But they would be ashamed to practise before—whom ? The virtuous, the modest, the select ? No ; but before the most abandoned of their fellow country-people ! So utterly false, according to Brujanohun, is the insinuation, that a licentious worship has made a licentious community ; that the rites and the morals, or at least the manners of the Hindoos, are the one of the same colour as the other !

But, one step further. Professional singers (observe—professional singers, not the members of the family, not individuals taken from the mass of the people), professional singers are hired to sing, *in the presence of the object of religious veneration*, and in that of the females of the family, "disgusting songs,"—and to "perform dances which excite *all* the evil passions of the mind ;" and by whom are these singers hired ? by whom are these rites tolerated ? By individuals whom those rites have already made vicious ?

By men as licentious as the songs? By those in whom "all the evil passions of the mind" are busy? Brujamohun answers, "No!" The mischief, the folly, the preposterous character of these proceedings is, that they come from "men otherwise respectable! men of virtue, men of morals, men of purity of life and conversation, and to whom you can impute nothing, but that they so suffer their faculties to lie dormant—are so unjust to the reputation of their own virtues—are so blinded by custom, and so tolerant of what is gross and intolerable, while recommended by the garb of religion, that they endure, upon religious occasions, that which is abhorrent to the whole tenor of their secular lives!" This says Brujamohun.

It was obviously strange, that when *Carnaticus*, justly or unjustly, ascribed to the Hindoos a large share of praise for their actual morality (a question dependent upon facts, and to be solved by experience, and not by any process of logic), the "Friend of India" should think of overturning his proposition by the bare exhibition of premises from which a contrary state of things might be *inferred*. It was obviously strange that when *Carnaticus*, justly or unjustly, pretended to tell us that things *are* thus and thus, the "Friend of India" should come forward, with much solemnity and apparatus, to vanquish the offender by establishing, that according to all the laws of syllogisms, things *ought* to be otherwise; that though *Carnaticus* says the Hindoos *are* virtuous, their rites and tenets demonstrate that they *ought* to be vicious; and that if that conclusion is erroneous, then two and two do not make four, and the minor is not included in the major;—but it is still more strange than any thing yet set forth, that the "Friend of India" should cite, in order to prove the effect of the tenets and rites of the Hindoos, in depraving the manners of the worshippers, no writer but one who distinctly makes his appeal from the rites to the manners, and expressly

contrasts the impurity of the one with the purity of the other!

I hope—what is the most difficult of all things—to be understood. I am not asserting the morality of the Hindoos. I am not opposing missions for the purpose of converting the Hindoos to Christianity; but I am prepared to contend that the question of conversion is a question not at all of *morals*, but wholly of *faith*; and to show that the language of *Ciris* is most theologically correct, when he broadly separates "innocence" and "morality" from the things to be understood by the phrase of the "blessings of Christianity." I am prepared therefore to argue, that whether, according to *Carnaticus*, the Hindoos surpass the English in morality; or whether, according to *Ciris*, *Christianus*, and the "Friend of India," there is no limit to the list nor to the blackness of their vices, the question of conversion remains upon equal terms; and I persuade myself that I have shown that, in the present instance, the "Friend of India" has done nothing toward deciding the question of morality, unless, indeed, he has greatly helped the position of *Carnaticus*! But the "Friend of India" would think the triumph still his own, did my reply terminate at this point. To reap, as well the reward as the reputation of victory, I must retain the field of battle, I must hang upon my enemy's rear, I must cut off his stragglers, I must pick up his wounded, feeble, and disabled; I must examine and expose his cloud of remaining mistakes and misrepresentations; and I must also do him the justice, already promised, of particularizing the points on which I agree with himself against *Carnaticus*. In the mean time, I may here set up my standard. I may, in safety, and in shelter from all risk, assert, as the basis of whatever I have to say, and in defiance of the misconceptions of so many writers as have appeared in your pages, missionary or anti-missionary, consenting to rest the claims of Christianity upon the morality or immorality of its professors,

or of those to whom it is to be offered, and therefore vehement in their statements of the morality or immorality of the Hindoos;—I may safely assert, in defiance of all these, and as the basis of all that I have to say, That upon every orthodox principle, a thousand times recorded, and hourly and hourly proclaimed, the peculiar office of Christianity is, not to make men virtuous, but to make virtuous men capable of salvation. From that post, let divine or layman dislodge me if he can!

I am, Sir, &c.

Feb. 4.

F. A. KENDALL.

. Our pages are certainly open to discussion on the subject of our correspondent's letter, as the foregoing columns sufficiently testify.—It is a subject, however, in discussing which, gentlemen are apt to lose their temper; and we are compelled to acknowledge that language not altogether decorous has on former occasions been admitted into our own pages. For the future, therefore, we shall consider it our duty carefully to exclude whatever may savour of the spirit of bitter controversy.—Moreover, it is not our intention that the discussion of the present question should be *interminable*.

EXTENT OF BOODHISM IN ASIA.

THERE are great races of men in Asia, who go by the common name of Tartars, but they are quite distinct from one another. The Huns, or proper Tartars, with their tribes of Teluts, Kirghisians, &c. form the first family; the Mandshurs, or Tunguses, form the second; and the Monguls, with their tribes of Calmucs, Buriats, &c. form the third.

These families, or nations of Tartars, have spread themselves in various quarters, and are intermingled, particularly in the northern part of Asia, with other aboriginal families; as the Tschucks, the Yukagirs, the Samoieds, and the Kamchadals. Monguls and Mandshurs not only prevail in Asiatic Russia, but occupy, as independent people, the whole country bordering on it to the south. They acknowledge, indeed, the supremacy of China, and consider themselves as under its protection; having, in fact, a family connexion with that empire, as it was one of the southern tribes of the Mandshurs, ruled by a Khan, that conquered China in the seventeenth century, and still governs there.

These three families of Tartars have distinct languages. In the other aboriginal families of Asiatic Russia there are four other distinct languages; and in addition to these seven tongues there are many dialects and intermixtures.

The creed of the Greek church, which is the established religion of the Russian

empire, has made but little progress in Asiatic Russia. Many of the Tartar tribes in the south-west are Mahomedans; others of them, with the great body of the other Tartars throughout Asia, whether Huns, Monguls, or Mandshurs, are pagans. Their system has been denominated Boddhism, or the religion of Boodh, in contradistinction to Brahmunism.

The more finished and elaborate system is usually posterior to that which is less so; but Boddhism is, in many respects, crude and simple, and unformed: while Brahmunism is the very reverse; the presumption therefore is, that the latter is only a more finished exhibition of the former, and consequently that Boddhism is more ancient than Brahmunism.

By the destruction of idolatry throughout Europe and the west of Asia, Boddhism reigns, at present, over a larger portion of the globe than Brahmunism. Brahmunism is confined to India; while Boddhism not only shares that country with it, but prevails from the very north of Tartary to the island of Ceylon; and from the Indus to Siam, and China, and Japan. Its principal seat is Thibet, Bootan, and Cashgar. When a branch of the warlike Cuthim migrated from the plains of Shinar to the lofty regions of the Indian Caucasus, they brought with them that Boddhic superstition which was so immediately founded on the history of Paradise and the Deluge; and to that peculiar form of

old mythology their house seems to have pertinaciously adhered in all its other settlements, until it relinquished it either for the light of Christianity, or for the imposture of Mahomet.

Buddhism shews itself in various forms, and under different names. It is known very widely in Asia under the appellation of Shamanism; the visible head of which religion, the Dalai Lama, resides in a magnificent palace, called Putala, or the Holy Mountain, near Lassa, the capital of the extensive regions of Thibet. He is believed to be animated by a divine spirit, and is regarded as the vicegerent of the deity on earth, and by some as the deity incarnate. Death, in the Grand Lama, is nothing more, it is pretended,

than the transmigration of the spirit into another body; and the lamas, or priests, profess to be able, by certain sacred tokens, to detect the transmigrated Grand Lama in the body of a child; who, however, invariably belongs to their own order! The authority of the Grand Lama is not recognized in China and Japan, but over almost the whole of the immense regions of Tartary and Thibet he is held in the most superstitious veneration. Lassa is, in consequence, usually crowded with royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to pay their homage and to offer splendid presents to this earthly divinity.—*Friend of India, Sept. 1822.*

TRADE WITH INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The ample account given in your last number of the debate upon the very interesting question regarding the Sugar Trade, has suggested to an *Old Indian* some recollections regarding the forms of our intercourse with India, which perhaps may tend to place the groundwork of the present discussion upon its true footing.

Mr. Carruthers is reported by you, in his speech, to have maintained, that India at this day traded with Great Britain as an independent nation, receiving from us what she was in want of, and giving us in return her own valuable products; arguing, that the country which raised her own revenue and defrayed her own expenses, and in which Europeans were precluded from a tenure in the soil, could not be reckoned a colony, *ergo*, that India must be independent. From hence, he infers that the cotton manufactures of India have been driven from the market, not from the influence of a foreign rule, or of the transfer of their native government to the hands of strangers, but simply because a cheaper product brought to their doors, deserved, and was therefore sure of a preference, in a foreign and independent market.

It does appear to me somewhat surprising, that the gist of this argument was not replied to, upon the very grounds upon which it was itself bot-tomed. Those who will take the trouble of looking into the Company's records will see, that in their letters to the Government of Fort St. George about fifty years ago, it was a common injunction that they would interpose their good offices with the Nabob of Arcot—for what? for the protection of the weavers; then indeed the weavers might be justly said to live under the protection of a native government, and India to trade with England upon independent terms, though perhaps not even then upon terms perfectly independent, at least certainly not free from foreign influence.

What is the case at this moment? The supplicators have been turned into sovereigns; and what has been the consequence? Not the protection, but the ruin of the weavers. In a case so calamitous to the manufacturing population, ought not their own government to have protected them from starvation by the enactment of prohibitory duties? Since this has not been done, it may safely be affirmed,

1823.]

Duty on East-India Sugar.

455

either that the population of India does not live under an independent government, or that their government, in this instance, has been guilty of a palpable dereliction of duty.

Into the rest of the question I have no intention of entering; some compensation for so grievous an injury would seem to be but bare justice, and if such a remedy could be found, in

relieving the Sugar Trade of India from its present restraints, without at the same time drawing down ruin upon our valuable colonies in the West-Indies, the inhabitants of the east would seem to be hardly used, if such remedy were withheld.

ADIL.

Edinburgh, April 16, 1823.

IMPOLICY OF RENEWING THE EXCESSIVE DUTY ON
EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: We are doubtless much indebted to the Court of Directors for the mass of materials they have collected, with so much labour, to elucidate the question of the sugar duties; but I fear the size of the volume they have furnished us has, unfortunately, alarmed many of those interested in the question, and led them to suppose it involved in an intricacy which really does not belong to it.

In fact, there is little obscurity or difficulty in the subject. It appears that at the usual price of sugar in the Calcutta bazar, when not raised by sudden and disproportioned demand, that article can be brought to England at the price of about thirty shillings the cwt., exclusive of duty. On the contrary, it is to be collected from the statements of the West-Indians, that forty shillings the cwt. is the lowest price at which they can profitably bring it to market by working their plantations on the present system. At least this may be said of the old colonies, though the planters of Demerara and Berbice, a large proportion of whom are Dutch, may be remunerated at a lower rate. It is the object of the measure under discussion to exclude the East-Indian from the home trade by heavy prohibitory duties, and to force the British public to consume the more expensive sugars of our West-Indian colonies. The question then is simply this, whe-

ther we should continue to pay ten shillings per cwt. more than we need for this necessary of life. The consumption of England and Ireland is shown by the accounts before Parliament to be about 140,000 tons annually. Ten shillings per cwt. on this quantity will amount to no less a sum than £1,400,000 sterling, which is the annual tax we at present pay in consequence of the protecting duties in question.*

Now, Sir, I think all your readers will agree that, in these days of economy and retrenchment, such a tax is not to be imposed uselessly and without an object, but that, on the contrary, the strongest grounds must be shown for it, and those not partial, or affecting the interests of one limited class, but involving the well-being of a large proportion of the community. I shall, therefore, consider in turn the way in which the interests of the principal classes of the community

* It is to no purpose to say, that, in reality, at present prices the public does not pay the whole of this sum, but that a large part of it comes out of the pocket of the planter. As far as the prosperity of the nation is concerned, it is of no consequence whether it comes from the pocket of the public or of the planter. If prices are high, it will be paid by the public. If, on the contrary, prices are so low as not to remunerate the planter, it must be paid out of the capital of the planter, and the national capital must be proportionably diminished. The nation in both cases is the loser. The only remedy must be the adoption of a plan of cultivation by the planter as cheap as that of his competitors.

will be affected by the continuance or repeal of the protecting duties on sugar.

1st. As to the public in general, it seems a waste of words to argue that they must be benefited by the remission of a tax amounting, as above stated, to £1,400,000 annually. But there is one view of the question which has frequently been taken by West-Indians, for the purpose of enlisting on their side the feelings of the British manufacturer and agriculturist. They say that our West-Indian possessions are entirely supplied with manufactures, and partly with provisions, from England; that, on the contrary, the East-Indians grow the whole of their provisions, and manufacture the greater part of their clothing themselves; that thus the West-Indians are better customers to the mother-country than the East-Indians, and that any measure which diminishes the gains of the West-Indians must proportionably diminish the export trade of England, and injure the manufacturers and agriculturists of the United Kingdom. Now as the question, by which of the two settlements the British manufacturer is most benefited, may be made a matter of arithmetical calculation, it would be better at once to state from parliamentary papers the amount of exports of British produce and manufactures to both of these countries during the last three years. For this purpose we take their declared value, which, as every one knows, can be the only measure of the advantages derived by the mother-country from the trade.

Declared Value of the Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

In the year ending 5th Jan	To the East-Indies and China,	To the British West-Indies.
1821.....	£3,692,168....	£3,860,260
1822.....	4,151,677....	3,985,053
1823.....	3,771,961....	3,143,928
Average	3,871,935....	3,663,080

Thus it appears that, even under present circumstances, the East-Indies and China take a larger proportion of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom than our West-Indian possessions. But this is not all: the concurrent evidence of those engaged in the East-India trade proves that the main obstacle to its extension is the difficulty of obtaining return cargoes. There is no want of a wish to procure our manufactures amongst the natives of India, but unfortunately they have at present little to give us in return. If the sugar duties were equalized, sugar would be the article required; and the export of British manufactures might be increased to the full amount of the sugar we consented to take in exchange. Even this is not all; sugar would be of more use than any other article which could be named, as an object of import from India, since the chief difficulty under which the East-India trade at present labours is the want of what is technically called *dead weight*. Cotton and indigo are of so light a nature, that a ship laden with them requires to be ballasted by some heavier article; and if the ship-owner is prevented from bringing home sugar for this purpose, he has no option but to fill one-third or one-fourth of his vessel with Ganges sand, and to lay the expense of the tonnage so occupied on the lighter goods, indigo and cotton.

Let us observe, then, what would be the effect of allowing sugar to be employed for this purpose.

1st. It would increase the return cargoes, and allow the export of British manufactures to India to be increased to the full amount of its value.

2dly. It would increase the quantity of the lighter articles, indigo and cotton, which might be imported.

3dly. It would enable the ship-owner to bring over these articles at a cheaper rate, and consequently to supply them to the manufacturer at a lower price.

I confess that the main difficulty which is found in treating this question, consists in the inconceivable magnitude and variety of the advantages to be derived from the equalization of the duties: advantages which absolutely perplex by their number, and which are so great and multifarious, that I fear some of your readers will mistrust my statements and calculations. They will, however, find them accurate, and resting on undeniable authority.

Thus it appears from the whole, that if the duties on East and West-India sugars are equalized, the nation will obtain a certain annual addition of £1,400,000 to its income, and that, in addition to this benefit, the export trade to India, already more extensive and every way more important than that to the West-Indies, is likely to obtain a great and progressive augmentation; while the trade to the West-Indies will be no less benefited in consequence of that change of system, which as will hereafter be shewn must necessarily ensue. That, on the contrary, if prohibitory duties continue to be imposed on East-India sugars, the country can only anticipate a trade with the East-Indies, stationary from the fetters we have imposed on it; and a trade with the West-Indies constantly diminishing in proportion to that diminution in the population and capital of our West-India islands, which will afterwards be shown to be the necessary consequence of a perseverance in that system, which the planters are endeavouring by these impolitic regulations to perpetuate. And, moreover, these disadvantages are to be purchased at an expense to the public of £1,400,000 annually.

2dly. As to the British merchant and British ship-owner. That any arrangement of duties which, as has been stated, cramps trade, represses its natural tendency to increase, and makes it stationary, or even retrogressive, must be injurious to the interests of the British merchant and

ship-owner, is sufficiently evident; nor can I exactly understand the force of that argument often drawn by our antagonists, from the greater amount of shipping employed in West-Indian trade. They state, with perfect truth, that the trade to the West-Indies occupies shipping to the annual amount of nearly 450,000 tons, while that to the East-Indies does not occupy quite 160,000 tons, and hence they infer the superior importance of the former branch of commerce over the latter. But it is evident that the question we have at present to consider, is not what is the comparative amount of shipping engaged in the one trade or the other, but whether the whole would suffer diminution or increase in case of the equalization of the duties. Our object is not to compare West-Indian tonnage with East-Indian tonnage, but to compare the whole amount of tonnage, East and West-Indian, actually employed under the one system with the whole amount of tonnage which would be employed under the other. Now it is evident that a given quantity of sugar imported from the East-Indies would occupy exactly as much tonnage as the same quantity imported from the West-Indies; that, consequently, if, as the West-Indians apprehend, but as I am far from thinking, the equalization of the duties would have the effect of transferring the whole of the sugar trade from the one settlement to the other, the tonnage employed in that branch of commerce would not suffer the slightest diminution. On the contrary, as the time occupied by a voyage to the East-Indies would be sufficient for three voyages to the West-Indies, it is evident, that if the transfer we have supposed were to take place, the number of ships and of seamen employed must be increased threefold. An argument so utterly futile scarcely deserves refutation; nor would it have been noticed here, had it not been repeatedly urged by our antagonists, and sometimes with a degree of mis-

representation for which it is difficult to find any palliation. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to conceive that any individual should have persuaded himself, that, as long as we continue to consume our present quantity of sugar, and as long as that sugar is imported in British vessels, the mere transfer of the trade from one part of the world to another could make any difference in the tonnage required for its importation.

But, if it may be considered as certain, that, whatever might be the effect of the equalization of duties, the commerce and tonnage of Great Britain could suffer no loss in consequence; there are, on the other hand, considerations which prove, that under the present system of duties, they must ere long experience diminution, and that this diminution will in its consequences affect the British manufacturer no less than the British merchant. It may at first sight be supposed that the present prohibitory duties on East-Indian sugar must in a short time prevent its exportation from India, and arrest its cultivation, except to the extent required for the consumption of the natives. This, however, will not exactly be the case. Sugar will continue to be exported from India, but it will be to the ports of the Continent, and not to the market of Great Britain. Whatever we may do, foreigners will doubtless prefer paying 30s. instead of 40s per cwt. for their sugar, and the cheaper sugar from the East-Indies will inevitably supplant, in the market of Hamburgh or Petersburg, the dearer produce of our West-Indian colonies. This cannot be better elucidated than by the following parliamentary document.

Account of the quantity of raw sugar exported from Great Britain to all parts of the world, exclusive of Ireland and the British Islands.

	British plantation.	East-Indian.
In the year ending	cwt.	cwt.
Jan. 5, 1817...	229,063.....	101,581
1818...	137,353.....	95,218

	British plantation.	East-Indian.
In the year ending	cwt.	cwt.
Jan. 5, 1819...	93,768.....	109,952
1820...	53,818.....	87,587
1821...	70,981.....	184,338
1822...	5,269.....	144,243
1823...	4,822.....	98,017

Thus we see that the export of British plantation sugar to the Continent, has been gradually reduced almost to nothing, while that of East-Indian sugar has on the whole, though irregularly, increased.*

Hitherto this traffic has been chiefly carried on in British vessels, and the interests of the British merchant and ship-owner have not suffered in any very considerable degree. But it must be obvious, that the expenses incident to a transit trade form a heavy tax on the British merchant, from which a foreign merchant carrying on a direct trade with India would be exempt. Against such a disadvantage the British merchant and ship-owner cannot long struggle. They must look forward to being superseded by their foreign competitors in the supply of the Continent with sugar, exactly as they were superseded by the Americans in the supply of the Mediterranean, before a direct trade was allowed between Gibraltar and the East-Indies. But the evil does not end even here. The sugars of India being used as dead weight for the foreign shipping, will lower the freight of the lighter goods, indigo and cotton. These raw staples of our manufactures will be delivered abroad at a cheaper rate than in the English market; and our manufacturers who have already to compete with the foreign manufacturer under the disadvantage of dearer provisions,

* Some of your readers may imagine that, in reality, though the export of British Plantation Sugar in a raw state has decreased, that of refined sugar has increased; so that the same quantity has been exported, but in a different state, for the sake of obtaining the advantage of the bounty. On referring, however, to the official documents, they will find that this supposition is unfounded. The export of refined sugar last year fell off to little more than half its usual amount.

and higher taxation, will then labour under the additional disadvantage of employing a dearer raw commodity. Under such difficulties, whatever be our superiority in capital, or skill, or industry, or security, it is impossible we can long retain our manufacturing and commercial eminence. Our trade must languish and melt away, exactly as the trade of Holland gradually disappeared, under disadvantages, different in their cause, but similar in their nature and effect.

It is worth while to pause and consider the extraordinary impolicy of the duties in question. In fact, in their practical operation they will chiefly affect the merchant and the ship-owner. The East-Indian native will suffer comparatively little. His market, it is true, will be less ready and less secure than that of Great Britain; still his produce will in the long-run find a sale on the Continent, and eventually his prosperity will be little affected. But it will be carried there in foreign vessels, navigated by foreign sailors, and the property of foreign merchants, and the commerce and maritime superiority of Great Britain must suffer in consequence. In truth, it is difficult to conceive any better receipt for encouraging the trade of foreign countries, for educating their seamen, and enriching their merchants, than the bounties thus held out to encourage them to enter extensively into the Indian trade. The navigation to India is long and hazardous, and fitted beyond any other to form hardy seamen and skilful navigators; and this admirable field of instruction, which we are at present so circumstanced as to occupy almost exclusively (at least as far as Europeans are concerned), we studiously and laboriously, at an annual expense of 1,400,000*l.*, invite foreigners to divide with us. We abandon at once that ascendancy and wealth which Great Britain might acquire as the medium of all trade between Europe and the East; we burden our manufacturers

with additional and insuperable difficulties; and we do this without the prospect of benefit, either to the nation at large, or, as far as I can discover, to any one class of the community. I think this will be evident when we consider the interests of the planter.

3. I know it will be thought by many, that, whatever may be the case as to the public at large, the manufacturer, the ship-owner, and the merchant, the West-Indian planter at least will benefit by the prohibitory duties in question; and that such is the extent and importance of the West-Indian interest, and such the distress under which it at present labours, that all the evils which have been named are compensated by this one advantage. In opposition to this, I am prepared to maintain; first, that the existing prohibitory duties entirely fail of their object; that they will not secure a remunerating price to the planter, and that they will scarcely retard the approach of that ruin which is before him: secondly, that the only remedy for his present necessities consists, not in raising the price of his produce, but in lowering his expenses of cultivation.

In the first place, I am by no means disposed to underrate the importance of the West-Indian interest, or the magnitude of their present distress. It is undeniably true, that the West-Indian proprietors form a very large and valuable body, and that those interested in their prosperity are still more numerous. It is equally true that the planters in general do not at present obtain for their produce any price which can remunerate them for their expenses, and that, if things continue as they now are, the consequences must be utter ruin to the West-Indian proprietor. It is not less true that this distress arises chiefly and immediately from the competition of cheaper sugars (and amongst others of East-Indian), which are raised at less expense, and can be brought to market at a lower price. Still a little consideration will

shew, that, however lamentable may be the situation, and however desperate the prospects of the West-Indian, the protecting duties in question will not afford him the remuneration which he needs.

In order to put this matter in the clearest light, we will suppose that the protecting duties are fully equal to their object, and that the exclusion of East-Indian and foreign sugars from the home market is complete. Now the usual import from the British plantations alone may be stated at rather more than 3,600,000 cwt. The annual consumption of the United Kingdom may be stated at nearly 2,800,000 cwt. The produce therefore of our West-Indian colonies alone exceeds our annual consumption by about 800,000 cwt. This large surplus has hitherto found a vent on the Continent, but the greater cheapness of East-Indian and other sugars is, as we have already seen, rapidly precluding it from that market. The greater part of this surplus is already thrown back upon the home market, and unquestionably occasions that ruinous depression of price which has been mentioned. If therefore the planter should succeed by parliamentary influence in totally excluding East-India sugars from all competition with his own produce at home, he will in no respect benefit himself, unless he also exclude it from competition with his surplus produce abroad. Here, however, his legislative enactments are of no avail. Here the cheapest sugars will obtain the readiest sale, and must eventually exclude those raised on a more expensive system. So that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the planter, and all his private and public exertions to save himself, at the expense of the other classes of the community, by protecting duties, the depression of price will eventually be the same, or nearly the same,* as

if no such duties had been imposed; and his ruin, if he persists in his present system of cultivation, as certain as if East-Indian sugars were admitted directly into the British dominions, on the same footing as the produce of our West-Indian plantations.

It is clear, then, that no protecting duties will relieve the distress of the West-Indian planter. But is his ruin therefore inevitable? Are there no means of averting so terrible a catastrophe? This question can only be decided by a reference to the original causes of his present difficulties. How comes it to pass, that, notwithstanding the expenses of a voyage three times as long, and infinitely more hazardous, the East-Indian is able to deliver sugar in the port of London at a cheaper rate than the West-Indian proprietor? Men may surely live as cheaply in the West-Indies as in the East: the soil is as fertile, the climate as favourable. Provisions may be grown as easily; the expense of fuel is as low; and the scanty clothing which the climate requires may be obtained from the cheapest of all markets, England. The West-Indian now certainly labours under no practical restrictions as to trade; and his ready command of British capital, and intellect, and machinery, must give him a great superiority over the poor and uninformed Hindoos. Why then is his cultivation so much more expensive? The main cause unquestionably is, that he employs *slave cultivation*; a system so much more expensive than cultivation by freemen, that no fertility of soil, no convenience of situation, no superiority of intelligence or capital can enable him long to stand the competition. I have no room to enter at large into this question, and must refer your readers to the very able works which have been written on the subject.* They will there find that this

* It would be exactly the same, if it were not for the bounties on refined sugar, but we have no room at present to enter at large into this branch of the subject.

* See especially Hodgson's letter to Sav, and Dickson on Mitigation of Slavery.—I cannot resist the opportunity of subjoining the following passage from Franklin.—

“ It is an ill-grounded opinion, that by the

opinion rests, not only on the authority of the most intelligent political economists, but on the practical experiments of the most enlightened West-Indian Planters. They will see that it is no new theory, and will probably come to the conclusion, that, after the undeniable proofs which have been given of the practicability and usefulness of gradually introducing free cultivation into our West-Indian Settlements, the pertinacity with which our colonists have adhered to an opposite course can only be accounted for on one ground, *viz.* that the greater number of our West-Indian proprietors are absentees, who are ignorant of the true state of the case, and place their confidence in the reports of half-educated, narrow-minded, and interested superintendents.

But that charge which the planter has been too inert to adopt from argument, he must at last accede to from necessity. He has no alternative. His only chance of preservation consists in assimilating his mode of cultivation to that of his competitors. He is undersold by cheaper producers, and must produce cheaply if he would rival them. These are not the dictates of humanity, but of self-interest. It is true that the situation of the negroes, even under the most lenient masters, is at the best wretched, and every way lamentable. But if the case were otherwise; if the institution of West-Indian slavery were as excellent as it is detestable, and as fraught with moral advantages as it is mischievous labour of slaves America may possibly vie in cheapness of manufactures with Great Britain. The labour of slaves can never be so cheap here, as the labour of working-men is in Great Britain. Any one may compute it. Reckon then the interest of the first purchase of a slave, the insurance or risk on his life, his clothing and diet, expenses in his sickness and loss of time, loss by his neglect of business (neglect which is natural the man who is not to be benefited by his own care or diligence), expense of a driver to keep him at work, and his pilfering from time to time (almost every slave being from the nature of slavery a thief), and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in England, you will see that labour is much cheaper there than it ever can be by negroes here."—*Franklin on the Peopling of Countries.*

and demoralizing, both to master and slave, still we should have no option: we should still be under the necessity of changing it, for a system which cost less, and was more productive. Silence on such a subject would be useless. It would only blind the West-Indian proprietor, and by inducing him to embark more capital in a losing speculation, render his final ruin more inevitable. He is the best friend to the planter who at once declares the truth, and enables him to make a just estimate of the resources which are still in his power.

If the West-Indians declare the change we have spoken of to be impracticable, their case is by no means amended. They have then no prospect but ruin. But, in fact, there is no such impracticability. The example of Spain which has effected the change, and of America which seems fast approaching to it, may serve to show that it may be made, not only with safety, but with advantage; that it increases both the amount and value of the produce, and even of the soil on which it grows. In the Spanish settlements, it has been the consequence of the wise regulations of the Government, which gave certain rights to the slaves, and encouraged emancipation. In the United States it has arisen chiefly from competition with free cultivators, especially with the cotton-growers of India, which has forced the whites to do what they might never have done from better motives. Here, however, the change is only incipient, and has not extended over many of the Southern States.

Of the exact nature of the regulations which should be adopted as preparatory to this great change, I do not undertake to speak; but one observation is too important to be omitted. Many of our West-Indian proprietors feel all that anxiety to benefit their negroes, which is to be expected in English gentlemen, educated on English principles of liberality and humanity. But they chiefly attempt to

effect this by supplying them, at a considerable expense to themselves, with convenient clothing, with comforts in sickness, with good medical attendance, and with moral and religious instruction. The endeavour does the highest honour to their hearts; it has somewhat bettered the situation of the negroes, and has diminished that horrible mortality among them which threatened to depopulate the West-Indian Islands. Here, however, the advantage derived from it ceases. It has done nothing to increase the production of the slaves, and consequently nothing to better the situation of the planter. The measures we want must be of another sort. They must be such as give the slave an interest in industry and in honesty; such as substitute for the fear of the whip, the hope of gain, and the prospect of emancipation. At present, as Adam Smith has well said, the interest of a slave is to labour as little, and to waste and steal as much as he can. It must be our object to reverse this state of things; to connect enjoyment and emancipation with industry, honesty, and good conduct; and to leave idleness and thieving to their natural consequences of suffering and punishment. Thus, and thus only, can we supply the West-Indian labourer with the same motives which influence the Hindoo; and thus only can the West-Indian hope so to increase his production, and so to lower his expenses as to compete with the free cultivator of the East.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the export trade to the West-Indies will greatly benefit by the change. At present, the negro consumption of British manufactures is limited to the smallest quantity which is consistent with health; and as there is reason to believe that the negro population is, on the whole, decreasing, we must expect that their consumption of British manufactures will decrease also. Under a free system, the population would increase in obedience to

the general law of nature; and the consumption of each individual would be extended to the greatest amount which his industry would enable him to purchase. Even the unfortunate catastrophe which desolated St. Domingo towards the end of the last century, had the effect of increasing, in a very large proportion, the consumption of British manufactures in that island.

There are only two more remarks which suggest themselves as necessary to obviate misconception. The first is, that the interest of the slave, no less than that of the master, requires that the emancipation should be gradual. All precipitate measures would assuredly defeat the very object we seek to attain. The negroes must gradually acquire the habits of freemen before they can be trusted with their privileges. The second is, that, under any circumstances, a considerable time must elapse before the imports of sugar from Bengal could be sufficiently large to supply the place of the produce of the West-Indies: that, therefore, enough time must necessarily be allowed for the change we speak of to be effected. The average import of sugar from the British West-Indian plantations is, as we have stated, somewhat above 3,600,000 cwt. The greatest import which has ever taken place from Hindostan has not quite amounted to 280,000 cwt.; and even this comparative small quantity has so far exceeded the supply, as to raise the price in the bazar of Calcutta at least one half. More is not required to prove, that it must be long before the cultivation of sugar in Bengal can be so far extended as to equal the supply of the European market. In fact, it is idle to suppose, that eventually the West-Indians will be ruined by East-Indian competition, even if we suppose that the duties are equalized. They will suffer in the first instance, and their distress will inevitably force them to that change in their system of cultivation which, how-

ever desirable, they are too inert and too prejudiced to adopt from any other motive. They will then undersell the East-Indian from their greater vicinity, and will continue, as heretofore, to supply the European market. The import of sugar from the East-Indies will be ultimately limited to the quantity required for dead weight, which is about one-fourth of the whole tonnage employed in the trade. The public at large, who will pay less for their sugar; the merchant and ship-owner, who will carry on an unfettered and expanding trade; the manufacturer, who will employ a cheaper raw commodity, and will have a wider market for his produce; will all be gainers; and no one, not even the West-Indian planter, will be a loser.

I have said nothing on the claims of humanity, on the rights of our East-Indian subjects, on the duty of equal and impartial justice to all parts of the community. Not assuredly because I undervalue the importance of these topics, but because I have been anxious that the question should be discussed on grounds which would be admitted by the most sordid, grounds of policy and self-interest. If, as I think has been satisfactorily shown, the present unequal duties are utterly inconsistent with every object of national policy, I trust it will not injure the cause in the minds of a British public, that they are equally opposed to every principle of justice, and every feeling of humanity.

E. E. N.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE first general meeting of the Asiatic Society prospectively, was held on the 15th of March, the Committee appointed for making the necessary arrangements, took measures to carry that intention into effect. Under the authority of a meeting of original members, a circular letter was issued, by which the general meeting was convened. The letter communicated to the members the business in which the meeting, on this day, would be engaged, being chiefly the election of a council, and officers, for the future administration of the affairs of the Society. Some other points, likewise, that were to be brought before the meeting, were noticed in the circular letter, in order to put the members distinctly in possession of all the topics that were to come under their consideration.

The meeting accordingly took place, at the Thatched House, St. James's Street.

Henry Thomas Colcl Brooke, Esq. was called to the chair.

With a view to the ballot, Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., and W. H. Trant, Esq., were nominated Scrutineers.

Before the ballot commenced, the Chairman desired leave to address the meeting. He delivered a discourse, in which he developed the views of the Society, and the purposes for which it was instituted. This discourse having been received with marked

approbation by the Meeting, it was moved that it should be printed; and likewise, that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Chairman; which propositions being respectively seconded, were adopted unanimously by the Meeting.

The Chairman proceeded to announce to the Meeting, that his Majesty, King George the Fourth, had been graciously pleased to declare himself Patron of the Asiatic Society.

Farther, that the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, and the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings were nominated Vice-Patrons.

And lastly, that the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for the time being, would always be a Vice-Patron.

The following resolutions were next proposed by the Chairman, and approved by the Meeting:

I. That the Society be called, The Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

II. That the designation of the members of the Society be M. A. S., Member of the Asiatic Society.

III. That the Meeting do empower the Council, as soon as it shall have been elected, to frame regulations, by which, when sanctioned by the Society, at its general meetings, the Society is in future to be governed.

IV. That the Council be authorized to

take such steps, or make such arrangements as they may deem advisable, to provide a suitable place for the Society's meeting.

V. That the Council be authorized to take such steps as may be requisite to obtain a Charter of Incorporation, as early as they may find it expedient and practicable.

VI. That the next General Meeting be held on Saturday, the 19th of April, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chairman congratulated the Meeting on the promising aspect which the Society bore, stating, that the number of members already entered on its list exceeded three hundred.

The Chairman having concluded, the ballot opened, and was carried on till four o'clock, as had been previously fixed, when, being closed, the lists were examined by the Scrutineers. It was then declared from the Chair, that the following twenty-five members had been elected to form the Council, *viz.*

His Grace the Duke of Somerset; his Grace the Duke of Buckingham; the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne; the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen; the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn; the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; the Right Hon. John Sullivan; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir Edw. Hyde East, Bart.; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt.; Sir James Mackintosh, Knt.; James Alexander, Esq.; John Barrow, Esq.; Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq.; Colonel F. H. Doyle, Colonel C. J. Doyle; Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq.; John Fleming, Esq.; Capt. Henry Kater; Andrew Mackliew, Esq.; William Marsden, Esq.; G. H. Noehden, LL.D.; Col. Mark Wilks; Charles Wilkins, Esq.

And out of this number the following were chosen officers of the Society, *viz.*

President: The Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynn.

Director: Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq.

Vice-Presidents: Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.; Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.; Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt.; Colonel Mark Wilks.

Treasurer: James Alexander, Esq.

Secretary: George Henry Noehden, LL.D.

G. H. NOEHDEN,
Secretary.

Discourse by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.

"Called by the indulgence of this Meeting to a chair, which I could have wished to have seen more worthily filled upon so interesting an occasion as the first general meeting of a society instituted for the important purpose of the advancement of knowledge in relation to Asia, I shall,

with your permission, detain you a little from the special business of the day, while I draw your more particular attention to the objects of the institution, for the furtherance of which we are now assembled.

"To those countries of Asia in which civilization may be justly considered to have had its origin, or to have attained its earliest growth, the rest of the civilized world owes a large debt of gratitude, which it cannot but be solicitous to repay; and England, as most advanced in refinement, is, for that very cause, the most beholden; and by acquisition of dominion in the East, is bound by a yet closer tie. As Englishmen, we participate in the earnest wish that this duty may be fulfilled, and that obligation requited; and we share in the anxious desire of contributing to such a happy result, by promoting an interchange of benefits, and returning in an improved state that which was received in a ruder form.

"But improvement, to be efficient, must be adapted to the actual condition of things: and hence a necessity for exact information of all that is there known which belongs to science, and all that is there practised which appertains to arts.

"Be it then our part to investigate the sciences of Asia, and inquire the arts of the East, with the hope of facilitating ameliorations, of which they may be found susceptible.

"In progress of such researches, it is not perhaps too much to expect that something may yet be gleaned for the advancement of knowledge and improvement of arts at home. In many recent instances, inventive faculties have been tasked to devise anew, what might have been as readily copied from an Oriental type; or unacknowledged imitation has reproduced in Europe, with an air of novelty, what had been for ages familiar in the East. Nor is that source to be considered as already exhausted. In beauty of fabric, in simplicity of process, there possibly yet remains something to be learnt from China, from Japan, from India, which the refinement of Europe need not disdain.

"The characteristic of the arts in Asia is simplicity. With rude implements, and by coarse means, arduous tasks have been achieved, and the most finished results have been obtained; which, for a long period, were scarcely equalled, and have but recently been surpassed by polished artifice and refined skill in Europe. Were it a question of mere curiosity, it might yet be worth the inquiry, what were the rude means by which such things have been accomplished? The question, however, is not a merely idle one. It may be investigated with confidence that an useful answer will be derived. If it do not point to the way of perfecting Euro-

pean skill, it assuredly will to that of augmenting Asiatic attainments.

"The course of inquiry into the arts, as into the sciences of Asia, cannot fail of leading to much which is curious and instructive. The inquiry extends over regions the most anciently and the most numerous peopled on the globe. The range of research is as wide as those regions are vast, and as various as the people who inhabit them are diversified. It embraces their ancient and modern history, their civil polity, their long-enduring institutions, their manners and their customs, their languages and their literature, their sciences, speculative and practical: in short, the progress of knowledge among them, the pitch which it has attained, and last, but most important, the means of its extension.

"In speaking of the history of Asiatic nations (and it is in Asia that recorded and authentic history of mankind commences), I do not refer merely to the succession of political struggles, national conflicts, and warlike achievements, but rather to less conspicuous, yet more important occurrences, which directly concern the structure of society, the civil institutions of nations, their internal more than their external relations; and the yet less prominent, but more momentous events, which affect society universally, and advance it in the scale of civilized life.

"It is the history of the human mind which is most diligently to be investigated: the discoveries of the wise, the inventions of the ingenious, and the contrivances of the skilful.

"Nothing which has much engaged the thoughts of man is foreign to our inquiry, within the local limits which we have prescribed to it. We do not exclude from our research the political transactions of Asiatic states, nor the lucubrations of Asiatic philosophers. The first are necessarily connected, in no small degree, with the history of the progress of society; the latter have great influence on the literary, the speculative, and the practical avocations of men.

"Nor is the ascertainment of any fact to be considered destitute of use. The aberrations of the human mind are a part of its history. It is neither uninteresting nor useless to ascertain what it is that ingenious men have done, and contemplative minds have thought, in former times; even where they have erred: especially where their error has been graced by elegance, or redeemed by tasteful fancy.

"Mythology then, however futile, must, for those reasons, be noticed. It influences the manners, it pervades the literature of nations which have admitted it.

"Philosophy of ancient times must be studied, though it be the effluvia of large inference, raised on the scanty ground of

assumed premises. Such as it is, most assiduously has it been cultivated by Oriental nations, from the further India to Asiatic Greece. The more it is investigated, the more intimate will the relation be found between the philosophy of Greece and that of India. Whichever is the type, or the copy, whichever has borrowed, or has lent, certain it is, that the one will serve to elucidate the other. The philosophy of India may be employed for a commentary on that of Greece; and conversely, Grecian philosophy will help to explain Indian. That of Arabia, too, avowedly copied from the Grecian model, has preserved much which else might have been lost. A part has been restored through the medium of translation; and more may yet be retrieved from Arabic stores.

"The ancient language of India, the polished Sanscrit, not unallied to Greek and various other languages of Europe, may yet contribute something to their elucidation; and still more to the not unimportant subject of general grammar.

"Though attic taste be wanting in the literary performances of Asia, they are not, on that sole ground, to be utterly neglected. Much that is interesting may yet be elicited from Arabic and Sanscrit lore, from Arabian and Indian antiquities.

"Connected as those highly polished and refined languages are with other tongues, they deserve to be studied for the sake of the particular dialects and idioms to which they bear relation; for their own sake, that is, for the literature which appertains to them; and for the analysis of language in general, which has been unsuccessfully attempted on too narrow ground, but may be prosecuted with effect upon wider induction.

"The same is to be said of Chinese literature and language. This field of research, which is now open to us, may be cultivated with confident reliance on a successful result; making us better acquainted with a singular people, whose manners, institutions, opinions, arts, and productions, differ most widely from those of the west; and through them, perhaps, with other tribes of Tartaric race, still more singular, and still less known.

"Wide as is the geographical extent of the region to which primarily our attention is directed, and from which our association has taken its designation, the range of our research is not confined to those geographical limits. Western Asia has, in all times, maintained intimate relation with contiguous, and, not unfrequently, with distant countries: and that connection will justify, and often render necessary, excursive discussion beyond its bounds. We may lay claim to many Grecian topics, as bearing relation to Asiatic Greece; to numerous topics of yet higher interest,

connected with Syria, with Chaldeæ, with Palestine. Arabian literature will conduct us still further. Wherever it has followed the footsteps of Moslem conquest, inquiry will pursue its trace. Attending the Arabs in Egypt, the Moors in Africa; accompanying these into Spain, and cultivated there with assiduity, it must be investigated without exclusion of countries into which it made its way.

"Neither are our researches limited to the old continent, nor to the history and pursuits of ancient times. Modern enterprise has added to the known world a second Asiatic continent; which British colonies have annexed to the British domain. The situation of Austral Asia connects it with the Indian Archipelago. Its occupation by English colonies brings it in relation with British India. Of that new country, where every thing is strange, much is yet to be learnt. Its singular physical geography, its peculiar productions, the phenomena of its climate, present numerous subjects of inquiry: and various difficulties are to be overcome, in the solution of the problem of adapting the arts of Europe to the novel situation of that distant territory. The Asiatic Society of Great Britain will contribute its aid towards the accomplishment of those important objects.

"Remote as are the regions to which our attention is turned, no country enjoys greater advantages than Great Britain, for conducting inquiries respecting them. Possessing a great Asiatic empire, its influence extends far beyond its direct and local authority. Both within its territorial limits and without them, the public functionaries have occasion for acquiring varied information and correct knowledge of the people, and of the country. Political transactions, operations of war, relations of commerce, the pursuits of business, the enterprise of curiosity, the desire of scientific acquirements, carry British subjects to the most distant and the most secluded spots. Their duties, their professions lead them abroad; and they avail themselves of opportunity thus afforded, for acquisition of accurate acquaintance with matters presented to their notice. One requisite is there wanting, as long since remarked by the venerable founder of the Asiatic Society of Bengal: it is leisure; but that is enjoyed on their return to their native country. Here may be arranged the treasured knowledge which they bring with them; the written or the remembered information which they have gathered. Here are preserved in public and private repositories, manuscript books collected in the East, exempt from the prompt decay which would there have overtaken them. Here, too, are preserved, in the archives of families, the manuscript observations of individuals whose diffidence has prevented

them from giving to the public the fruits of their labours in a detached form.

"An association established in Great Britain, with views analogous to those for which the parent society of Bengal was instituted, and which, happily, are adopted by societies which have arisen at other British stations in Asia, at Bombay, at Madras, at Bencoolen, will furnish inducements to those, who, during their sojourn abroad, have contributed their efforts for the promotion of knowledge, to continue their exertions after their return. It will serve to assemble scattered materials, which are now liable to be lost to the public for want of a vehicle of publication. It will lead to a more diligent examination of the treasures of Oriental literature preserved in public and private libraries. In cordial co-operation with the existing societies in India, it will assist their labours, and will be assisted by them. It will tend to an object first in importance: the increase of knowledge in Asia, by diffusion of European science. And whence can this be so effectually done as from Great Britain?

"For such purposes we are associated; and to such ends our efforts are directed. To further these objects we are now assembled; and the measures which will be proposed to you, gentlemen, are designed for the commencement of a course, which I confidently trust may, in its progress, be eminently successful, and largely contribute to the augmented enjoyments of the innumerable people subject to British sway abroad; and (with humility and deference be it spoken, yet not without aspiration after public usefulness), conspicuously tend to British prosperity, as connected with Asia."

CALCUTTA ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's house in Chowringhee on Thursday, the 14th of November, the Most Noble the President in the chair.

At this meeting the election of Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Committee of Papers took place.

Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:—The Honorable W. B. Bayley, Esq., Major General T. Hardwicke.

Committee of Papers:—James Atkinson, John Bentley, the Rev. Dr. Carey, James Calder, J. G. Gordon, Captain J. A. Hodgson, Captain A. Locket, the Rev. J. Parson, and Courtney Smith.

A plan of the "Society of Arts for Scotland" was laid before the Meeting by Major General Hardwicke, at the request of Dr. David Brewster, LL.D., and Director of that institution. The prospectus observes, that it had long been matter of surprise, as well as of regret, that Scotland

should be almost the only country in Europe in which there was no general institution for promoting the useful arts. The advanced state of education among the working classes, and the habits of reading and reflexion which elevate that portion of our countrymen above those of all other nations, have called forth powers of invention, which have hitherto been allowed to languish in obscurity and neglect. A Society of Arts has been for some years projected in Edinburgh, and was first announced to the public in December 1819, under the name of a "Society for the promotion of the mechanical and useful arts."

Scotland, for rewarding inventions of public utility, and disseminating useful knowledge among the industrious classes of society." The success which has attended the experiment of a school of arts for Edinburgh, affords the best earnest of the advantages which would result from similar establishments in the principal towns of Scotland. The funds of the institution will be derived principally from an annual subscription of one guinea from each of its members; but donations, however small, will be received for the support of this useful institution, of which his Majesty the King is the Patron.*

The horns of the Thibet tail-less deer were presented for the Museum, by the Marquis of Hastings.

Plaster casts of the bones of the leg and great claw of the Megallonyx, were presented by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. An account of this animal is given in the fourth volume of their Transactions.

The Secretary presented, in the name of the Honourable John Adam, Esq., three silver coins of Mahmood Sultan, of Malwa; and two others of gold, very ancient, from Warangul.

At this meeting the following curiosities were also presented:

Two Pebbles from Van Dieman's Land, commonly called Van Dieman's Land Diamonds, by F. P. Strong, Esq.

Specimens of Lava from Barren Island, and of Coral from Carnicobar, by Doctor Adam, in the name of Captain Webster, of the ship *Juliana*. Barren Island, with its volcano, from which these specimens were obtained, has been described in the fourth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, by Lieutenant (now Colonel) Colebrooke: but the account is a very brief one. In the month of March last Captain Webster, on the passage from Carnicobar to Rangoon, had occasion to approach close to Barren Island. It was first visible at daylight, and at seven, A. M., being within ten or twelve miles of it, he could plainly perceive, with his glass, columns of white smoke

issuing from the crater of the volcano. Determined upon visiting the island, he, accompanied by his chief officer, pulled for a small bay, where it was supposed they would have no difficulty in landing. On approaching, however, to within a hundred yards of the shore, they were suddenly assailed by hot puffs of wind, and on dipping their fingers into the water they were surprised to find it as hot almost as if it had been boiling. The stones on shore, and the rocks exposed by the ebbing of the tide, were smoking and hissing, and the water was bubbling all around them. At this place they had a complete view of the cone, which did not then appear a quarter of a mile distant. Having pulled a little to the southward, they landed in a cove, and commenced ascending an almost perpendicular precipice, holding on by the grass that grew out of the ashes covering the rocks. With no small danger and difficulty they reached the top of a ridge, where they found a small tree, or rather shrub, under the shade of which they enjoyed a full view of the volcano. It is an immense cone regularly sloping from the base, to the summit, and in appearance and colour resembles a heap of sifted coal-ashes, with cinders scattered over its surface. The diameter at the base is supposed to be about 300 or 1,000 yards, at the top about thirty, and the whole of that space seems to be occupied by the mouth. Captain Webster could observe no flame, but large volumes of thin white smoke kept continually issuing from it. This cone stands in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills, which nearly close around it, the only opening to the sea being where the party first attempted to land. After descending the acclivity, they rowed to the place where they first endeavoured to get on shore, and the rising of the tide enabled them to step from the boat upon the rocks. Desirous of examining the crater, they ascended thirty or forty yards, sinking ankle deep in ashes at each step: but it was next to impossible to climb to the mouth. The geographical site of the island is said to be accurately given by Horsburgh. The elevation of the volcano is about half a mile.

Several clubs, and a spear, used in war by the natives of New Zealand, were presented by Dr. Adam, in the name of E. F. Bromley, Esq., Surgeon R.N., and Naval Officer on Van Dieman's Land.

Specimens of Petrefactions by Mr. Veld, of Benares, including a very fine one which appears to be a fragment of the Palm tree, or *Phoenix Dactylifera* of Linnæus. No account of its local situation or position was forwarded with the specimen, but it is understood to have been found below the surface, somewhere in Bundelcund, and not far from Saugor.

Mr. Gibbon presented the model of a

* We understand that subscriptions are received in Calcutta by Messrs Mackintosh and Co.
Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

hollow garden wall, as constructed in England, and a Specimen of the Bengallee mode of foliating glass globes with lead. Mr. Gibbon also presented a continuation of his List of Books in the Society's Library.

In the name of Sir Stamford Raffles, Major General Hardwicke presented the second volume of the Malayian Miscellany, the contents of which we shall notice on a future occasion.

The Council of the Madras College have presented the following works to the Society:—Telooogo Grammar, by Mr. Campbell.—Telooogo Dictionary, by ditto.—Carnataca Grammar, by Mr. M'Kerrell.—A new edition of Beschi's Tanaul Grammar.—Telooogo Tales.—A Treatise on Arabic Syntax.

The Secretary communicated to the Meeting a Memoir of Benares, accompanied by a Map, with a notice of the principal Hindoo and Mussulman families in that city, by James Prinsep, Esq. The Catalogue is prefaced by a few general remarks. Tradition and mythological history would make us believe that Benares, or Kashee, was a most ancient and a most holy place; that it survives in age a hundred lives of Brahma, each of whose days is 4,320 million of years; that it stands upon the trident, or firsool, of Mahadco, never shaken by earthquakes, nay that the whole town was once of pure gold, which only dwindled into stone and brick along with the rapid deterioration of human virtue! Only eight hundred years ago, however, there was but a mud village bearing the name of Benares, which has gradually bettered its materials into brick and stone. From the Persian historians it appears, that during the invasion of India by Mahmood of Ghaznee, a Rajah Bunar held possession of the Old Fort, and town within it, which was totally destroyed and plundered by the general Mosood, in A. D. 1020. It was again plundered by Kutubooddeen in 1193. At both periods it is stated that immense treasure was found, and innumerable idols destroyed. In the reign of Mahmood Shah (1730), Munaram, Zemindar, obtained from that emperor the Sunnud of Rajah in favour of his son Bulwund Sing, together with the establishment of a Mint and courts of justice. The Man-mundil, supposed to be the oldest building now extant, was erected by Man Singh, in 1550, and the astronomical instruments were added by Jey Singh in 1680. In Mr. Deane's time, not twenty years ago, Benares contained, by census, 650,000 souls, 30,000 houses of one to six stories high, and 180 garden-houses. In general, each story of a large house is rented by a separate family of numerous individuals; the census sets down 200 inmates for a house of six stories. Benares is famous for its ghauts, and the wonders of Kashee

are summed up in these words, Ranr, Sanr, our Seerhee, which may be translated "Belles, Bulls, and Broad Stairs!"

The Secretary also laid before the Meeting an Essay on the Mudar or Asclepias Gigantea, and its medical virtues, by George Playfair, Esq. The Mudar is prepared as follows. The roots are dug from a sandy soil in the months of April and May. They are well washed in clear water, till every particle of soil is removed, the moisture is then carefully absorbed by wiping with a cloth. They are allowed to dry in the open air to such a degree that the milky juice becomes, in some measure, inspissated. The outside brown crust is then to be scraped off, and the rind left pure and white. The rind is now to be sliced off or separated from the woody part, and dried for use. When reduced to a powder it must be preserved in bottles, well corked, as it is apt to attract moisture. The Mudar is a powerful tonic and alterative, a stimulant and deobstruent, and, combined with opium, a sudorific. It has been given with great advantage in syphilis, lepra, in cutaneous eruptions and dropsy, in rheumatism, hectic fever, and tabs from glandular obstructions; in tape-worms and intermittents. It has been found very efficacious in that species of cancer so common among the natives of India, called Lupus, and in all the varieties of leprosy or elephantiasis. In the horse it appears effectually to cure bursattee, a disease common and destructive in this country. The dose is about five grains twice a day. It is also employed, externally, in ulcers, &c. The occasional use of it, in the Presidency General Hospital, appears to prove that it is a remedy of considerable activity, and highly deserving the notice of medical practitioners.

Remarks on the lower parts of Koonawur, by Lieut. A. Gerard, 13th regt. N. I., were presented to the Meeting by the Secretary. Koonawur is a tract of country lying on both banks of the Sutlej, the habitable part seldom exceeding eight miles in breadth. The mountains are from 18,000 to 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. The remarks are in great detail, and give a comprehensive description of an interesting portion of Upper India. Among the Tartars, Lieut. Gerard says, cheating, lying, and thieving are unknown, and they may be trusted with any thing; they have the nicest notions of honesty of any people on the face of the earth, and pay an inviolable regard to property.

The work of Dr. Hamilton (late Buchanan) on the Fishes of the Ganges, was presented in the name of the author; and the first part of the Transactions of the Astronomical Society of London was received from the Secretary of that Society.

An application being made on behalf of Mr. Mack, of Serampore College, for the

temporary use of the Society's Great Room, i. order to deliver in it, during the present season, a course of Chemical Lectures, it was resolved to comply with the solicitation.

We have received by the last arrival from France the *Discourse d'ouverture prononcé à la première séance générale*, of the French *Société Asiatique*, and observe that H. H. Wilson, Esq. and Captain A. Lockett, of Calcutta, and the Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, have been elected Associates of that literary Institution. The honorary President is the Duc d'Orleans; and the President, the Baron de Sacy. The introductory discourse, of which we propose giving some account, was delivered by the latter."—*Cal. Government Gazette*.

INDIAN MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

A work has just appeared in London, entitled the "East-Indian Calculator," which supplies a great desideratum to persons visiting India, or who are connected with East-Indian commerce. This work consists of very accurate tables for assisting computation of interest, commission, batta,

rent, wages, &c. in Indian money; copious tables of exchange, or comparison of the different currencies of India with each other and with English money; tables of the relative proportions of Indian, Chinese, and English weights; and several others, adapted more especially for the assistance of natives in arithmetical operations. A most acceptable part of the work is the account of the money, weights, and measures of the Eastern world; in preparing which, we observe, the compiler has communicated with Dr. Kelly, author of the *Cambist*, and availed himself (so far as the measure has been carried into effect) of the results obtained by that gentleman from the operation of determining the exact contents of Indian weights and measures from verified standards transmitted from India. The work (which is beautifully printed) has been compiled by Mr. Thornton, author of the *Compendium of the Laws and Regulations concerning the Trade with India*; and we strongly recommend it to our Asiatic as well as English friends, as furnishing them with what we should conceive to be an invaluable assistant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In the press, *Shew-Meen*, the First Husband of Nourmahal, a legend of Hindoostan, by J. R. Planché, author of the *Poetry of the Spanish Melodies*, and several pleasing dramas.

Lately published at Calcutta, a volume of *Miscellaneous Poems*, by D. I. Richardson, Ensign, Bengal Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, to be continued quarterly, No. I. of the *Asiatic Observer*, or the *Religious, Literary, and Philosophical Miscellany*. The work will embrace the following subjects:

- I. Biography of characters eminent for piety, literature, patriotism, or philanthropy.
- II. Essays on important subjects.
- III. Biblical criticisms.
- IV. Miscellaneous communications.
- V. Poetry.
- VI. Reviews of works published in this country, or connected with it.
- VII. Summary of intelligence.

1. Literary and philosophical; includ-

ing select lists of works preparing for publication, and recently published in Asia, Britain, and America.

2. Religious and philanthropical.

3. Obituary notices.

4. Retro-spect of public affairs.

5. Register of marriages, births, and deaths.

Price three rupees each number, and the profits to be devoted to benevolent purposes.

Printed at Calcutta, for the use of the Bengal Civil Service, Papers and Proceedings connected with two Meetings of the Civil Servants of this Presidency, held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Subscription Annuity Fund for Retiring Members of the Service; and of soliciting a Modification of the present Legislative Provisions and Restrictions under which Civil Servants are permitted to return to Europe.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL.

ON LIEUT.-COL. WM. ROBINSON, H.M. 24TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1822.

At a General Court Martial assembled

at Bombay on October 1, 1822, of which Major-Gen. R. Cooke, of the Hon. Company's service, was President, and the following officers Members.—Lieut.-Col. J. Ogilvie, C.B., H.M. 20th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. R. G. Elrington, H.M. 47th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. G. McKonchie, 1st or Mar.

battalion 11th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. N. Warren, C.B., H.M. 47th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. J. W. O'Donoghue, H.M. 47th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. R. Whish, Artillery; Major W. Onslow, H.M. 4th Lt. Drags.; Major G. Tovey, H.M. 20th Regt.; Major J. Hogg, H.M. 20th Regt.; Major S. R. Strover, Artillery; Capt. L. R. Russel, ditto; Capt. G. Rotton, H.M. 20th Regt.; Capt. James White, ditto; Capt. James Goldfrap, ditto.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Robison, H.M. 24th Regt. of Foot, was brought to trial on the following charges preferred by order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India.

1st.—For conduct incompatible with the duty of an officer, in transducing the Government under which H.M. orders had placed him, by describing, and characterizing a public resolution, and measure of that Government, relative to Lieut.-Col. Robison as a military officer, as "an unwarrantable, tyrannical exercise of authority, which reduces every officer in India to a state of slavery equal to that of the gentlemen in the Russian service;" the above malignant expressions forming part of the first paragraph of a letter dated 2d June 1822, addressed, and sent by Lieut.-Col. Robison to, and received by the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government, and in which, instead of offering any explanation of his conduct, or soliciting any redress, he declares that "he does not entertain the smallest hope of justice or redress, from a Government capable of acting as the Government (as he therein alleges) had acted towards him."

2d.—For having pointed insulting and scandalous remarks at the head of the Supreme Government, who was at the same time Lieut.-Col. Robison's military Commander-in-Chief, in the eighth paragraph of the above letter; and in particular in stating, that he hoped the head of the Government would promulgate that it "is resolved to turn away officers out of the country at twenty-four hours' notice, who dare to publish a single comment or sentiment upon public affairs displeasing to them, no matter what motives actuated them: if the Government fancy it contains the least offensive matter, the writer shall be turned out of his house and quarters, like a dog with the mange, at the point of the bayonet, and left, sick or well, ready, or not ready, to march off, and embark for Europe, if the sea-coast be 700 miles distant."

3d.—For abusive and grossly insubordinate language applied to, and highly reflecting on the Commander-in-Chief, in the tenth and eleventh paragraphs of the above letter, charging the Commander-in-Chief with "taking to himself the peculiar merit of inflicting on him (Lieut.-Col. Robison) truly despotic, degrading, and inhuman measures," and accusing the Com-

mander-in-Chief of "more inconsistencies, acts of injustice, and barefaced abuses of power and patronage, during his command of the army in India."

Whereupon the Court passed the following sentence:

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Robison, of H.M. 24th Regt., is guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, with the exception of the word "scandalous," contained in the second charge, of which they do therefore acquit him.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do therefore adjudge him, the said Lieut.-Col. Wm. Robison, to be reprimanded in such manner as the officer approving this sentence may think proper.

The Court are induced to award this lenient sentence in consequence of Lieut.-Col. Robison's long and meritorious services, and the high character which he has produced on his defence from the late Governor-General as a confidential servant of Government.

(Signed) R. COOKE,

Major-Gen. and President.

Disapproved, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India disapproves the above sentence, from considering it to be so incommensurate to the crime found by the Court, and not disavowed by the prisoner, as to be in His Excellency's opinion a serious attain to discipline.

The Court exonerating the prisoner only from the imputation of "scandalous" attached to the procedure set forth on the second count, pronounces Lieut.-Col. Robison guilty of two offences; one being an outrageous insult to the Government, which under the orders of his Sovereign he was bound to reverence and obey; the other being a virulent and gross crimination of the Commander-in-Chief, applying unequivocally to His Excellency's official conduct in that character. Then, to such flagrant violations of military subordination, the court awards a punishment appropriate solely to the lowest class of deviations from military regularity.

To account for the extraordinary nature of the sentence, the court states its adverting to Lieut.-Col. Robison's long and meritorious services. The consideration was not within the competence of the Court in the mode assumed. If such were the Court's opinion of Lieut.-Col. Robison's professional deserts, it would have been fitly brought forward with a recommendation grounded on it to clemency in the

quarter where alone the circumstances could be duly appreciated. But the oath which each member of a court-martial takes, binds him to judge strictly on the substantiation, and the degree of the crime submitted to his verdict, and to pass such sentence upon it as the established rules or practice of the army prescribe in a special case of that quality, without contemplating matter foreign to the immediate charge.

In this instance, the Court could not be blind to the magnitude of the transgression; and the extenuation was null.

When the prisoner admitted the "impudence and impropriety" of the step he had taken, he expressed no contrition: so that his sense of error appears to have extended merely to the consequences of which he supposed himself to be in peril. He simply accounts for the intemperance of his language by saying, that he had written under the impulse of an irritated spirit: an excuse inadmissible in itself; while he defeats even that plea, by distinctly maintaining the principle on which he acted, in a manner that aggravates the original offence.

It is with pain the Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India promulgates these remarks. He would, however, deem himself essentially wanting in the discharge of his duty, did he not seek to counteract the dangerous encouragement to insubordination which the sentence in question would afford, were not its incorrectness thus exposed.

Lieut.-Col. Robison is to be freed from arrest, and the General Court Martial is to be dissolved.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order book, and read at the head of every regiment in H.M. service in India.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Staff. Nov. 2. Col. Sir Sam. F. Whittingham, appointed to the Staff as Quart. Mast. General of H. M. Forces in India, having arrived, will assume the duties of his office.—Brev. Major Bristow is ordered to resume his functions as Brigade-Major to the King's Troops.

4th Lt. Drags. Oct. 30. Lieut. Wm. Fitzmaurice from 65th Foot to be Lieut., vice J. Methold, who exchanges, 17 Aug. 1822.—Nov. 9. Lieut. Robt. Burrows to be Capt. of a Troop without purchase, vice Jarmy, deceased, 27 Sept. 1822.—Lieut. Chas. Hastings Doyle, from 67th Regt. to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Robt. Burrows, promoted, 27 Sept. 1822.

8th Lt. Drags. Oct. 17. Cornet A. C. McMurdo to be Lieut. without purchase, vice N. Sneyd, deceased, 28 July 1821.—

Cornet Wm. Parby to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Kelso, removed to 13th Drags., 1 Feb. 1822.

11th Lt. Drags. Oct. 30. Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d, from 46th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Brisco, deceased.

13th Lt. Drags. Nov. 9. Cornet Robt. Ellis to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Wm. Aug. Brown, deceased, 5 Oct. 1822.—Ensign Rawdon Laurie, from 46th Foot, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Robt. Ellis, promoted, ditto.

17th Lt. Drags. Oct. 29. Cornet Fred. Loftus to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Daniel, deceased.

14th Foot. Nov. 10. Brev. Col. and Lieut.-Col. W. T. Edwards, from 17th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Arch. Mac-laine, who exchanges, 4 Nov. 1822.

17th Foot. Nov. 10. Lieut.-Col. Arch. Mac-laine, C.B., from 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice W. T. Edwards, who exchanges, 4 Nov. 1822.

20th Foot. Nov. 9. Paymaster Wm. Campbell, from 24th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Alex. Tovey, who exchanges, 10 Oct. 1822.

23d Foot. Nov. 9. Ensign Jas. A. Campbell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Peake, removed to 59th Regt., 25 Oct. 1822.—Adlerly Shaw, gent. to be Ensign with purchase, vice Jas. A. Campbell, promoted, ditto.—Paymaster Alex. Tovey, from 20th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Wm. Campbell, who exchanges, 10 Oct. 1822.

24th Foot. Oct. 29. Ensign W. T. R. Smith, from 47th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice G. Darling, deceased, 3 Oct. 1822.

34th Foot. Oct. 17. Ensign John Montgomerie to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Maud Simmons, deceased, 3 Aug. 1822.—Chas. Clark, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Montgomerie, promoted, ditto.

46th Foot. Nov. 9. Ensign Robt. Campbell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice John Campbell, 2d, removed to 11th Drags.—Roger Swetenham, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Campbell, promoted, ditto.

47th Foot. Oct. 29. Geo. Woodburn, jun., gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. T. R. Smith, promoted in 24th Foot, 3 Oct. 1822.

53d Foot. Nov. 9. Capt. Wm. J. Rea, from 54th Foot, to be Capt., vice Matthew Young, who exchanges, 25 Sept. 1822.

54th Foot. Nov. 9. Capt. Matth. Young, from 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice W. J. Rea, who exchanges, 25 Sept. 1822.

59th Foot. Oct. 16. Lieut. Rich. Mannors to be Capt. of a Company by purchase, vice F. Fuller, who resigns, 28 Sept. 1822.—Nov. 9. Lieut. J. H. Peak, from 24th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Barlow, removed to 30th Foot, 25 Oct. 1822.

65th Foot. Oct. 30. Lieut. John Mc-
thold, from 4th Drags., to be Lieut., vice
Fitzmaurice, who exchanges, 17 Aug. 1822.

67th Foot. Nov. 13. Lieut. G. Frank-
land, from 65th Foot, to be Lieut., vice
C. D. Doyle, removed to 4th Lt. Drags.,
27 Sept. 1822.

Memorandum.

Oct. 17. The following Promotions and
Appointments have not taken place.

8th Drags. Cornet A. C. McMurdo to
be Lieut., vice Hewett, who resigns, 27
July, 1822.—Cornet Wm. Parlbay to be
Lieut., vice Sneyd, deceased, 28 July,
1821.—Cornet J. B. Spooner to be Lieut.,
vice Kelso, removed to 13th Drags., 1
Feb. 1822.

17th Drags. Cornet Chas. St John Fan-
court to be Lieut., vice Daniel, deceased.

1st Foot. John Campbell, gent. to be
Ensign, vice Duff, deceased, 21 July 1821.

34th Foot. Ensign John Montgomerie
to be Lieut., vice Hay, deceased, 27 Sept.
1821.—Ensign John Stoddard to be Lieut.,
vice Maud Simmons, deceased, 3 Aug.
1822.—Chas. Clark, gent. to be Ensign,
vice Montgomerie, 27th Sept. 1821.—
Henry Dallas, gent. to be Ensign, vice
Stoddard, 3 Aug. 1822.

36th Foot. Oct. 30. Roger Swetenham,
gent. to be Ensign in 36th Foot, vice
Rawdon Laurie, removed to 11th Drags.

59th Foot. Oct. 30. Henry Stanislaus
La Roche, gent. to be Ensign in 59th
Foot, vice Hemming, appointed to 14th
Foot.

Nov. 13. The report received at Head-
Quarters of the death of Capt. Machell, of
30th Foot, appearing to be unfounded, the
Commander-in-chief is pleased to cancel
the promotions and appointments conse-
quent thereto, as announced in G. O. of
9th ult. viz.: Lieut. Wm. Sullivan to be
Captain; Ensign Chas. Dean to be Lieut.;
Chas. Wynne Barrow, gent. to be Ensign.

Capt. F. Fuller, 59th Regt., having been
permitted to withdraw his application to
resign H. M. service, the promotion of
Lieut. R. Manners to be Captain of a
company by purchase in that officer's suc-
cession, is cancelled.

Volunteers

Nov. 6. Orders by Col. Adams, com-
manding at Nagpore, appointing the under-
mentioned officers of the 24th Foot now
under his command to do duty with vo-
lunteers from that corps for H. M. Regts.
in India are confirmed.

Brev. Major Meacham to command the
Detachment for the Bengal Presidency.

Lieuts. Barton, Peake, and Dore, ditto.

Lieut. Grand to command the detach-
ment for the Madras Presidency.

Lieut. Dore to act as Adjut. and Quart.

to Major Meacham's Detachment,

Assist. Surg. Kearney to the Medical
regt of it.

Capt. Wilson, 38th Regt., to join and
do duty with same party.

16. Lieut. Murphy, 8th Drags., to act
as Adjut. and Quart. Mast. to Volunteers
for 16th Lancers, at present under com-
mand of Brev. Capt. Corlandt, with retro-
spective effect from 24th Sept. last.

Brev. Lieut.-Col. Wiltshire, 38th Regt.,
to command, and Lieut. Buchanan, of same
Corps, to act as Adjut. and Quart. Mast.
to Volunteers for 13th Regt., from date of
their arrival at Berhampore.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Oct. 25. Lieut. Rae, 20th Foot, for 1-3
years, on private affairs.

Lieut. Silver, 53d Regt. (where he will
rejoin his corps, upon its arrival from
India).

Nov. 2. Capt. Wetherail, Royal Regt.,
for two years, on private affairs.

9. Capt. Mallet, 46th Foot, ditto, ditto.

16. Lieut. Coney, 4th Drags., for two
years, for recovery of health.

Cornet Knox, 17th Drags. (where he
will rejoin his corps upon its arrival from
India).

Lieut. Thos. Harrison, 4th Drags., for
one year, on private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aseergurh.—By letters we received yes-
terday from Aseergurh, it appears they
had one of the heaviest falls of rain
there in September ever recollected by the
oldest inhabitants of the place. The last
fall continued from the noon of the 12th
to the morning of the 16th of September,
during the whole of which period the rain
never ceased, and it blew at the same time
a perfect gale of wind from the S.W.
(which is the quarter from whence it blew
all the rains) the whole time: the conse-
quence was, very great damage sustained
by the houses falling, crops spoilt, and
the loss of lives from the rise and overflow-
ing of nullahs. In the city of Boorhan-
poor, no less than from 1,500 to 2,000
houses have fallen, and nearly double
that number are damaged. In Juhannabad,
across the Taptee, only 20 houses remain
out of 300, and many lives were there lost.
The greatest damage was at the Fort and
small town of Aunonair, situated about
12 koss from Aseergurh, up the Taptee,
which has been swept away, and no re-
mains of it or its inhabitants have been
found. It was situated on a small penin-
sula, on two sides of which were nullahs,
and the Taptee on a third side, the sudden
rise of all which was the cause of this
disaster. There is not a town or village
but what has suffered, more or less, and
the Khureef crops are mostly destroyed;
however, to make up for it, the Ralbee
crops are expected to be very productive,
and there will be more gram and wheat

sown this year than there has been for these many years past. There is hardly a bungalow in the fort but what has suffered in some way or other.

We learn also from the same quarter that the surrounding country under Scindeah's jurisdiction is going fast to ruin, owing to the exactions of the different authorities deputed by him; so much so, that our correspondent says it is really distressing to hear the complaints that are made daily. Where agreements were made for one rupee, now five, six, seven and as far as nine rupees are demanded; the Ryots have disposed of their cattle and valuables, and are reduced to penury, and unable to leave their villages from being greatly in debt, as no revenue can be raised from them. The heads of villages are now taxed, and the end will be, our correspondent says, that many of them will emigrate.

Our correspondent speaks in high terms of the climate of Aseeegurh. The corps stationed there has been very healthy. They had only 60 in the hospital, and last year, at the same season, there were nearly 150. This, however, is considered in some respects to be owing to the great care taken to prevent the men from exposing themselves to the sun and night dews.—*Cal. John Bull*, Nov. 7.

Bhopulpore.—A body of 1,200 horse, and about double the number of foot, under Umbagee Ghaulka, one of Scindeah's Sirdars, have turned refractory, we hear, and quitted Gualior some time about the middle of the last month, and retired to Nurweer and Poonah, their country, and would not molest in any way our own or the territories belonging to native Chiefs under our protection. The Government of Bombay, it was understood, wishes that no bodies of men from that part of India exceeding 550 should be permitted to proceed to the Dukhan, and not even these, unless the authorities there are satisfied that they will not plunder or otherwise molest the country through which they may pass. By Bhelsa lies the high road from Gualior to the Dukhan proper. Two six-pounders, a detachment of from 200 to 300 men of the 2d of the 18th Infantry, and about 200 of Robert's Horse, are ordered, we hear, to move from Sagur towards Bhelsa. Major Henley, agent to the Governor General at Bhopaul, it is said, purposed proceeding to Shumhabad from Secor with more troops, when the whole from Sagur, &c. were to be concentrated for the purpose of opposing Umbagee, should he come in the direction of Bhelsa with his present force. The 2d of the 30th at Bhopulpore, near Narsingurh, were also ordered, it is said, to be prepared to meet Umbagee, should he come in its neighbourhood. The above information was given us by a friend, and may be relied on for its general accuracy.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 7.

CALCUTTA. COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. T. LYONS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 16, 1822.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Fort-William on Tuesday the 3d Sept. 1822, of which Lieut.-Col. M. Shawe, C. B., His Majesty's 87th regt. is President, Capt. Theodore Lyons, of the Artillery regt., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

"I charge Capt. Theodore Lyons, of Artillery, with behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. "For having addressed three letters (dated June 5th, 15th, and July 1st 1821) to Mr. Attorney Smout, of an abject and highly degrading nature.

2d. "For having most shamefully broken his word, repeatedly pledged in the above-mentioned letters, in most solemn and unqualified terms.

3d. "For having, on or about the 13th day of Nov. 1816, granted a draft to Capt. Scott, of Artillery, for 100*l.* (in payment of a loan to that amount) on his brother in England, on whom it would appear that he had not authority to draw: as the bill when presented was protested, with a remark to that effect.

4th. "For shamefully evading payment of the afore-mentioned debt, since Capt. Scott's return to this country from furlough in August last.

5th. "For obtaining on false pretences from J. O. B. Tandy, Esq., in the month of Feb. 1821, two sums of money amounting together to 1,750 rupees.

6th. "For shamefully evading payment of the above-mentioned sum of 1,750 rupees even to this day, although pledged in the most solemn manner to the repayment of it within two months of the time of receiving it.

7th. "For having, shortly previous to the departure for Europe of Mr. Twentyman (jeweller in the town of Calcutta), in or about Nov. 1820, granted to the said Mr. T. a draft on his brother in England for 200*l.* or upwards, which on presentation was protested, and the debt remains unliquidated.

8th. "For having, on or about the 20th July 1820, given an order on his mother at Lyngton in favour of Messrs. Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, for 400*l.* as payment of a loan, which order was protested on or about the 27th day of April 1821, in due form, and returned to Messrs. Alexander and Co. with a letter from his (Capt. Lyons's) brother, stating that had Mrs. Lyons been living she would not have possessed funds to pay the amount of the order.

9th. "For shamefully evading the pay-

ment of the above sum, although he had promised to make arrangements for the liquidation thereof, in a letter dated 3d Oct. 1821.

10th. "For having, when known to him that reports were abroad highly prejudicial to his character, instead of repelling the charge, tacitly acknowledged guilt, by writing a letter, dated Dec. 10th 1821, to Major Pollock, entreating him to use his influence to prevent a public investigation into his conduct, declaring at the same time (to induce the officers of the corps not to proceed to extremities) that he was taking effectual measures to quit the regiment.

11th. "For remaining in cantonments upwards of three weeks after rejoining the head-quarters of the regt. without calling for inquiry, although perfectly aware that allegations of a most serious nature had been publicly preferred against him by me."

"(Signed) J. BRODHURST, Capt. Art."
"Dum-Dum, 17th June 1822.

"Additional charge against Capt. Theodore Lyons, of Artillery.

"For having, in the month of Feb. 1821, obtained from Messrs. Mercer and Co., of Calcutta, an advance of several thousand rupees, on the faith of an assurance given them that he had authority to draw on his brother in England, and on whom he did grant bills to the amount of several hundred pounds in their favour, which when presented were regularly protested."

"(Signed) J. BRODHURST, Capt. Art."
"Dum-Dum, July 4, 1822."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding—"That the Prisoner, Captain Theodore Lyons, of the regt. of Art., is guilty on the 1st count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 2d count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 3d count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 4th count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 5th count of the charge, the same not having been proved.

"That he is not guilty on the 6th count of the charge.

"That he is guilty on the 7th count of the charge.

"That he is guilty on the 8th count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 9th count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 10th count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the 11th count of the charge.

"That he is not guilty on the additional charge exhibited against him."

Sentence.—"The Court have found the prisoner, Capt. Theodore Lyons, of the regt. of Art., guilty, on the 1st, 7th, and 8th counts of the charge, the same being 'conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman,' but acquit him of 'scandalous and infamous conduct,' and do sentence him to be dismissed the service."

Approved
(Signed) "HASTINGS."

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief has refrained from confirming the sentence on Capt. Lyons, although he has approved of it; because, in compliance with the recommendation of the Court, the grounds of which meet his entire concurrence, he means to apply to Government for a mode of mitigating the penalty awarded, by removing Capt. Lyons from the active line to the Pension List.

Capt. Lyons is released from arrest.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 17. Mr. J. R. Best, an Assistant to Register Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Political Department.

Oct. 18. Mr. Peniston Lamb, Assist. to Secretary to Government in Secret and Political Departments.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 17. Mr. J. M. Macnabb, Collector of Customs and Town Duties at Mirzapore.

Nov. 1. Mr. T. C. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. Trower, Salt Agent of Bulloah and Chittagong, and ex-officio Collector of Bulloah.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 16. Lieut. Delafosse, Adj. and Quart. Mast. of Division of Artillery, to officiate as Detachment Staff during absence of Head-Quarters of Subsidiary Force from Nagpoor.

24. Maj. Ball to officiate as Fort Adj. of Agra until the arrival of Capt. D'Acre.

25. J. Smith, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., having arrived at Fort William, from Sea, is directed to resume the duties of his Staff situation. The temporary appointment of Lieut. Gordon, 12th Regt. N. I., on 10th. Nov. 1821, in the room of Capt. Smith, will accordingly cease.

Capt. Firth, Artillery, is appointed a member of the Annual Arsenal Commit-

tee, in the room of Capt. Croxton, proceeding to Europe.

Capt. Wm. Swinton, 21st. regt. N. I., Barrack-master of 1st. or Dum-Dum Division of Barrack Department, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in Lower Provinces, vice Maj. Phipps.

Lieut. Hen. Solomon Reid, 17th regt. N. I., Sub-Assist. Comm. Gen., to be Barrack Master of 1st or Dum-Dum Division of Barrack Department, vice Capt. Swinton.

Lieut. Hen. Fendall, 5th regt. N. I., to be Sub-Assist. Com. Gen., vice Lieut. Reid.

Nov. 2. Ensign John Thomas Lowe, 18th regt. N. I., is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Gregory from 1st inst. The temporary appointment of Capt. Read to officiate as Aid-de-Camp to the Major-Gen. will accordingly cease from that date.

8. Capt. Grant, 2d bat. 28th regt. N. I., to command the Palace Guards at Delhi during the absence of Major Macpherson.

Memoirendum.

Oct. 11. The appointment of Lieut. J. Croudace, 5th. regt. N. I., to the command of the Escort of the Political Agent in Herowtee, does not take place.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. Oct. 16. Cornet Ponsonby to act as Adj. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Wheeler.—25. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Geo. John Shadwell to be Capt. of a Troop, from 3d April 1822, in succession to Dashwood, retired from the Service.—Cornet John Page (deceased) to be Lieut. from 3d April 1822, ditto.—Cornet Geo. Connolly Ponsonby to be Lieut. from 14th Sept. 1822, in succession to Page, deceased.

7th Regt. Nov. 6. Lieut. J. Allen to act as Adj. to right wing, during its separation from left wing.

R. morals.

Oct. 26. Lieut. Col. W. D. H. Knox, from 4th to 7th regt.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Elliot, C. B., from 7th to 4th regt.

Nov. 8. Cornet N. D. Barton, from 6th to 4th regt., at Kurnaul.

Under the particular circumstances of the case, Cornet A. L. Campbell is permitted to decline the transfer from 1st to 2d regt., notified in G. O. of the 23d ult; Cornet John Inglis is therefore posted to 2d regt. as fifth Cornet, the place to which he would have fallen had the removal of Cornet Campbell not taken place, and directed to join the crops at Keitali by water.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Infantry. Oct. 25. Major Tho. Duer Broughton to be Lieut.-Col., vice Dalton, retired, with rank from 1 Sept. 1822, in succession to Thompson, deceased.—26. Lieut.-Col. T. D. Broughton is posted to 2d bat. 11th N. I., at Barrackpore.

3d Regt. Oct. 17. Lieut. Newton to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. during absence of Lieut. Drummond, appointed to act in Quart. Mast. Gen.'s Department.—Nov. 14. Ensign Jas. Stevens to be Lieut. from 11th July 1822, in succession to Jacob, resigned.—18. Lieut. Stevens is posted to 1st bat.

9th Regt. Oct. 29. Ensign George Gordon to be Lieut. from 17 Oct. 1822, in succession to Preston, deceased.—30. Lieut. Gordon is posted to 2d. bat.—Lieut. H. B. Henderson is removed from 2d to 1st. bat.—Nov. 11. Lieut. Allan Ramsay is removed to 1st, and Lieut G. F. Vincent to 2d bat.

19th Regt. Oct. 28. Lieut. Francis Hawkins is appointed Adj. to 1st bat., vice McNaghten appointed Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. to Cawnpore Division.

23d Regt. Oct. 18. Ensign Alban Thos. Davies to be Lieut. from 26 Sept. 1822, in succession to Poole, deceased.—19. Lieut. A. T. Davies is posted to 2d bat.

27th Regt. Oct. 23. Ensign W. Folely is removed from 2d to 1st bat.—Nov. 2. Capt. George Warden to be Major from 18 Oct. 1822, in succession to Arden deceased.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Wm. Cunningham to be Capt. of a company, ditto ditto.—Ensign Bentinck Wm. Ebhart to be Lieut. from ditto ditto.—4. Major J. Truscott and Brev. Capt. N. Wallace are removed from 2d to 1st bat.—Major G. Warden, Capt. W. Cunningham, and Lieut. B. W. Ebhart are posted to 2d. bat.—6. Lieut. Wintour to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. vice Lieut. Hoggan, appointed to act as Adj. and Paymast. of N. Invalids.

29th Regt. Oct. 29. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. William Hales to be Capt. of a company; and Ensign Russel Kerr to be Lieut. from 29th Oct. 1822, in succession to MacGregor, deceased.—30. Capt. I. Swinton is removed from 2d to 1st bat.—Capt. W. Hales and Lieut. Russel Kerr are posted to 2d. bat.—Ensign James Craigie is posted to 1st instead of 2d bat., and directed to join former Corps at Benares.—Nov. 4. Lieut. John Paton is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d, bat., vice Hales, promoted.

Officers directed to rejoin their Corps.

Oct. 22. Cap. Neshitt, doing duty with 3d bat. 9th N. I., to rejoin 2d bat. 3d N. I. Agra, to which he belongs.

23. Lieut. George Grose, doing duty

VOL. XV. 3 U

with Goruckpore, Light Infantry bat. to rejoin 2d bat 17th. N. I., to which he belongs.

Nov. 7. Major Kerin, Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, having renewed his application for leave of absence, the temporary appointment of Capt. Baines to the Bareilly Battalion, as directed in G. O. of 8th ult., will not take place: Capt. Baines will accordingly continue in charge of former Corps should he not already have proceeded to Bareilly, in which case he will return to the temporary command of the Furruckabad Corps.

Remorals.

Oct. 26. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Agnew, from 2d bat. 7th N. I., to 1st bat. 22d N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Thomas, from 1st bat. 22d, to 2d bat. 7th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. D. MacLeod, C. B., from 2d bat. 11th, to 2d bat. 4th N. I.

Ensign Joseph Peacocke, from European regiment to 29th regt. N. I., as junior of his rank, and posted to 2d bat., but will proceed to Benares, and do duty with 1st bat. of the corps.

Nov. 9. Ensign Richard Chitty from 9th to 1st regt. N. I., and posted to 2d bat.—Ensign Chitty is permitted to duty with 1st. bat.

Alterations of Rank.

Oct. 25. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Samuel Heathcote, of Infantry, to rank from 18 Jan. 1822, in succession to Dalton, retired.—Major William Ball, 14th ret. N. I., to rank from 18 Jan. 1822, in succession to Heathcote, promoted.

Invalids.

Nov. 2. Lieut. Interpl. and Quart. Mast. Hoggan to take charge of 1st bat. of Native Invalids, at Allahabad.

Oct. 25. Major J. S. Harriot, 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I., is appointed to the temporary charge of the European Invalids at Chunar.

**TRANSFERS—CORNETS AND ENSIGNS
PERMANENTLY POSTED.**

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1822.

In order to reduce the inequality at present existing in the distribution of Cornets and Ensigns among the different regiments, preparatory to posting those whose rank is notified in the foregoing Government General Orders, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following Transfers:

Cornet A. L. Campbell, 6th Cornet from 1st, to be 4th Cornet in 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Ensign Wm. Tritton, 9th Ensign from 15th, to be 7th Ensign in 18th regt. N. I., and to join 2d bat. at Saugor.

Ensign F. Hewitt, 9th Ensign from

24th, to be 7th Ensign in 29th regt. N. I., and to join 2d bat. at Nusseerabad.

Ensign A. S. Singer, 9th Ensign from, 23d, to be 7th Ensign in 22d regt. N. I., and to join 2d bat. at Nagpore.

Ensign C. B. Hall, 9th Ensign from 17th, to be 7th Ensign in 13th regt. N. I., and to join 1st bat. at Midnapore.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to regiments and battalions, as follows:

Cavalry: Cornet Philip Schalch, to 2d regt. at Keitah. Cornet John Inglis, to 1st regt. at Sultanpore. Cornet George Ridge, to 2d. regt. at Keitah. Cornet John Jackson, to 5th regt. at Muttra. Cornet Alex. Maxwell Key, to 6th regt. at Mhow. Cornet Gill. C. S. Master, to 4th regt. at Kurnaul. Cornet Nath. D. Barton, to 6th regt. at Mhow.

Infantry. Hon. Comp. Europ. Regt. at Nagpore. Ensigns Jos. Peacocke, Hen. Fitz Simons, Lawrence Constable Brown, and Geo. Craven Armstrong.

1st Regt. Native Infantry: Ensign Geo. Byron, 2d. bat. at Neemuch. Ensign Wm. Edm. Hay, 1st bat. at Cawnpore.

2d Regt. Ensign David Ross, 1st bat. at Bandah. Ensign Wm. Hunter, 2d bat. at Lucknow.

3d. Regt. Ensign Wm. Revelly Mitford, 2d bat. at Agra. Ensign Fred. Corner, 1st bat. at Mhow. Ensign Geo. Munro Forbes, 2d bat. at Agra.

4th Regt. Ensign Martin Thos. West, 1st bat. at Jubbulpore. Ensign Hen. Meggs Graves, 2d bat. at Sultanpore Oude. Ensign Hen. Smith, 1st bat. at Jubbulpore.

5th Regt. Ensign Nath. Sneyd Nesbitt, 1st bat. at Secorah. Ensign Wm. John Baptist Knyvett, 2d bat. at Agra.

6th Regt. Ensign Wm. Carleton Ormsby, 1st. bat. at Puttyghur. Ensign Fred. Knyvett, 2d bat. at Gurgaon. Ensign Wm. Henry Robson Boland, 2d bat. at ditto.

7th Regt. Ensign Thos. Dalyell, 2d bat. at Secapore

8th Regt. Ensign Wm. Tanzia Savary, 2d bat. at Hansi. Ensign James Burnett 1st bat. at Keitah.

9th Regt. Ensign Hen. Nelson Worsley, 1st bat. at Gurawara. Ensign James Rundell Bigge, 1st bat. at ditto.

10th Regt. Ensign the Hon. Hen. Gordon, 2d bat. at Berhampore.

11th Regt. Ensign Geo. Dempster Johnston, 1st. bat. at Mhow. Ensign Robert Crofton, 1st bat. at ditto.

12th Regt. Ensign John Charles Lumsdaine, 1st. bat. at Meerut. Ensign Osburn Boydell Thomas, 2d bat. at Etawah.

13th Regt. Ensign Farquhar Macrae, 2d bat. at Chittagong. Ensign Bowyer Stewart, 1st bat. at Midnapore. Ensign Robt. W. Fraser (not arrived), 1st bat. at ditto.

14th Regt. Ensign David Cabel Keiller,

1st. bat. at Pertabghur. Ensign Robert Menzies (not arrived), 2d bat. at Mhow.

15th Regt. Ensign Samuel Stapleton, 1st. bat. at Allyghur.

16th Regt. Ensign Fred. St John Stuart, 2d bat. at Asseergurgh. Ensign D'Arcy Preston, 1st bat. at Nagpore. Ensign Robert Riddell, 2d bat. at Asseergurgh.

17th Regt. Ensign John Brown Robinson, 2d bat. at Loodcanah. Ensign Rod. Macdonald, 1st bat. at ditto.

18th Regt. Ensign Aug. Leycester Barwell, 1st bat. at Nusseerabad. Ensign Wm. Glen, 1st bat. at ditto. Ensign Isaac Henley Handcomb, 1st bat. at ditto.

19th Regt. Ensign John Hindson, 2d bat. at Juanpore. Ensign Alex. Aeneas Campbell, 1st bat. at Benares. Ensign Thos. Wm. Bolton, 2d bat. at Jampore.

20th Regt. Ensign Frederick Vaughan McGrath, 2d bat. at Barrackpore.

21st Regt. Ensign Francis Winter, 2d bat. at Sangor. Ensign Robert Smith, 2d bat. at ditto.

22d Regt. Ensign Geo. Moyle Sherer, 2d bat. at Nagpore. Ensign Rich. Nelson, 1st bat. at Kurnaul. Ensign John Woolmore Michell, 2d bat. at Nagpore.

23d Regt. Ensign John Studholme Hodgson, 2d bat. at Dinapore. Ensign Gerard Edw. Van Heythuysen, 1st bat. at Barrackpore.

24th Regt. Ensign John Campbell, 1st bat. at Muttra. Ensign Chas. Rich. Eyre, 2d bat. at Almorah.

25th Regt. Ensign John Hen. Sankey, 1st. bat. at Nusseerabad. Ensign John Chesney, 1st. bat. at ditto.

26th Regt. Ensign Ferd. Chas. Milner, 1st bat. at Nagpore. Ensign Chas. Hen. Boisragon, 2d bat. at Pooree. Ensign Wm. Brownlow (not arrived), 2d bat. at ditto.

27th Regt. Ensign Chas. Jas. Francis Burnett, 2d bat. at Allahabad.

28th Regt. Ensign John Dyson, 2d bat. at Delhi. Ensign James Molony, 1st bat. at Mhow.

29th Regt. Ensign Hen. Moore, 1st bat. at Benares. Ensign Jas. Craigie, 2d bat. at Nusseerabad. Ensign Henry Lyell, 1st bat. at Benares.

30th Regt. Ensign Daniel Bamfield, 2d bat. at Bhopalpore. Ensign Edw. Jackson, 2d ditto, at ditto. Ensign Edw. Du Pre Townshend, 2d ditto, at ditto.

With the exception of officers on leave of absence, and those hereafter specified, the afore-mentioned Cornets and Ensigns are directed to join the corps to which they are posted, without unnecessary delay; drawing (Cornet A. L. Campbell and Ensign Wm. Tritton excepted, who have been in the receipt of full allowances for a longer term than eight months) the boat allowance of their rank; or the remaining portion thereof, in cases where a part only has been drawn and the destination of the in-

dividual may entitle him to further sum on this account.

Ensign David Ross, 1st bat. 2d regt., appointed to do duty with Scindiah's Contingent, in Government G. O. of 4th inst.

Ensigns G. M. Sherer, 2d bat. 22d regt., and F. St. John Stuart, 2d bat. 16th regt., are permitted to continue doing duty, the former with 1st, and the latter with 2d bat. 20th regt.

Oct. 16. Ensign Burford, doing duty with 1st bat. 23d regt., to join 1st bat. 19th regt. to which he is posted, at Benares.

17. Lieut. J. G. Mac Gregor, attached to Rungpore Local Battalion, to rejoin 2d bat. 25th regt., to which he belongs.

22. Ensign W. G. Cooper, 2d bat. 16th N.I., is permitted to do duty with 2d bat. 11th N.I. at Barrackpore.

23. Ensign Rich. Chitty is posted to 9th regt. N.I. and 2d bat. Ensign Chitty is permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I. until further orders.

Nov. 2. Ensign W. H. R. Boland, 2d bat. 6th regt. N.I., to do duty with 2d bat. 20th regt.

Ensign James Molony, posted to 1st. bat. 28th N.I., to continue and do duty with 1st bat. 7th N.I. at Cuttack, until further orders.

Ensign Hall, doing duty with Europ. regt., to join 1st bat. 13th regt. at Midnapore.

Ensign H. Fitz Simons, Europ. regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 13th regt. at Midnapore.

Ensign Fred. St. John Stuart, posted to 2d bat. 16th regt., is directed to join his corps at Asseergurgh by water, instead of doing duty with 2d bat. 20th regt.

4. Ensign R. W. Fraser to proceed by water to Chittagong, and join 2d bat. 13th regt., the corps to which he stands posted.

6. Ensign J. R. Bigge, 1st. bat. 9th, to do duty with 2d bat. 11th regt.

Ensign A. L. Barwell, 1st bat. 18th, to do duty with 1st bat. 13th regt.

Ensign R. Nelson, 1st bat. 22d, to do duty with 2d bat. 20th regt.

8. Cadet Fredk. Bennett to do duty with 2d bat. 23d regt. N.I. at Dinapore.

11. Ensign W. H. R. Boland, 2d bat. 6th N.I., to join his corps at Goorgong.

18. Ensign R. H. Miles, 1st bat. 28th N.I., to join his proper corps.

ASSIGNMENT OF RANK.

Fort William, Nov. 2, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to assign rank to the following 2d Lieuts., Cornets, Ensigns, and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:

Artillery.—2d-Lieuts. Charles Henry Wiggins, Wynne Geo. Lewis (not arrived), Thos. Pickop Ackers, and Philip

Bowles Burlton, 19 Dec. 1820. 2d-Lieut. **Nich. Hall** Monkhouse, 18 April 1821. 3d-Lieuts. **Harry Burrard Dalzell**, **Erroll Blake**, **Jas. Rich. Greene**, **John Raithby Revell**, **John Theoph. Lane**, **Geo. Hart Dyke**, **Julian Brockman Backhouse**, **Edw. Madden**, **Edw. Henry Ludlow**, and **Hampden Nicholson Pepper**, 9 June 1821.

Cavalry.—Cornet **Charles O'Hara**, 19 June 1821. Cornets **Chas. Digby Dawkins**, **Arch. Lorne Campbell**, and **Glass Kennaway**, 4 July 1821. Cornet **Chas. Devaynes Blair**, 1 Dec. 1821. Cornet **Henry Halhed**, 3 Dec. 1821. Cornets **Philip Schalch**, **John Inglis**, and **Geo. Ridge**, 19 Jan. 1822. Cornet **John Jackson**, 10 March 1822. Cornets **Alexander Maxwell Key**, and **Gilb. Coventry S. Master**, 17 March 1822. Cornet **Nath. Dunbar Barton**, 1 May, 1822.

Infantry.—Ensign **Henry Charlton**, 21 May, 1821. Ensign **Hugh Todd**, 1 June 1821. Ensigns **Henry Francis Broderip** and **Philip Goldney**, 11 June 1821. Ensign **Alex. Webster**, 21 June 1821. Ensign **Wm. Macgeorge**, 23 June 1821. Ensigns **Wm. Henry Leacock**, **Robert Codrington**, **James Chichelev Plowden**, **William Tritton**, **Henry Fowle**, **James Hannay**, and **Francis Thomas**, 4 July 1821. Ensigns **George Burford**, **John Cates** (deceased), and **Wm. Clifford**, 3 Sept. 1821. Ensign **Wm. Freeth**, 12 Sept. 1821. Ensigns **Fred. Moore** and **John Assey Fairhead**, 29 Sept. 1821. Ensigns **Jas. Mathie**, **Francis Trimmer**, **Alfred Arabin**, and **Wm. Mills Tritton**, 24 Oct. 1821. Ensigns **Hugh Aug. Boscawen** and **Henry Stone**, 27 Nov. 1821. Ensigns **Francis Hewitt** and **Geo. Turnbull Marshall**, 1 Dec. 1821. Ensigns **Wm. Robt. Corfield**, **Thos. Jas. Locke**, **Kenneth Campbell**, **Alex. Stewart Singer**, **Chas. Bastard Hall**, **Thomas Gear**, and **Arch. Campbell Dennistoun**, 3 Dec. 1821. Ensigns **Jos. Peacocke**, **Fred. Vaughan McGrath**, **Martin Thomas West**, **Wm. Tauzia Savary**, and **Wm. Reveley Mitford**, 9 Dec. 1821. Ensign **Geo. Moyle Sherer** and **Wm. Carleton Ormsby**, 20 Dec. 1821. Ensign **Aug. Leycester Barwell**, 14 Jan. 1822. Ensign **Fred. St. John Sturt**, **John Hindson**, **Farquhar Macrae**, **Ferd. Charles Miller**, and **Henry Fitz-Simons**, 18 Jan. 1822. Ensigns **John Hen. Sankey**, **Harry Meggs Graves**, **Geo. Derp. Johnstone**, **John Campbell**, **Henry Moore**, **John Brown Robinson**, **David Cabel Keiller**, **Fred. Knyvett**, and **Francis Winter**, 19 Jan. 1822. Ensign **John Studholme Hodgson**, 3 Feb. 1822. Ensigns **Rod. Macdonald**, **Nath. Sneyd Nesbitt**, and **Chas. James Fran. Burnett**, 23 Feb. 1822. Ensigns **Law. Constable Brown**, **D'Afry Preston**, and **Dan. Bamfield**, 26 Feb. 1822. Ensigns **Edward Jackson**, the **Hon. Henry Gordon**, **Chas. Lumsdaine**, **Fred. Cornet**, **Geo. Byron**,

David Ross, **Henry Nelson Worsley**, **James Craigie**, **Edw. Du Pre Townshend**, and **John Dyson**, 10 March 1822. Ensign **Wm. John Baptist Nyvett**, 28 March 1822. Ensign **Henry Smith**, 16 April 1822. Ensign **Henry Lyell**, 25 April 1822. Ensign **Osburn Boydell Thomas**, 7 May 1822. Ensign **Chas. Rich. Eyre**, 3 June 1822. Ensign **Charles Henry Boistragon**, 5 June 1822. Ensign **Wm. Hunter**, 14 June 1822. Ensign **Thos. Dalzell**, 15 June 1822. Ensign **James Burnett**, 17 June 1822. Ensigns **James Rundell Bigge** and **Alex. Aeneas Campbell**, 19 June, 1822. Ensign **Wm. Glen**, 5 July 1822. Ensign **Wm. Edm. Hay**, 19 July 1822. Ensign **Richard Nelson**, 26 July 1822. Ensign **George Munro Forbes**, 1 Aug. 1822. Ensign **Sam. Stapleton**, 2 Aug. 1822. Ensign **John Chesney**, 7 Aug. 1822. Ensigns **Robt. Crofton** and **Robert Smith**, 23 Aug. 1822. Ensign **John Woolmore Michell**, 27 Aug. 1822. Ensign **William Henry Robson Bolland**, 29 Aug. 1822. Ensign **Isaac Henley Handscomb**, 12 Sep. 1822. Ensigns **Bowyer Stewart**, **Robert Riddell**, **Thos. Wm. Bolton**, **James Melony**, and **Wm. Brownlow** (not arrived), 13 Sept. 1822. Ensign **Robert Menzies** (ditto), 26 Sept. 1822. Ensign **George Craven Armstrong**, 30 Sept. 1822. Ensign **Robert Warden Fraser**, 4 Oct. 1822. Ensign **Gerrard Edw. Van Heythuysen**, 17 Oct. 1822. Ensign **Rich. Chitty**, 18 Oct. 1822.

Medical Department.—Assist. Sur. **Duncan McGalman** (deceased), 16 July 1822. Assist. Surg. **William Fraser**, 3 Sep. 1821. Assist. Surg. **Geo. Murray Paterson**, 21 Sept. 1820. Assist. Surgs. **Thos. Drever**, **M.D.** and **Anthony Pringle**, **M.D.**, 24 Nov. 1820. Assist. Surg. **Wm. Grime**, 3 Jan. 1821. Assist. Surg. **John Cockerell Paterson**, 16 Jan. 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Benj. Bell** and **Wm. Mitchelson**, 31 Jan. 1821. Assist. Surg. **Walter Glass**, **M.D.**, 4 Feb. 1821. Assist. Surg. **David Pullar**, 10 Feb. 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Chas. Mackinnon** (Jun.) and **Thos. Chas. Harrison**, 9 March 1821. Assist. Surg. **Francis Gold**, 21 March 1821. Assist. Surg. **John Ruxton Buchanan**, 4 April 1821. Assist. Surg. **Robt. Bransby Francis**, 15 April, 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Donald Butter**, **M.D.**, **William Wright Hewett**, **M.D.**, **George Hunter**, and **Chas. Dennis**, 5 May, 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Duncan** and **Wm. Edward Carte**, **A.B.**, 3 June 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Edmund Tomkins Harpur**, and **Henry Cavel**, 11 June 1821. Assist. Surg. **Andrew Simson**, **M.D.**, 25 June 1821. Assist. Surg. **James Barker**, 17 June, 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Alex. Stenhouse**, **M.D.**, **Geo. Simms**, **Benj. Burt**, **M.D.**, **Rich. Nossiter Burnard**, and **John Dalrymple**, 4 July, 1821. Assist. Surg. **Gaven Turnbull**, 11 July 1821. Assist. Surgs. **Jas.**

Watson & Bowd, Adam Macdougall, and Alex. Kyd Lindsay, 9 July 1821. Assist. Surgs. Robert Grahame and Thomas Forrest, 29 July 1821. Assist. Surg. Morgan Powell (not admitted), 21 Nov. 1821. Assist. Surg. William Graham, 1 Dec. 1821. Assist. Surg. Chas. Burton Hoare, 20 Dec. 1821. Assist. Surgs. Donald Campbell, Hezekiah Clark, John Leslie, and James Laing, 19 Jan. 1822. Assist. Surg. John Davidson, 19 March 1822. Assist. Surg. Chas. Mottley, 31 March 1822. Assist. Surg. Wm. Corbet, 2 April 1822. Assist. Surg. John Park Barnett, 8 May 1822. Assist. Surgs. James Ronald (not arrived), and John Yeatman (ditto), 11 May, 1822. Assist. Surgs. James Innes, M.D. (not arrived), and Alexander Menzies (ditto), 28 May, 1822.

COMPANY'S EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Oct. 25. Capt. Wm. Henville Wood to be Major from 1st Sept. 1822, in succession to Broughton, promoted—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Rob. Ledlie to be Capt. of a comp., ditto.—Ensign Chas. Wilson to be Lieut., ditto.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Oct. 25. 1st-Lieut. Thos. Timbrell to be Capt. of a comp. from 18 Oct. 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to the Pension List.—2d-Lieut. Hubert Garbett, to be 1st Lieut., ditto.

30. Lieut. C. Grant is posted to 1st troop Horse Art.

Lieut. C. C. Chesney is removed from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 6th comp. 2d bat. Lieut. Chesney will do duty with Head-Quarts. of Artil at Dum-Dum until arrival of his comp. at the Presidency.

Nov. 6. Capt. Thos. Trimbell (new promotion) is posted to 8th comp. 1st bat.

Lieut. H. Garbett is posted to 5th comp. 1st bat.

Capt. G. Brooke is removed from 8th comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.

12. Lieut. R. C. Dickson is removed from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.

14. 2d-Lieut. Jas. Watson Wakefield to be 1st-Lieut. from 27 Oct. 1822, in succession to Gray deceased.

ORDNANCE.

Nov. 9. An exchange of stations between Conductors O'Brine and Watson is sanctioned: the former is accordingly posted to Cawnpore and the latter to Allahabad Magazine.

14. Sub-Conductor Peter Blaney to be Conductor from 28 Oct. 1822, in succession to Oldknow, deceased.

Conductor W. Thorpe is removed from the Magazine at Berhampore, and posted to the Dinapore Magazine.

Conductor J. Logan is removed from the Arsenal to the Magazine at Berhampore.

Conductor G. Leith, (lately promoted,) is posted to the Cawnpore Magazine.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 14. Assist. Surg. Francis, Sirmoor bat., is appointed to Medical charge of Hospital for Females, to be erected under sanction of Government at Deyrah.

23. Assist. Surg. F. S. Matthews, 1st bat. 29th regt. N.I., is removed to 2d bat. 9th regt.

25. Assist. Surg. W. W. Hewett, M.D. to be 2d Assist. Garrison Surg., vice Cameron, nominated to Medical Duties of Marine Registry Office.

26. Superintend. Surg. C. Robinson to have charge of the Chunar division, vice Dickson, absent on leave.

29. Mr. John Davidson is admitted to the service as an Assist. Surg. from 7th inst.

Assist. Surg. Francis Gold to perform Medical duties of Civil Station of Meerut, in room of Assist. Surg. Wm. Leslie, nominated in Political Department to officiate as Medical Officer at Oodeypoor.

Assist. Surg. Clark, to do duty in Hospital of H. M.'s 17th foot, in room of Assist. Surg. Heynes.

Nov. 2. Assist. Surg. Wm. Cameron to perform Medical duties of Marine Registry Office, vice Muston, who resigns that appointment.

6. Assist. Surg. Hamilton to have Medical charge of 2d bat. 30th N. I.

7. The resignation of the situation of Apothecary to the Hon. Company, tendered by Surg. John Mc Whirter, M.D., preparatory to his departure for Europe, having been accepted by Government, his Lordship in Council is pleased to nominate Surg. James Hare, M.D., to that appointment.

Assist. Surg. Henry Cavell to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Dacca Jellalpoore, vice Assist. Surg. R. B. Francis, attached to Civil Station of Jessore.

Mr. Nathaniel Morgan is admitted an Assist. Surg. from 12th ult.

Messrs. James Ronald and Edward Jordan Yeatman, M.D., are admitted as Assist. Surgs.; date of arrival in Fort William, 3d Nov. 1822.

9. Assist. Surg. J. R. Buchanan is posted to 2d bat. 11th N.I., vice Bellamy, deceased.

RESIGNATION.

Nov. 14. Lieut. Vickers Jacob, 3d regt. N.I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company; to have effect from 11th July 1822.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Oct. 18. Capt. Thos. Croxton, regt. of Artil., on account of health.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Clarke, ditto.

Capt. Steele Hawthorne, 11th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

Lieut. Geo. Fred. Agar, 25th regt. N.I., ditto (to embark at Bombay).

25. Capt. James Fergusson, 23d regt. N.I., commanding Escort of Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, on account of private affairs, with leave of absence from 15th Dec. ensuing, to proceed to Bombay, for purpose of embarking at that Presidency.

Major P. Phipps, 13th regt. N.I., Superintendent of Public Buildings, in Lower Provinces, ditto.

29. Ensign E. N. Townsend, 2d bat. 15th regt. N.I., on account of health.

Nov. 7. Brev. Capt. Nicholas Penny, 14th regt. N.I., ditto.

Ensign James Roxburgh, 24th regt. N.I., for one year, on private affairs.

To Bombay.

Oct. 18. Lieut. and Quart. Mast. B. Wolley, 1st bat. 30th regt. N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 25th November 1822.

In consequence of the notice published on the 9th instant, by the Sheriff of the town of Calcutta, a general meeting of the British inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering in what manner the community may best express their regret at the approaching departure of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings from India.

The meeting having been opened by the Sheriff, Major General Hardwick moved that Mr. Udny be requested to take the chair: which motion was seconded by Mr. Pattle, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Udny having accordingly taken the chair, addressed the Meeting, and concluded an appropriate speech by moving that a Committee be appointed with instructions to prepare an address to the Marquis of Hastings, expressive of the unfeigned regret of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, at the loss they are about to sustain by his Lordship's departure for Europe; to declare the high respect and esteem they personally bear to his character, and to render a just tribute of applause to the merits of his long and arduous administration.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Pattle, and unanimously agreed to,

Resolution 1.—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to prepare the address: the Sheriff, Major General Hardwick, Mr. Udny, Mr. Pattle, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Colin Shakespear, Mr. Treves, Mr. Leycester, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Rev. Dr. Bryce, Mr. James Colvin, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. J. Shakespear, Mr. H. Shakespear, Mr. S. Swinton, Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Sherer, Mr. R. C. Plowden, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, Mr. Charles Trower, and the Hon. C. R. Lindsay.

The above Committee having withdrawn to an adjoining room, after a short time returned, and submitted to the Meeting the draft of an address, which having been read,

2. Resolved unanimously, that the address which has been submitted be approved of.

Mr. John Shakespear rose and addressed the Meeting as follows:

“Mr. Chairman: As a more durable and suitable testimony of our high sense of Lord Hastings' great services, I beg leave to propose to this meeting, that we vote an equestrian statue of his Lordship.”

This motion was seconded by Mr. Trower, and carried by acclamation.

3. Moved by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Major General Hardwick, Resolved that the Chairman be requested to wait on the Marquis of Hastings, to ascertain at what time it will be most agreeable to his Lordship to receive the address of the British inhabitants of this city.

4. Moved by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Major General Hardwick:—Resolved that the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee, and such other gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the address to the Marquis of Hastings, at the time his Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

5. Moved by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Major General Hardwick, Resolved, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriff, J. Calder, Esq.

6. Moved by Mr. Pattle, and seconded by Major General Hardwick, Resolved, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to George Udny, Esq., for his very able and impartial conduct as Chairman of this meeting.

G. UDNY, Chairman.

Cal. Gov. Gaz.]

NATIVE ADDRESS TO MR. HARRINGTON IN 1818.

To the distinguished and virtuous friend of the rights of the poor, and of the maintenance of justice, no less than the scourge of the oppressor.

The worthy and respected John Herbert Harrington, Esq. &c. &c.

In whose person is exhibited the substance of all those virtues of life, which, whatever may be said of them by the able pen of the eloquent, far outstrip all des-

cription; while, in recounting the least of the number of that universally amiable object of esteem, the memory, hand, and tongue of each individual must alike fail.

To say that his enlightened and penetrating genius would remove all difficulties, and dispel the mists of ignorance, is at best the naked fact, and merely to be expected. Neither can the generosity of a "Hatim Tace," or the liberality of "Mounn (bin) Tuedah" be brought with propriety into comparison with his own. That the proof of these assertions exists on evidence the most clear and conclusive, will presently appear.

Whosoever any of the learned have proposed some kindly question on a given subject, scarcely has he made known the nature of his inquiry, when the true state of the case flashes instantaneously into his mind, and by its communication removes all doubts on every subject, however intricate, besides throwing farther lights upon the point, which had never been anticipated by the propounder of the query.

In every transaction connected with the revenue and judicial affairs of Government, from the first period of this gentleman's arrival in the country, so ably and successfully has he entered into the spirit of his duties, that the experienced native officers, with all their acuteness and practice in these matters, bow with implicit acquiescence in his superior penetration; while his judicious regulations serve as a standing code to the intelligent on all occasions. In the preparative arrangements for the establishment of the latter, he has identified the interests of the Hon. Company with the happiness of their subjects; and so happily has he combined equity and justice with the chastisement of the oppressor, that by simply complying with the dictates of the enactments, right and wrong are readily discerned; and (according to the proverb) a creature defenceless as "an ant is secured from the attacks of his neighbour, though venomous as the snake, and the tender rose-leaf from the piercing thorn." In no instance is the advantage of the state sought for, incompatibly with the security of the people.

So general is the applause excited by the justice and integrity of this upright character, whom a Nowsherwan might have envied, that throughout the existing annals of the historic page, not one among the noble of former times is mentioned as equal or comparable to him: yet in all ages men are wont to acknowledge the maintenance of equity and repression of injustice, as the ultimate design of all law.

Of no former judge is it there recorded, that he left the conflicting parties mutually satisfied in the end, though such has been the result in matters which have come before this sagacious and prudent personage; and not, as was usually the case, viz. that

the successful party should be gratified, while the vanquished remained dissatisfied.

The cause of this is, that notwithstanding the perturbation of mind naturally excited from a sense of awe while in the presence of the judge, no one complainant is prevented from bringing forward whatever is in his mind, or detailing it at length in any way whatsoever at the bar: nay more, it is by this person's express and uniform desire, that none need be anxious lest any obstruction should be offered to the production of a single argument, or for want of due attention to any statement, be it of more or less importance.

While he is speaking and conducting his inquiries, from the gentleness of his address his words distil, as one might say, like honey from his lips; and with such readiness does he exhibit the opposite arguments of the case, as indelibly to impress them alike on the minds of the ignorant and the wise.

In the most minute and perplexing matters, he so penetrates into the case as easily to distinguish truth from falsehood, and thus he presently produces conviction in the minds of the parties; which, while it relieves the victor from his anxiety, extorts from the vanquished the frank cry of (submission and deference) "The truth indeed is apparent, and the falsity is exposed."—*Kooran*.

Should this person be exposed to the rude language of some irascible individual in the Court, or be beset in his road thither by the importunate, no signs of anger or displeasure are seen to disturb his placid brow; but expressions full of sympathy and consolation alone escape his lips.

Not to dilate on his universal benevolence, through which numerous widows and orphans, the crippled and palsied, the blind, and other distressed persons of all classes, have for a long time past obtained their daily, monthly, and yearly allowances as regular pensioners of his bounty, and the many poor debtors who have been liberated from the claims of their creditors by his assistance; his purse has been liberally opened also for the temporary relief of many a suitor, who in the prosecution of his claims has been reduced to beggary and want. Various also are the occasions when it has been his custom to grant small boons to his servants and dependants, exclusive of their fixed allowances; and crowds of people out of employ, and in search of their daily bread, by his indefatigable attention and assistance, have been raised from the depth of obscurity to the height of respectability and comfort.

No other recommendation is required to the notice of this amiable personage than that of knowledge and private worth; while, on the other hand, those of low or infamous character find no passport to his doors. Such is the integrity and upright-

ness with which he fills his station, that the execution of his public duties is at all times considered of prior importance to the satisfying of his personal wishes; and in spite of occasional bodily infirmities, he never declines trouble for a moment.

In short, since the attempt is vain to count his numberless good qualities, we confine ourselves merely to stating the object of the present address, which is this:—

We, the Inhabitants of these provinces, who have universally participated in the benefits of his salutary regulations, and experienced the advantages of their protection, and especially the Law Officers of the Suder Deewanee and Nizamut Adalut, who more particularly have long been the objects of his kindness and support, and through various depressions have been raised by him to respect among our equals, express but one desire; namely,—that his Honor may ever continue to preside, as the ornament of the bench, over the judicial administration of these Provinces: the firm supporter of the relations of good order, and the certain enemy of every disturber of the public peace.

Adverting, however, to the revolutions of time, whose property it is to shake the ease and affect the prosperity of men, the fulfilment of this wish is plainly incompatible with its most uncertain movements.

We are willing, therefore, to rest satisfied with some small token of that estimable personage; that is, we desire to have prepared a likeness of him, to be set up in the Suder Court-room, that it may continue as a memorial of him, present and future; this may afford, in some degree, a source of consolation for the deep regret of us his sincere well-wishers (in his absence), as well as some satisfaction to those who will be interested about this most estimable character.

A hope is indulged, that by compliance with this request he will greatly honour his faithful servants

Signed by a considerable number of Natives.

Mr. Harington's Reply to the above Address, October 1818.

I have received, through Moonshee • Ameenoo'deen Ahmud, the Pleader of Government in the Court of Suder Deewanee Adalut, an address, signed by the law-officers, pleaders, and ministerial native officers of that court, as well as by many other respectable native inhabitants of Calcutta, and of different places subject to the Presidency of Fort William, wherein they have been pleased to express their satisfaction with my official conduct, and the request, that my picture may be kept as a memorial in the Court where I have the honour to hold the principal judicial station.

To discharge the duties of the several public trusts which have been confided to me, during a period of thirty-seven years, in such a manner as might be satisfactory and beneficial to the persons affected by them, and completely to carry into execution the just and benignant intentions of Government, in establishing Courts of Judicature for maintaining the rights and privileges of the natives of these provinces, of whatever rank and condition in life, has ever been the sincere wish of my heart, and, I hope, has been the ruling principle in my actions. I cannot, therefore, but feel highly gratified, after holding the situation of judge in the highest court, civil and criminal, of the East-India Company, under this Presidency, for nearly eighteen years, in being assured, by the spontaneous testimony of a body of native gentlemen, who have possessed the best opportunities of knowing and appreciating my real official conduct, that it has not only obtained their approval, but has excited sentiments of personal esteem and regard.

That I entertain corresponding sentiments for many of those who have signed the address presented to me by Ameenoo'deen Ahmud, and for him in particular, under an intimate acquaintance with his excellent disposition, his abilities, merit, and general character during a period extending almost to the time of my arrival in Bengal, is, I trust, well known to my native friends, and in several instances my fellow-labourers here referred to. To them, and to all who have signed this honourable testimonial of their good-will towards me, I shall always retain a sense of gratitude; and request them, and the whole of their countrymen, to rely on the continued exercise of those endeavours, for which they have given me credit during my residence in India, wherever I may be during the remainder of my life, to promote, by all the means in my power, the welfare of my Asiatic fellow-subjects, among whom I have lived so long, and for whose prosperity and happiness I shall never cease to cherish the most lively interest.

I should do violence to my own feelings and inclination, were I to decline the request made for my picture, and having obtained the sanction of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, I most readily comply, as will be more fully communicated to you by Moonshee Ahmeenoo'deen, whom I must employ as the bearer and interpreter of this answer; being myself about to quit the Presidency for a short time, previous to my embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually for Europe. May the Supreme Disposer of all events, whose Providence extends alike to every people and tribe, direct, preserve, and bless you.

(Signed) J. H. HARRINGTON.

[Cal. John Bull.

LAW REPORT.—ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The great legal question, heretofore involved in doubt and obscurity, decided in the following case, being so very important, especially to the Indian community, we have been anxious to give as correct an account of it as circumstances would admit, and feel much pleasure in acknowledging the assistance we have derived from a friend, who also took notes in the court, to whose kind exertions and professional knowledge is entirely owing the superior accuracy with which we are enabled to record the legal opinions delivered on this occasion. As an additional reason for the pains bestowed on the following report, we may state (and to compare an individual with himself, although it may be the highest degree of praise, cannot be flattery,) that we have understood it to be the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen at the bar, and other persons present, that Sir Francis Macnaghten never on any previous occasion delivered his sentiments so ably, or displayed so much legal knowledge and research, as he did in pronouncing judgment in this case. *Bengal Hurk., Nov. 16.*

* * * Want of room unfortunately compels us to divide the report of the following trial. Sir Francis Macnaghten's charge will appear in our next number.

Henry Williams, Esq. and Elizabeth Ann North, and Thomas Holcroft.—Counsel for Mr. Williams: John Wheatley, Esq. Counsel for Mrs. North and Holcroft: R. C. Fergusson and George Moncy, Esqrs.—Attorney for Mr. Williams: W. H. Smoult, Esq.—Attorney for Mrs. North and Mr. Holcroft: A. Duff, Esq.

Supreme Court, Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1822.

This cause has for a long time occupied the attention of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and the result was looked forward to with much anxiety by all classes of society, inasmuch as it involved the great legal question of who were to be considered the lawful guardians of illegitimate children; the court was consequently much crowded.

Mr. Fergusson rose to shew cause why the four illegitimate children of Henry Williams (of the Bengal Civil Service, and late commercial resident at Commercholly), then in court, under a writ of habeas corpus, which had issued at the suit of the father, should not be restored to Elizabeth Ann North, the mother, from whom they had been taken when on the point of proceeding to England on the ship *Mary*, in company with the other defendant, Holcroft.

The petition of Mr. Williams, and the affidavits in support of it, upon which the original writ of habeas had been granted,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

were then put in and read by Mr. Lewin, the prothonotary.—The petition, which was presented on the 29th of August last and addressed to Sir Francis Macnaghten stated, that Mrs. North had been under his protection twenty-five years, and had borne him during that period ten children. That, taking advantage of his temporary absence from Calcutta, she had clandestinely left his house in Chowringhee, in company with a Mr. Holcroft, who had been engaged to act as a tutor in his family, and with whom she was then cohabiting; and that she had carried away with her four of his infant children, all under twelve years of age, with intent to embark for England; and concluded with a prayer, that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued, calling upon her to produce the children before his Lordship without delay.

The affidavits of Ramtanoo Sircar, Shaik Auzeezollah, Jew Lell, and Conny, stated the fact of her leaving Calcutta in company with Mr. Holcroft, and that shortly after Mr. Williams had left his residence in Bijeezollah, in May last, on a journey to Patna, Mr. Holcroft (who was previously engaged at a monthly salary of Sa. Rs. 150, and had before appeared as a dependant, and had no control whatever in the house) became very familiar in his address and conduct towards Mrs. North, and assumed great authority over the servants; and concluded by swearing that they verily believed Mr. Holcroft and Mrs. North lived together as husband and wife.* The affidavit of Mr. Williams followed, which at great length detailed all the circumstances of the case, adding that it would be highly prejudicial to the morals and welfare of the said infants were they to continue with their mother, and evincing a most anxious wish that they should be brought up and educated respectably, as the rest of his children had been (under the care and superintendence of his relatives in England), and who were at this time living in the best society, and connected with persons of the highest respectability; many of them filling situations of trust in the service of the Government of Bengal.

After these had been read, a desultory conversation ensued between Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Wheatley, as to the new matter disclosed in the last affidavit (to the introduction of which Mr. Fergusson had objected), and as to the reading of those sworn to on the part of the defendants, when Sir Francis Macnaghten directed Mr. Lewin to read them to the court.

These affidavits were extremely numerous and very long, and went to show that no criminal connection had, or did at the

* These affidavits further stated that the parties were still living in the same house at Garden Reach.

present time exist, between Mr. Holcroft and Mrs. North; that Mr. Holcroft had resigned his situation on first being accused by Mr. Williams of the above charge, but had continued to reside in the house afterwards, and superintended the children's education at Mr. Williams's earnest intreaty;* that they were proceeding to England, not clandestinely, but with Mr. Williams's knowledge and consent, and that Mr. Holcroft had been still entertained merely as a tutor to the children. These affidavits were sworn to by Mrs. North, Mr. Holcroft; Shakh Awzeerzolah Durwan, Pugglee Ayah; Tainchor Ayah; Gualaaf Khidmutgar; Doordannah Ayah; and Gool Khan, coachman.

Of the letters addressed by Mr. Williams to Mrs. North, several were adduced in evidence, in order to show the terms on which the parties were at the period Mrs. North was preparing to leave this country. The whole of these letters breathed the most fervent and anxious wishes for the health and prosperity of his children.

Mr. Fergusson then addressed the Court. He began by observing, that he was sorry for the necessity that had been imposed upon him of laying before the Court a great part of the grounds which he was compelled to adduce in this case by the affidavits filed in support of the original habeas, which he thought were of the most infamous description (for that was a term he might with justice apply to them).—Mr. Williams, continued the learned Counsel, not satisfied with obtaining possession of the persons of his children, must asperse both the lady and Mr. Holcroft, who seemed totally undeserving of the accusations which had been so lavishly heaped upon them. He was anxious to support the character of the young man; as Mr. Holcroft was in such a situation of life that every thing depended upon his good name, which had been attempted to be blasted by the affidavits that had been filed in support of the writ. It was cruel to solicit him to accept and continue in this situation, and then heap upon him those charges to which he was exposed by being in the performance of the duty he had undertaken.—The learned counsel saw no ground at all upon which this case was supported but by slanderous aspersions,

which had been completely answered by affidavits from the other side: indeed he had never seen a case more completely answered. In any way in which this case could possibly be taken, Mr. Fergusson submitted that the children must be delivered up to the mother, who was their natural and lawful guardian. All that could be alleged against her was, that she had lived with Mr. Williams in a manner that could not be altogether commended; but after being twenty-three years together, Mr. W. should be the last person to urge this against her: she was otherwise blameless, ten or twelve persons having distinctly negated the charge of cohabitation between Mr. H. and her; and where was the likelihood or probability, he would ask, of the morals and principles of these infants being corrupted whilst under her protection, now that this part of the charge had been so completely rebutted? She was the proper guardian of the children; and as the matter stood she must have the custody of them. A mother could not in any case have the custody of her offspring, if it was in this case to be taken from her. Was there, he asked, a single fact advanced by these witnesses (one of whom Mrs. North had sworn had been formerly tried and convicted for felony), that had not been completely negated? Allowing Mr. Williams's statement to be true, not one of these twelve witnesses but must be perjured. The learned gentleman knew nothing against the character of Mr. Holcroft; he had heard nothing to his prejudice till that day. He was the son of Mr. Holcroft of literary celebrity, as his Lordship knew, and the learned counsel believed a very honest man. Now he had sworn positively that there was no ground whatever for the insinuation, urged against him and the lady. The question at issue was this, who had the right to possess illegitimate children, the reputed father, or the known mother? The law of England said the mother; and did not even recognize the father except for punishment, in obliging him to make a pecuniary sacrifice for the support of his issue. The person who took upon himself to withdraw a child from the protection of its mother, ought, in his opinion, to be prepared with a very strong and extraordinary case to warrant such a proceeding. The learned gentleman, after adverting to a case in the new reports, in the matter of *Knee* (after fully stated), continued his address. Mr. Williams had told his Lordship that he could provide for these children. How, he would ask, was he to do so? Where was he to obtain the means to support and educate them? Had not Mrs. North's affidavits already set that matter completely at rest, by shewing that his present circumstances were in such a state as to prevent the possibility of his doing it? But

*To explain this it appears that after Mr. Williams's suspicions had been first roused by the present of a valuable diamond brooch made to Mr. Holcroft by Mrs. North, she succeeded in lulling them again; in consequence of which he apologized to Mr. Holcroft, and asked him to resume his situation; but soon after, from some circumstance not stated, Mr. Williams's suspicions revived, and were finally confirmed.—It therefore suited the argument of Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Money to comment strongly on this reconciliation! and if Mr. Wheatley had not intentionally avoided discussing the criminal connection, he would naturally have laid as much stress on the second cause of quarrel.—*Ed. of the Harkara.*

admitting her to possess the means, he denied that the right over these children lay in the father. It was on the contrary, an established and generally received principle, that it existed in the mother, who in this case was both willing and able to supply all their wants. It had been decided in the case already quoted, that they could not be taken from the mother unless strong ground against her keeping them were adduced. Here no grounds for doing so remained: for as to the allegations against the lady and Mr. Holcroft, they had been completely negatived on oath, and they of course must be perfectly cognizant, and much more so than the witnesses on the other side, or any one else—of the circumstances to which they had sworn. Before Mr. Williams could be allowed the custody of these children, there were two points to be established: first, that the mother was an improper person to have charge of them; and secondly, that they had been taken away clandestinely, without his knowledge, or contrary to his declared wish. Now in both of these points, the case was the very reverse. Mr. Williams, he contended, had full knowledge of their intended departure, and had not at all interfered to prevent it, but had in fact given his concurrence and consent to the arrangement, and was himself a party to their carrying away, and was desirous of accompanying them on their voyage. They had been left in her custody for a purpose authorized by him, and which he had subsequently abandoned to answer his own purposes. Here the learned Counsel adverted to the irregularity of the officers' proceedings in serving the original writ of habeas on Mrs. North; contending that she had given up the children under the impression that the hand of the law was upon them; when the proper and legal course would have been to have served the process only, and left her at her peril to produce them at the time and in the manner directed by the writ; and concluded by begging the court, under these circumstances, to restore the infants to the person from whom, he submitted, they had been wrongfully taken.

Mr. Money followed on the same side. Natural children, he said, belonged exclusively to the mother, and that the father had no right or claim over them at all. Children in that situation are laid down by Blackstone, to be according to the law of England, "the children of nobody," and placed under the protection of the King; and his Lordship would therefore in such case, as the one then before him, deliver them over to whomsoever his Lordship pleased. But, even although such children were held to be as the children of nobody, yet the mother had a prior claim, as they were in her natural custody. In

the case then before the Court there could be no question, but that the mother had quiet and undisturbed possession of the infants, until they were removed from her protection by means of a writ of habeas; and the only ground upon which they had been thus forcibly taken and withheld, was her alleged prostitution. The affidavits which Mr. Williams had just put in, were calculated to make out a very cruel case; but with respect to these Mr. Williams stood under rather unfortunate circumstances, for he had there sworn in direct contradiction to what was contained in his letters to Mrs. North, which had been embodied in the affidavit of that lady, which had been read to the Court. The learned counsel was, he thought, at least justified in saying, that Mr. Williams had prevaricated.* Taking the letters and affidavit together, no conclusion could possibly be come to, as they differed so materially. These letters admit that all his suspicions (at that time with respect to Mr. Holcroft, were without foundation; yet in the affidavits he makes a direct charge against both him and the lady; therefore the affidavit was not, in his opinion, worth one farthing. When Mr. Holcroft understood that Mr. Williams entertained such suspicions, did he act like one who was guilty? Certainly not. Mr. Holcroft, like an honourable man, when a stigma was unjustly thrown out against him, says, "I will go away—I will not remain to be unjustly suspected. I will above all things take care of my reputation." The innocence of both parties was manifested by their conduct on this occasion. If such intimacy had existed as was charged against them, Mr. Holcroft would not have gone away, but would have staid, and they would have said—"Now we have got rid of Williams, we shall live together, and enjoy ourselves without restraint." When Mr. Holcroft left Mr. Williams's house, who applied for his return? was it Mrs. North? No! it was

* We cannot suffer this accusation to go forth to the world without stating, that although it might be in the Council's breast, we believe from all we have heard of the case, this charge rested on no foundation whatever, except Mr. Williams's change of opinion with regard to the fidelity of the lady, as already noticed; accordingly, as the proofs for or against it preponderated in his mind. He first trusted—then suspected her, was again lulled into confidence; and lastly, his suspicions were confirmed. The opinions he expressed at these different periods are necessarily very different; and therefore the learned Counsel very charitably accused him of little less than perjury—at least of prevarication! If such an illiberal rule were to be adopted as one of the canons of morality, no man could confess a change of sentiment, even on matters of the greatest doubt—not excepting the four wonders of Solomon—without his character being blasted with the charge of prevarication. The leading Council on the same side, whom we may safely suppose to have understood the case at least as well as his junior, did not, as far as we can recollect, express any such opinion.—*Ed. of the Hukarr.*

Mr. Williams himself who did it. Would he have needed to make such an application to him if guilty; or would Mr. Williams have made it to a man whom he suspected of criminal intimacy with the mother of his children? No. Then why was he dragged into this affidavit? The only way in which the learned Counsel could view the case, to put Mr. Williams in a favourable light, was to suppose him led away by unjust suspicions. Mr. Williams, in his letters to Mrs. North, tells her that he held no appointment, and had nothing but the bare walls of a jail staring him in the face, conjuring her to provide for the children: no man, in fact, could be in a worse situation than he had made himself appear; and yet after this he comes before the Court, and offers to provide for the bringing them up! He says that he objected to their going to England. How could this be? Did he not concur in all her arrangements; and was it not with his consent and approbation that it was done? He tells her in one of his letters, "Make your will; appoint guardians; send your children to school; provide for them;" and then he comes before the Court, and complains of having been tricked out of them! He leaves his house on the 1st of May, and does not return for three or four months, leaving her and them without protection during all that time. At length she intimates her intention of embarking for Europe; and he immediately signifies his desire to accompany her, and the probability was that, on her refusal to allow him to do so, he revoked all he had said and done, and deprives her of her children, thus wounding her maternal feelings, and making her very heart-strings to yearn. (This was delivered with great effect, and, with the action that accompanied it appeared to make a great impression on the ears of all present. When the sensation had subsided Mr. Money continued) Mrs. North, he said, had undoubtedly the custody of these children with Mr. Williams's consent and approbation, and had she not offended him, these proceedings would never have been heard of. By the poor-laws an illegitimate child belonged to the mother, and in the event of its being left destitute, it was to her parish, and not to the father's, that it was sent. The law directs the father to pay for his sensuality; but awards the offspring to be given to the mother, she being its only natural and lawful guardian. It was laid down in the books, that the mother was the natural guardian, the child following the mother:—

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—"That is, taking a mere *prima* view of the case, the mother is certainly the natural guardian of a natural child, that is well known all over the world."

Mr. Money admitted, that if a child had always been in the sole and exclusive custody of the father, that a court of law would not interfere to give it up to the mother; but here it was clear that the children had always been under her protection. The learned Counsel next mentioned the case of Miller and Da Costa, as being favorable to his argument; but

Sir Francis Macnaghten interrupted him, by observing, that in that instance the Bench, from the peculiar circumstances brought to its notice, could not avoid delivering the child up to the mother; but that Lord Ellenborough, in the seventh East's Reports, was reported to have since decided that the mother had no right to the possession of her illegitimate child at all.

Mr. Money admitted that where a child had been placed with a particular person, by the joint consent of both the parties, the law would not take it away, to place it under the protection of one of them; but in this case it was clear that the children had been under the exclusive care of the mother, where they had been placed by the father himself. Mr. Money, in conclusion, remarked that he had not dwelt as he might have done, on the tender feelings of a mother towards her children, which could not fail of being taken into consideration by the Court. Mrs. North had returned to Calcutta at a great sacrifice in hopes of having them given up to her, and he hoped his Lordship would set aside the habeas, and order the infants to be restored to their mother, whose feelings he thought, under such distressing circumstances, ought to be considered.

Mr. Wheatley then proceeded to address his Lordship briefly in support of the writ of habeas. In reasoning on the law of the case, he contended that even if it were admitted according to the case of *Knee*, as cited by Mr. Fergusson, that the right of the mother to the custody of her illegitimate child, within the age of nurture, was superior to that of the father, yet, notwithstanding this superiority, it was said by Lord Kenyon, in the case of *the King versus Mosely*, that if the putative father had obtained the custody of the child fairly, he did not know that the Court would interfere to take it from him. This doctrine of Lord Kenyon was held to be law, both by Mr. Serjeant Clayton and Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, in the case of *Strangeways versus Robinson*, and was not disallowed by Sir James Mansfield; and Mr. Wheatley believed that this was the last case that had been reported on the subject. If therefore he could shew that Mr. Williams had had the quiet possession of the only illegitimate child among the four that was within the age of nurture, notwithstanding the mother's superior claim, he submitted that the Court would

not now interfere to deprive him of it. And as the fact was, that Mr. Williams had had the quiet possession of this infant from its very birth to the present hour, with the exception of the late interruption, he should contend as *pater familias* that Mr. Williams had the full possession, or, if his Lordship pleased, a joint possession only together with Mrs. North; but that possession, be it sole or joint, was fairly obtained with the consent and approbation of Mrs. North, without force and without fraud, and therefore the Court could not interfere at this time to take it away. And if it could not be contended that Mrs. North had any right to the sole possession of this child who was within the age of nurture, still less could it be contended that she had a right to the sole possession of the other three children who were above the age of nurture, at which time it had been generally held that the claim of the putative father was stronger than that of the mother. These three children of Mr. Williams had been sent to England, and educated at his own expense, and he had only had them returned to him in consequence of the death of his sister; but when they returned they were given up to his custody and possession as before, and had ever since dwelt with him; nor did it appear to the learned counsel that this possession had ever for a moment been surrendered by Mr. Williams. Was it to be said that a parent, by making a journey on business or any other purpose, relinquished the right over his children? The journey might have been, and he had no doubt was, for their eventual benefit and advantage. The temporary absence could not rob him of his right over them: he left them in his own house, the expenses of which were supplied from his own funds. It did not appear that he knew of Mrs. North's removal to Fenwick Buildings at all, all his letters being addressed to Brijetollah. In fact, he did not seem to have had any knowledge of her intended departure for England until the very last, when all her arrangements were completed, and she was on the point of quitting Calcutta; she then writes apprising him of her intentions! He is all astonishment, as naturally he then might be; and what does he then do? Why, immediately writes in reply, expressing a wish to accompany her and her children, adding, that he had procured a swift-sailing paunsway, and would instantly come to Calcutta; thinking, no doubt, that he should be there long before her embarkation; but on his arrival he found that she was already gone, with Mr. Holcroft and the children; and that they had taken measures with such promptitude as almost to escape him. It was upon this clandestine removal of the children without his consent, that he applied for a Habeas Cor-

pus to have them restored to him, and upon the execution of that writ, fortunately for himself and his children, he recovered the possession of them. The abstract question of right with regard to the custody of illegitimate children, had never yet been settled. The Judges have always cautiously avoided coming to a decision, in order to reserve to themselves the power of exercising a discretionary authority for the benefit of the children, according to the peculiar circumstances of whatever case might be brought before them. In the case of legitimate children, the law gave the father a prior claim to their custody, even to the disadvantage of the children; but in the case of a natural child, the Court had always hitherto exercised a salutary discretion; and as Lord Ellenborough and Sir James Mansfield had not come to any decision on the abstract right, Mr. Wheatley presumed that his Lordship would follow the same course, and also abstain from doing so. If the right was declared to reside in the father, it might happen, as Sir James Mansfield said, that the greatest vagabond on earth, who was father of an illegitimate child, might take it from good guardians, who were bringing it up properly; and if the right was declared to reside in the mother, the most abandoned woman might claim it from a father who was taking the greatest care of it. The learned gentleman with great delicacy declined reverting to the affidavits as to whether or not a criminal intercourse existed between Mrs. North and Mr. Holcroft, and would not therefore attempt to balance the contradictory statements contained in them, but would rely upon the law of the case as it was laid down in the *King v. Mosely*, which would not allow the father to be disturbed in the quiet possession of the children after that possession had been fairly obtained.

Mr. Fergusson replied. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Wheatley as to the position in which this case stood, and as he had chosen to place it on so narrow, and he thought so sensible a ground, he would ask in whose possession were the infants when Mr. Williams applied for the writ of Habeas? Mr. W. had left the house at Brijetollah without any cause, and for no ostensible purpose. He remained eight days at Dum Dum, near to Calcutta, without going near his family; and if he thus voluntarily abandoned them, was he now to come before a court of justice, and say that they had always been in his custody? He knew they were going, and did not interfere to prevent it. The ground on which Mr. Williams had applied to the court for the writ of Habeas, that the children had been clandestinely carried away, was completely taken from under him; and the Court would therefore put them in exactly the same situation as they were in

when that application was made. The matter then before the Court, Mr. Ferguson observed, did not interfere with the question referred to the master, as to who were the proper guardians of their persons and property. If all the circumstances now in evidence had been truly stated to his Lordship upon the application for the writ, would he have granted it? No: he was sure he would not. In one of Williams's letters, demanding a separation from her, he speaks of the children, and gives them up entirely to her control and management, and tells her to do as she pleased with them. The learned counsel contended that Mr. Williams stood then in precisely the same situation as he did at the time of applying for the Habeas in the first instance. He agreed with Mr. Wheatley that this was a dry question of law, and that the courts had always evinced a disposition to leave the matter open, so as to enable them to decide in each particular case accordingly to the facts. Here the matter at issue was whether Mr. Williams had a right to take them away from the mother or not. There had been nothing to shew that they had been legally taken out of her custody: and if there had not, his Lordship must restore them: but he admitted, that were the mother living in the state described in the affidavits, she ought not to be allowed the custody of her female children; but this, as his Lordship knew, had been completely negatived, and therefore the learned gentleman thought they ought to be restored to her care and protection.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A SWINDLING BRAMIN.

On the 14th of October, a man named Gour Roy, a Bramin, who is well known in Calcutta as a broker for the discount of bills, purchase and sale of Government paper, &c., came to the office of an agency house in Calcutta, and proposed the sale of Company's paper (in the unremittable loan) for 65,000 sicca rupees; but as the gentleman and he could not agree on the subject of premium, the broker said he would refer to his employer, and call next day. Before he went away, he requested the loan of 16 sicca rupees, which he said he required for the purpose of paying earnest money to some person in the neighbourhood, for the purchase of bills, and the gentleman did not hesitate to let him have it, being persuaded that he would repay it again, from having long known him as employed by several houses, and by many gentlemen in the habit of discounting bills, &c.

The broker did not call again until Saturday, the 19th of October, a little after one o'clock, when he came, as before, to the gentleman's office, and said he had agreed for 65,000 sicca rupees of paper;

but the rate of premium being still objected to, it was agreed, on the proposition of the broker, to refer the matter to the Bank of Bengal: which was accordingly done, and his statement of the premium confirmed. The broker then deposited in the gentleman's hands four six per cent. notes, amounting to the principal sum of 35,000 sicca rupees, which were blank, endorsed by eight or ten persons; and said, that the proprietor of the paper would meet him in half an hour at the Bank of Bengal, with the remaining 30,000 sicca rupees. When all this arrangement was made it wanted about a quarter to two o'clock; and the broker observed, that the gentleman having 35,000 rupees in paper in his hands, he wished to get a check on the Bank of Hindostan, for 9,790 sicca rupees, to pay for the bills, which he had purchased on the 14th instant, as that bank did not pay checks after two o'clock, which time would elapse before he could get the money if he went first to the other Bank; and the gentleman did not hesitate to give him a check on the Bank of Hindostan, for the exact sum of 9,790 sicca rupees.

On account of the intervening holidays, from the 19th to the 25th of October, and the consequent suspension of business, the gentleman thought it best to go to the Bank of Bengal himself, that no time might be lost in completing the transaction, and accordingly went there; where he met his own sircar with the broker, and the latter informed him that the gentleman (who was a military man) had gone into the fort, whence he proposed to bring him, promising to return in about half an hour, or at the utmost three quarters of an hour. The gentleman thought it better to wait for that time rather than go to his office and return again, and thus remained at the Bank until about half past three o'clock, without the broker making his appearance: when the gentleman went to his office, but still without in the least doubting the correctness of the broker. The gentleman's sircar was desired to stop at the Bank, and after doing so for some little time, he went to the Bank of Hindostan, to ascertain if the broker had been there, when he found he had, and had taken away the 9,790 sicca rupees in cash, instead of bank-notes, as is most usual. This, confirmed by the opinion of the Sirkar, and also by a man named Bissumber Dutt, who then appeared, for the first time, to have been in attendance as the confidential servant of Baboo Ramnarrain Day, and who claims the Company's paper deposited, as the property of the Baboo, first created a suspicion of something fraudulent in the transaction. The Baboo being a respectable man, there appeared no reason to doubt the truth of his assertion in regard to the paper; and though it might most justly have been detained

by the gentleman, until he was repaid the 9,790 sicca rupees, which were advanced on the faith of holding perfect security in the paper given over to him, blank endorsed, yet he disdained to do this, and immediately settled with Bissumber Dutt, on behalf of the Baboo, for the amount of the Company's paper.

As yet, no trace has been found of the broker, Gour Roy, or Gour Gangoly, as he called himself, on the occasion of borrowing the sixteen sicca rupees, on the 14th of October (it appears that the former name is his correct one); but in the hope that he may yet be discovered, it may not be amiss to state, that he is a smart, lively looking little man, about twenty-five years of age, and from five feet two inches to five feet three inches in height. He speaks quick, with a kind of frown, or contraction of the eye-brows, and with considerable energy, and rather an authoritative manner; his English is tolerably good, but he appears to understand it thoroughly.

I have thus taken the trouble to collect all the particulars of this swindling transaction, that it may be laid before the public, with the view of the *bramin* being found out, and to induce him or his friends to give back the money he has thus fraudulently got hold of; and also to put others on their guard, and to recommend houses to transact all kinds of business with each other, rather than through brokers of any description. I have often been surprised to find this broker system adopted, even between neighbouring houses, when three lines from one to the other would have settled a purchase, or sale, amounting to several lacks of rupees; at all events, if houses of business will persevere in this roundabout and unsatisfactory mode of transacting their affairs, they ought to promise the broker his *dustoori* in the first instance; and, in the next place, ascertain the name of the house, or individual, requiring to buy, or sell, &c., when the finishing of the transaction ought to rest with the principals; for I admit, that brokers may be so far useful, as to find out where particular articles are to be bought or sold; but when they have done that, and made their communication, they ought not to keep the principals any longer in the dark. It is this apparent secrecy which the discounters of bills, and negotiators of Company's paper in particular, invariably wish to observe, that encourages these brokers, or dullalls, in transactions of every kind, to withhold the names of their employers, for improper purposes; and in the case just alluded to, if this secrecy had not existed, the house which has been defrauded of 9,790 sicca rupees would not have been the sufferers: for they had often done bu-

siness before with the same man, and though he invariably kept the principals from a knowledge of each other until the close of the scene, when the whole was concluded in an honourable manner, yet he fell short of the mark in this instance. My object, at present, is to put people on their guard, and to recommend, in future, that no native broker, or dulloll, may be employed where any secret is used. But the fact is, there are so many *speculators* in every branch of business, which, in times of old, belonged to the merchants and agents only, that red coats, and blue coats, and black coats, and green coats, and every kind and colour of garment, cover a negotiator of some kind or other, and thus give encouragement to that secrecy in native brokers which ought to be avoided.—*Letter to Cal. Jour.*, October 30, 1822.

LETTER FROM A NATIVE, ACCOMPANYING A CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

"Sree Sree Doorgah.—The Memorial of Byrao Chunder Singh, Gomashtuh of Salguramudua Factory, in the zillah of Jessore.

"Charitable Sir:—Having understood from the English newspapers, that in one part of the British dominions there is a great famine on account of the scarcity of the fruits of the earth, it is our duty every one to contribute something, more or less, according to his means, to relieve the inhabitants of that country. But more especially, as when the waters rose suddenly and overflowed the zillah of Backergunge, so that the inhabitants were dying for want, the English people raised money, some giving much, some little, every one in proportion to their respective abilities, to save the people from starving to death: I, your honour's humble servant, am desirous, according to my circumstances, of sending 100 rupees, to help to relieve the distresses of that country of Great Britain where the famine exists; and I beg your honour will have the kindness to inquire and find out how the same may be conveyed to these poor suffering people."—*Cal. Jour. Oct. 29.*

OUDE.

Benares.—Our correspondent at this place, in a letter dated 20th Nov., informs us that although Pirthee Paul Singh had evacuated this part of the country, another marauder, named Surrub Dowan Singh, had made his appearance in the same quarter, and was likely to give the Governor of the department some additional trouble, and an opportunity to exercise the artillery again, as he had crossed the border with a band of adherents. He has been twice attacked, it would appear, by our troops, and several of his followers are

said to have bit the dust : but he effected his escape.—*Cal. Jour.*

STEAM ENGINE TO WATER THE STREETS OF CALCUTTA.

On Friday evening, about sun-set, the beautiful steam engine erected at Chaundpaul Ghaut for watering the streets of Calcutta, was put in motion for the first time ; and the exact fitting and operation of the machinery do great credit to the Engineer under whose superintendence the whole has been completed. The house which contains the engine, boiler, and pumps, is a neat regular octagon, in the Doric style, of 50 feet diameter inside. The exterior has an excellent effect, and the chimney (a chaste Doric fluted column) upwards of 70 feet high, rising from the centre, gives it more the air of an antient mausoleum than the receptacle of a steam engine. The north and south sides have a door in each, the former leading to the engine and pumps, &c and the latter to the furnace and boiler. The remaining six sides have a corresponding number of venetians. The angles are agreeably relieved by double fluted pilasters resting on a basement about four high, and supporting a chaste cornice appropriate to the order of the building. The interior is bisected by a wall, separating the furnace and boiler from the engine, with two side-doors to give access to either. The boiler is circular, the bottom concave, and the top terminating in a dome, which form has hitherto been supposed the best calculated to receive full effect from a limited quantity of fuel.

The engine, and in fact the whole apparatus, were made by the Butterly Foundry Company, of which Mr. Jessop, the contracting Engineer in Calcutta, is, we understand, a partner, and the ramifications of the connecting pipes and fountains are from the drawings of Mr. Henry Jessop (now in Russia), and expressly designed for this country. The engine itself is a neat, and well fitted substantial machine, calculated for constant labour without the ostentatious finery of secondary artists, where endless gaudy polishing is studiously introduced to catch the eye. Its power is equal to 12 horses, according to Boulton and Watt's data, and capable of raising about 34,000 gallons of water per hour, or 3,238 butts in 12 hours. This quantity of water is raised by two pumps of 12 inches diameter, each making eight strokes per minute, with a lift of three feet and equal to a column 96 feet high and 12 inches diameter ; this stream is again conveyed by pipes leading to the centre of the principal reservoir, where it is forced up through a hollow pillar ten feet high, surmounted with a vase, from whence it falls

in a beautiful mushroom cascade, gently cooling the surrounding air. A few days longer will suffice to put the engine in full operation, and put an end to all complaints about dusty roads, to the great satisfaction of the public ; and the work, which being partly underground, possesses much more merit than meets the eye, will with all judges secure the engineer that consideration to which his well known abilities and scientific acquirements entitle him.—*Beng. Hurk. Nov. 4.*

THE CALCUTTA EUROPEAN FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A fifth Report of that truly excellent Institution, the European Female Orphan Asylum, having been published within a few days back, we deem it our duty to notice it with a view of making the merits of the Institution more generally known. The Report itself is sensibly and clearly written, and proves to the satisfaction of any reasonable mind, that the purposes for which the European Orphan Asylum was originally founded have been already crowned with great success. To keep it always in the state of active usefulness in which it now happily operates, must be a consummation devoutly to be wished for by the Christian and philanthropist. To do this, it is necessary that the funds should often be replenished, and constantly kept up in a state fit to meet the demands made upon them. Hitherto they have thrived extremely well ; and the difficulties of the first large outlays that generally attend an establishment in its infancy, having been got well over, it is to be hoped that the Institution will continue to prosper by the kind aid of the community in general. We would fain interest our readers as much as possible in favour of this asylum, where the poor orphan of the British soldier finds a refuge from the dangers of idleness and ignorance, the snares of vice, and the horrors of want. It is an admirable school where not only the lessons of religion and the principles of morality are taught and instilled, but where the mind is moulded to the useful purposes of life, and habits of discipline and industry practically enjoined.

The number of children actually under charge of the Institution is sixty-four, and the Report remarks that, generally speaking, they enjoy excellent health : a circumstance which is attributable, under Providence, "to the unwearied and judicious attention of the medical attendant." It is proper to observe, that Dr. Brown kindly gives his attendance to the Institution gratuitously. The Lancasterian plan is not forgotten ; accordingly some of the elder girls, sufficiently advanced and qualified, lighten the labours of the mistress, by un-

dertaking some of the inferior departments of the school. One of these, Mary Anne Jackson (53d regt.) has acquitted herself so well, that she has been raised from her class and appointed assistant teacher. After noticing some necessary outlays upon the buildings of the Asylum, the Report proceeds:—

“ It is a subject of great thankfulness, that in adverting to these new outlays, the Committee can report favourably of their funds. The balance against the asylum is now reduced to a few hundred rupees. Those who have watched the origin and progress of this Institution, must consider it as affording an honourable proof of the disposition that exists in the country to support plans of benevolence: and as an instance, amongst many others, of that marked providential support which has upheld the orphan's cause. In the year 1817, a debt of 37,500 rupees was incurred by the purchase of the asylum premises, with no other prospect of repayment than that which arose out of the nature of the case itself, and confidence in the Divine blessing. In the short interval that has elapsed that whole debt has been discharged; other debts, incurred by new erections, have also been nearly liquidated; so that, after paying all the extraordinary and current expenses at the school, the small sum of about two hundred rupees is the balance remaining due.”

The Supreme Government, it will be recollected, granted a monthly allowance of two hundred rupees to the Institution. The Marchioness of Hastings from the beginning has given it her most cordial patronage, and several ladies of the Presidency have followed her truly noble example in taking a personal interest in it; and there can be no doubt that, without their united fostering care, it never could have attained its present flourishing condition. A wholesome system of surveillance has been established; a journal of behaviour is kept up, and the commendations or censures of the Committee at their monthly meetings, tend to keep in force constant habits of self-control and general propriety of conduct. The managers advert to the kind and able labours of General Nicholls (the late Quarter-Master General of his Majesty's forces in India), for the good of the Asylum in terms of well merited thankfulness. In the Appendix of the Report is a copy of a circular letter written by that benevolent and gallant man to the commanding officers of corps, entreating their good offices for the Asylum. The practical propositions in the circular, and the solicitude that breathes through it for the benefit of the Institution, reflect the greatest credit upon the head and heart of the writer. Recommending it once more to the consideration and support of our readers and the benevolent public in gene-

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

ral, we for the present take leave of the European Female Orphan Asylum, with the sincerest good wishes for its welfare.

Lady Patroness: the Most Noble the Marchioness of Hastings.

Committee of Lady Managers:—Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Ellerton, Mrs. Laprimaudaye, Mrs. Macnabb, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. H. Shakespear, Mrs. Thomason.

Secretary, Mrs. Laprimaudaye.

Head Mistress, Mrs. Schmid.

Treasurers, Messrs. Alexander and Co.

Chaplain, Rev. Deocar Schmid.

Medical Attendant, R. Brown, Esq.

Trustees of Landed Property: W. B. Bayley, Esq., J. W. Sherer, Esq., G. Saunders, Esq., Rev. T. Thomason.

Assistant to the Mistress, Mary Jackson.

Cal. Jour. Nov. 14.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 26. Minstrel, Barnes, from London 28th July, and Penang 27th Sept.

29. Warren Hastings, Mason, from London 11th June.

— Carron, MacCarthy, Bombay 1st, and Galle 9th Oct.

— Ann, Gibson, from Penang 26th Oct.

— Franklin, Thiroit (French), from Bordeaux 24th June.

31. Lord Wellington, Moreira (Portr), from Lisbon 28th March.

Nov. 4. East-Indian, Roy, from Rangoon 16th Oct.

— Aurora, Herton, from Madras 5th Oct.

9. Le Bordelais, Gallais (French), from Bourdeaux 18th June.

10. Marchioness of Ely, Kay, from London 19th June.

— Winchelsea, Adamson, from London 16th June.

— La Seine (French), Houssart, from Havre de Grace 16th May.

— Danube (American), Winslow, from Boston 12th July.

15. Lady Raffies, Coxwell, from London 17th May.

22. Providence, Owen, from Portsmouth 28th May.

25. Indiana, Pearl, from Penang.

— Bourbon, Bernelot (French), from Bourdeaux 14th May.

27. Nerbudda, Patrick, from Bombay 5th Oct.

28. John Taylor, from Liverpool, 5th July.

Departures.

Nov. 22. Golconda, Edwards, to Diamond Harbour to complete her lading; from thence to sea on or about 26th Dec., calling at Madras for passengers only.

Passengers from Calcutta:—Mrs. Mollie, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Middle-

ton, Mrs. Imlach, Mrs. Bryant, Dr. Barnes, Surg. Bengal Estab.; G. Watson, Jas. Middleton, David Gray, Esqrs.; Masters Larkins, Shum, D'Aguillar, Vincent, Watson, Imlach, Bryant; Misses Shum, D'Aguillar, Watson, Middleton, Bryant. — From Madras: Mrs. Reed, General Hayes, Thos. Pavey, Esq.
24. George the Fourth, Clark, for Bombay, via Ceylon and the Malabar Coast.

— Henry Poleske, for Philadelphia, via Madras.

Ships advertised for Europe, with probable time of Sailing.

Lady Raffles, Coxwell, London, early in Jan.

Larkins, Wilkinson, London, all Dec.

Hibernia, Mackintosh, London, all Dec.

Golconda, Edwards, London, 26th Dec.

Catherine, Knox, London, all Dec.

Phoenix, Weatherhead, London, all Dec.

La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, London, early in Jan.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on 1st Nov. 1822.

	Ve.	sels.	Tons.
Honorable Company's ships	5		5,201
Free Traders, for Great Britain	15		2,467
Country ship, for ditto	6		4,068
Ships and vessels employed in the country trade	30		12,063
Laid up for sale or freight	16		7,632
French vessels	8		2,855
American vessels	9		2,843
Portuguese vessels	5		2,088
Danish vessel	1		168
Dutch vessel	1		800
Arabian vessels	9		3,717
Total	105		44,202
Free-Traders in the river on 1st Nov. 1821	14		6,861
Ditto ditto 1st Nov. 1822	15		7,467
Increase	1		606

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. D. Burney, Mrs. Tweenbarron, Mrs. Nixon, Capt. C. C. Smith, Lieut. E. J. Honeywood, Capt. J. Cheap, Capt. R. Smith, Mr. F. Bennett, Cadet, Miss Isabella and Master Wm. H. Nixon, Mrs. Perse, Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Smalpage, Mrs. Enderbey, Mrs. Neyland, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Crossby, Miss Row, Miss Garnet, Miss Neyland, Master, Hilton, Sir H. Darrell, Bart. Civil Service, Charles Parks, Esq. Civil Service, and Mr. Biddulph, Cadet; Col.

F. Newbery, Major W. Pearse, Capt. J. Luard, Capt. J. Enderbey, Capt. G. M. Greville, Lieut. Wm. Harris, Lieut. Wm. Sperling, Lieut. J. Crossby, Lieut. J. Hilton, Lieut. J. Armstrong, Lieut. A. C. Lowe, Lieut. R. Douglas, Cornet C. F. Havelock, Cornet C. R. Collins, Mr. D. Pratto, Quart.-Mast.; Mr. G. Neyland, Paymast.; Mr. Neville, Paymast.; 11th, Dragoons; Mr. J. Robinson, Surgeon; Mr. D. Murray, Assist. Surgeon; Mr. J. Blood, Riding Mast.; Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Miss A. W. Morrison, Mr. Hen. Beaty, cadet, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Morrison, Major J. C. Guthrie, Captains J. C. L. Carter, A. A. Brugh, J. Shelton, P. O'Reilly, and C. O'Neill; Lieuts. F. Hemming, J. Conno, B. Whitney, J. C. Webster, R. Williams, T. Eastwood, and A. G. Gledstanes; Ensigns W. Sarjent, B. Brown, and T. Robinson; Paymaster J. Allsopp, Adj. G. Wollard, Quart. Mast. R. B. Halahon, Surg. G. Jones; Mrs. McCombe, Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Ewan Law; Misses McCombe, Hayes, Hungerford and Bristow; Col. Sir Stanford Whittingham, Quart. Mast. Gen.; Mr. E. J. Yeatman, M. D., Assist. Surg.; Mr. Jas. Ronald, ditto; Misses Stewart, Chilcott, and S. Chilcott; Lieut. C. H. K. Proctor, H. M. 38th Foot; Messrs. William Brownlow and Robert Menzies, Cadets; Messrs. W. M. Woolaston and George Godwin.

From Madras: Three Misses Booth; John Gordon Deades, Esq. Civil Service; Capt. Lane, H. M. 24th Foot; Monsieur Soliere; Professor Rasch; Mr. Kinsford, Purser of H. C. S. Astell; Capt. Richardson.

From Bombay: William Moore, Esq.; Messrs. R. Frazer, J. Smith, A. Smith and C. Smith; Mrs. Capan, and two children.

From Tellicherry: Mrs. Colonel Ludlow and child.

From Penang: Mrs. Corbet; Colonel James Nicol, Adjut. Gen.; Ensign Corbet; Cornet Anderson; Mr. J. Pointon, Deputy Master Attendant; Mr. Christie, from Singapore; Lieut. H. Laurence; Assist. Surg. J. R. Buchanan; and the children of the late Dr. Milne, of Malacca.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Steadman, 7th Light Cavalry, of a son and heir.

Oct. 10. Mrs. J. S. Jebb, of a son.

15. At Belaspore, near Ryepoor, Mrs. P. Moxon, of a daughter.

21. The lady of Capt. Nott, 20th regt. Native Infantry, of a daughter.

23. At Barrackpore, the lady of Dr. W. Chalmers, of a daughter.

23. At Moorshedabad, Mrs. McDermott, of a son.

24. At Babcha, near Juanpore, the wife of Mr. Thomas Sheehy, of a son.

25. At Meerut, the lady of T. Jackson, Esq. Surgeon H. M. 14th regt. of a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of Henry Middleton, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— The lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq. of a daughter.

26. Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. Lewis Cooper, of a son.

— Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.

— At the house of G. Ballard, Esq., the lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

— At Ghazee-pore, Mrs. Watson, of a daughter.

— At Ghazee-pore, at the residence of the Rev. W. Palmer, the wife of the Rev. J. Irving, A.B., Hon. Company's Chaplain at Agra, of a daughter.

28. At the Bhoonna Factory, in the district of Cawnpore, Mrs. Maria Babonau, of a son.

— At Chowringhee, Mrs. William Oxborough, of a daughter.

29. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Vetch, of a daughter.

31. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Conroy, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. E. F. Waters, 17th N.I., of a son.

2. Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a daughter.

3. On her way from Futtyghur, the lady of R. Stewart, Esq., of a son.

5. Mrs. R. George, of a son.

6. At Muttra, the lady of Major Kennedy, commanding 5th Light Cavalry, of a son.

7. At his house in Tank Square, the lady of B. Roberts, Esq. of a son.

8. At Gyal, the lady of J. R. Best, Civil Service, of a son.

9. At Dacca, the lady of Chas. Carey, Esq., Commercial Resident at Rungpore, of a still-born daughter.

— At Midnapore, at the house of Lieut. Col. G. Richard, the lady of W. Blunt, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

11. At Mynpoorie, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. T. B. Bingley, 1st Troop Horse Brigade Art., of a son.

14. At Goruckpore, the lady of Brev. Capt. A. Dickson, 2d bat. 30th N.I., of a son.

— At Dacca, the lady of John Mackry, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Chowringhee, the lady of C. Stuart, Esq., of the firm of Davidson and Co., of a still-born son.

— Mrs. Jas. Havell, of Culwar House, Shahabad, of a son.

16. Mrs. Amey Collins, widow of the

late Mr. James Collins, of Sealdah, of a daughter.

17. At Sulkea, Mrs. Peter Forster, of a daughter.

— Isabella, the wife of Mr. A. D'Silva, an Assistant in the Salt Department, of a son and heir.

— At Diggah Farm, Mrs. Archer Wilson, of a daughter.

19. Mrs. G. T. Gibson, the firm of Robert Gibson and Co., of a daughter.

21. Mrs. J. Buckland, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of the late Major Burn Latter, of a daughter.

22. The wife of Mr. Thomas Gregory, of the General Department, of a son.

23. At Chandernagore, the lady of George Barton, Esq., of Coolbariah, of a daughter.

Lately, at Kidderpore, Mrs. F. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Mhow, in Malwa, Lieut. Lucius Horton Smith, Interpreter and Quart.-Master 6th Lt. Cav., to Mrs. Emma Lydia Kennedy.

3. At Allahabad, by the Rev. W. H. Mill, Mr. Wm. Walker, to Miss Catherine Rose Wrangle.

7. At St. Thomas's Church, by Rev. H. Davies, Sen. Chaplain, Mr. Richard Barnes, pilot, to Miss Ann Thompson, the Central School Master's sister-in-law.

9. At Benares, Miss Charlotte Rachael, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fetherston, to Mr. Thomas Kerrod, of Cawnpore.

26. By the Rev. Julius Caesar, at the Dinapore Chapel, Mr. Geo. Frederick Bowbear, to Miss Eliza Faria.

30. At the old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Geo. Pyne, to Miss Jacella Picachy.

Nov. 2. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. R. W. Waddy, to Mrs. Phoebe Green, widow of the late Mr. William Green, of Bankipore.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. John Hawtayne, Lieut. William Bignell, Interpreter and Quart. Master 1st bat. 8th regt. N.I., to Miss Georgiana Watts.

— At Barrackpore, Ensign J. Hay, 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I., to Miss Isabella Helen Porteous, eldest daughter of the late Major C. Porteous, 2d bat. 20th regt. Nat. Inf.

4. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. J. Parson, Mr. Wm. Black, to Miss Rosa Maria Leandro.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Parry, to Miss C. Burgh.

6. At Lucknow, at the house of Capt. W. R. Pogson, 24th N.I., by the Rev. H. L. Williams, Lieut. R. C. Dickson, of Art., son of the late Wm. Dickson, Esq. of Sydenham, Roxburghshire, North Britain, Adm. of the Blue squadron of his

Majesty's fleet, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Queiros, Esq., of Lucknow.

8. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, to Miss Amelia Sophia Ellison.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Gilbert Scott, to Miss Margery Christiana Grant.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Michael Middle-ditch, to Mrs. Victoria Anna Rutler.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Hawtayne, A. M. Turner Macan, Esq., of Carriff, in the county of Armagh, Ireland, Captain in His Majesty's 16th Lighters, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, to Miss Harriet Sneyd, third daughter of the Rev. W. Sneyd, New Church, Isle of Wight.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Hawtayne, George Prinsep, Esq., of Bombay, to Agnes Blake.

15. At St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, Mr. Christian Macdonald, to Miss Sarah Grace Corfield Hannah.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, John Melligen Seppings, Esq., Surveyor in the Marine Department, eldest son of Sir Robert Seppings, one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, to Marianne Matthews, youngest daughter of the late Francis Robert Matthews, Esq., of Brampton, Middlesex.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Worsley Davis, 6th regt. N.I., to Miss Letitia Gillanders.

21. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Joseph Parson, Robert Ince, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Cattell.

25. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. G. R. Gardener, of the Adjutant General's Office, King's Troops, to Miss Elizabeth Martin.

Lately. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, Mr. Lewis Latour, to Miss Catherine Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith.

DEATHS.

The community of letters has sustained another loss by the death of Lieut. Colonel Wilford, who expired of debility at Benares, on the 4th Sept. 1822.

This eminent scholar has long been celebrated as a most learned and indefatigable cultivator of the ancient history and literature of the Hindoos; he was one of the earliest members of the Asiatic Society, and soon distinguished himself by his contributions to their Researches. His extensive erudition and unwearied diligence received the highest encomiums from Sir Wm. Jones, and secured the favourable notice of Warren Hastings, by whose encouragement Lieut. Wilford was induced to address his

whole attention to those studies, to which, with a perseverance superior to all selfish considerations, he devoted the rest of his life. His zeal has reaped its reward; his labours have been the theme of praise in all the leading languages of Europe, and his authority has become the basis on which the ablest scholars of the West repose their speculations. The name of Wilford is, in short, identified with the reputation of Great Britain, and is one of the many proofs she may adduce, that her Indian empire has not been exercised in vain.

Sept. 5. At Delhi, Emma Jane, the infant daughter of Capt. H. Wrottesley, 2d bat. 28th regt. N.I., aged 10 months and 29 days.

6. At Saugor, Eliza Nancy, the infant daughter of Lieut. George Chapman, 2d bat. 18th N.I.

Oct. 12. At the New Cantonments near Nagpore, O'Brien Arthur Kempland, infant son of Capt. George Kempland, 8th Light Cavalry.

17. At Korga, a village in the road to Dinagore, whither he was proceeding for a change of air, accompanied by the Medical Officer of the Corps, Brev. Capt. George Preston, 1st bat. 9th regt. N.I., and Acting Adjutant of Rungpoor Local Battalion.

18. St Saugor, Major Samuel Arden, 1st bat. 27th regt. N. I.

— At Fort William, after a lingering illness of three months, Mr. John Frederick, Hon. Company's Pension Establishment, aged 50 years: he has left a disconsolate wife, five children, and a numerous circle of friends to lament their irreparable loss.

20. Gerard Wellesley, the infant son of Captain J. Caulfield, aged six months.

24. At Patna, of the cholera morbus, Jacob Nurenberg, Esq., late Major of the Marhatta Service, and ultimately a pensioner of Government, aged 52.

— Mrs. Mary Hume, wife of Mr. John Hume, aged 27.

25. At Agra, Ensign William Jackson, 2d bat. 1st. regt. N.I., son of James Jackson, Esq., Commander of H. C. Ship William Money.

26. Mr. George Spencer, Assistant in the Salt Gollahs, aged 86.

— The infant son of Mr. F. D. Kellner, aged two months and nineteen days.

27. At his mother's house in Puddooper, Intally, Mr. Robert Beek, son of the late Capt. Robert Beek, aged 16 years.

— Mrs. Sophia Pereira, aged 32 years and seven months.

— At Mhow, in Malwa, Lieut. Thomas Gray, 2d Troops H. B. Artillery, whose sudden and melancholy death has excited the liveliest feelings of sorrow and regret in his brother officers and all who knew him. By his horse falling back with him on the 24th ult., his thigh was fractured:

symptoms of extravasation of blood in the head were evinced in the evening, and thenceforward he lingered in a state of insensibility till he died.

28. At Dinapore, Mr. John Oldknow, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.

29. At the house of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Captain John MacGregor, 25th regt. N.I., aged 39.

— After a short illness, Patrick Stewart, Esq., of the firm of Stewart, Robertson, and Co.

30. At the house of Messrs. Taylor and Co., David Brodie, Esq., aged 35 years, a member of the above firm, and formerly Clerk to the Calcutta Exchange Committee; previously to his arrival in this country an insurance broker in London, and originally from Dysart in Fifehire, of which place he was a native.

31. At Allahabad, the infant daughter of Capt. Vetch.

— In Camp Deesa, Cornet Richard Clay, 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Nov. 1. At the house of his aunt, Mrs. A. E. Greenway, Entally, William Griffith Bruce, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 29 years and four months.

3. At Larrackpore, Assist. Surg. Charles Bellamy, 2d bat. 11th regt. Native Infantry.

4. Aged 31 years, Mrs. Keith, relict of the late Rev. James Keith, of the Union Chapel. She survived her dear partner only 27 days, and was interred in the same grave. She has left three orphan children and a large circle of friends to bemoan her untimely end.

— At Monghyr, in the house of her brother, Miss Margaret Tytler, only daughter of the late H. W. Tytler, M.D. The accomplishments of this lady were such as are rarely attained by individuals of her sex, even in the present age. She was perfectly mistress of the French and Italian languages, and possessed very considerable knowledge both of Latin and Greek; to these she added a considerable acquaintance with Spanish and German; and since her arrival in India, which took place in 1812, had applied herself, with much success, to the study of the Oriental tongues. She bore a long, distressing, and painful illness with exemplary patience and resignation, and died recommending herself, with sincere fervency, to the mercy of her Heavenly Father, through the merits of her Saviour.

5. By a sudden and fatal attack of palsy, Philip Leal, Esq., aged 69.

6. John Foster, Esq., late of the firm of Messrs. Carnegie and Foster, of Malacca, aged 39.

— At Dum-Dum, at the house of Major Pollock, Ensign George Munro Forbes, aged 17.

— At Bandell, Mrs. Elizabeth Nancy Lobo, aged 22.

— At Nusserrabad, Captain William Hales, 2d bat. 29th regt. Native Infantry.

7. At Chowringhee, Emily Henrietta, infant daughter of C. R. Martin, Esq., aged 13 months and four days.

8. Mr. Joseph Matthews, Assistant in the Territorial Department, aged 50.

9. In the 28th year of his age, the Rev. W. H. Bankhead, a Missionary from the London Missionary Society, and lately attached to the Union Chapel. This promising young man, in attending upon the sick bed of the late lamented Rev. Mr. Keith, was soon after confined to his bed of the fever, and in nine days he terminated his earthly career.

10. At Chunar, Lieut. Colonel Lewis Grant, commanding 2d bat. Native Infantry, aged 71.

— Richard Brooks, Esq., of Lesby, near Brigg, in the county of Lincolnshire, aged 28 years.

— Mr. A. M. V. S. Schraut, aged 48.

— At Chandernagore, George, the twin child of George Barton, Esq., of Coobarrich, aged 16 months.

— At Serampore, Felix Carey, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Doctor Carey, aged 36 years.

“ The death of this individual will be considered as a great loss by those who are labouring in the intellectual and moral cultivation of India. He was the author of the following works :

“ A Burman Grammar; a Burman Dictionary in Manuscript; Part of the Burman New Testament; a Palsee Grammar with a Sungskrit Translation, nearly finished at press; Vidyabara-Vulee, in Bengalee, a work on Anatomy, being the first volume of a Bengalee Encyclopedia, in octavo, with plates; a large Bengalee Dictionary in the press, edited by Mr. Carey and Shree Ram Komul Sen; a work on Law, in Bengalee, not finished at press; Translation into Bengalee of an Abridgment of Goldsmith's History of England, printed at the Serampore press, for the School Book Society; the Pilgrim's Progress translated into the Bengalee, and printed at Serampore; Translation into the Bengalee of a Chemical Work, by the Rev. John Mack, for the students of Serampore College: the work is partly brought through the press; Translation into Bengalee of an Abridgment of Mill's History of British India, for the School Book Society, now in the press.

“ He had also for some years been assisting his venerable parent in various Biblical Translations, for which he was peculiarly qualified, as he came out with his father to India when quite a boy, and was undoubtedly the best Bengalee scholar among his countrymen, especially in his knowledge of the idioms and construction of that language. In the midst of all these engagements for the good of India, and in the prime of life, he was cut off and car-

ried from the bosom of an affectionate family into eternity.—'How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out.'—*Cal. Jour.*

11. At Howrah, of fever, and in the 59th year of his age, Mr. Matthew Smith, leaving a widow and six children.

13. Mrs. Elizabeth Baptist, aged 42.

— At Chinsurah, Mr. Joseph Barber, aged 19 years.

14. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. R. E. Jones, aged 24.

— Mr. C. G. Mullins, of the Court of Requests, aged 39.

15. F. W. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon of the H. C. ship Asia, after a short illness.

— Much lamented by his afflicted parents and relatives, Master J. P. D' Rozario, the first-born son of Mr. M. D' Rozario, Printer, aged four years.

16. After an illness of a fortnight, Herbert, second son of Samuel Henry Huett, Esq. aged 20.

— At Bhubanypore, of bilious fever, Hurromohun Baboo, who acted as a Nullo Rajah in the comedy of Nullo Dumountee Jatra. The death of this amiable Baboo will long be severely felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; his manners were mild and unassuming, his heart was open, and he has left three wives.

— At Beaulah, in his 19th year, Mr. Charles Dugard. He was a most promising youth, and much and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

18. At Dinapore, David Thomas Richardson, infant son of Ensign D. L. Richardson.

20. Lieut. James Stanley, Pension Est.

— After a lingering illness of fever, at the house of Capt. Eastgate, near the Circular Road, Master Frederick William Steele, eldest son of William Steele, Esq., Custom House, Dublin, and nephew of Captain Mahon, Commander of the ship Agincourt; much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him; aged 13.

21. George Abbott, Esq., late Head Assistant of the General Post Office, aged 48.

23. On the river, within a few coss of Berhampore, Charlotte, daughter of Major Doveton, aged seven months.

26. Mr. Charles Mathews, purser of the Honourable Company's ship Warren Hastings, aged 26.

— Mrs. E. Clarke, aged 27.

We regret extremely to say, that the H. Company's ship Sir David Scott buried her 4th officer and 14 men, on her passage to Penang.—*Cal. John Bull*, Nov. 16.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 24. Mr. J. G. Turnbull, to be Accountant General.

Mr. S. Nicholls, to be Deputy Accountant General and Commercial Accountant and Auditor.

Mr. W. T. Blair, to be Deputy Accountant General in the Department of Military Accounts.

Mr. J. C. Morris, to be Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. D. Newbolt, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

31. Mr. C. P. Brown, to be Register to Zillah Court of Masulipatam.

Mr. C. Roberts, to be Sub-Collector in Madura.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, to be Sub-Collector in Tanjore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Sept. 6. The undermentioned Officers (Lieuts.) who are Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to be Brevet Captains from 4th inst.

A. E. Spicer, 8th N I.

F. E. Smith, 24th ditto.

Charles Smith, 15th ditto.

E. T. Ilibgame, 15th ditto.

James Roy, M. E. R.

R. Williams, ditto.

R. Cozins, 25th N I.

R. Backhouse, 8th ditto.

W. Taylor, 20th ditto.

J. H. Bonette, 7th ditto.

R. Butler, 11th ditto.

James Glass, 17th ditto.

N. L. Austin, 10th ditto.

H. Wiggins, 18th ditto.

W. Allen, 17th ditto.

W. Stokoe, 10th ditto.

E. M'Pherson, 21st ditto.

R. Allen, 21st ditto.

H. A. Thompson, 21st ditto.

C. St. John Grant, 4th ditto.

J. Malton, 22d ditto.

W. Macleod, 18th ditto.

L. W. Watson, 1st ditto.

T. C. S. Hyde, 22d ditto.

H. W. Poole, 18th ditto.

H. Sergeant, 21st ditto.

H. Camlet, 20th ditto.

R. Taylor, 1st ditto.

A. Gray, 14th ditto.

STAFF APPOINTMENT.

Oct. 25. Colonel F. Pierce, Native Infantry, to command the troops in the Ceded Districts.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 25. Mr. John Goldie, Second Member of Medical Board, to be First Member.

Mr. John D. White, Third Member of Medical Board, to be Second Member.

Mr. Superintendent. Surg. Geo. Baillie, to be Third Member of Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

Oct. 9. H.M. ships Liffey and Dauntless will sail in a few days for Trincomalie, where they will receive the rigging and spars of the Madagascar, of 46 guns, building at Bombay. This vessel, it is thought, will be ready for launching about the 15th November. From Trincomalie the Commodore will proceed to Cochin, accompanied by the Curlew. The Commodore's visit to Cochin is for the purpose of superintending the launch of the Termagant, of 26 guns. The Curlew will transfer her ship's company to the Termagant, and then to be taken to Bombay by the Liffey to be sold.—*Mad. Gaz.*

Nov. 8. The Tappal, from Colombo of 28th ult. has just arrived, containing letters from London to 22d June. We hasten to announce that they were conveyed to Ceylon by the Edinburgh Castle, which left the Downs the latter end of June.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 5. At Courtallum, Tinnevely, the lady of J. Haig, Esq., of a son.

6. At Condaipilly, the lady of Capt. W. B. Spry, 1st bat. 21st regt. N. I., of a daughter.

7. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. A. S. II. Aplin, H.M. 89th regt., of a son.

8. The lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.

10. The lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

11. At Nagpoor, the lady of Captain Isacke, Assist. to the Resident, of a son.

12. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. Ivo Campbell, of a son.

— At Vellore, the lady of Major W. G. Oliver, 6th regt. N. I., of a son.

— At Hyderabad, the Hon. Lady Rumbold, of a son.

14. Mrs. Boxley, of a daughter.

— At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Robison, 2d bat. Pioneers, of a daughter.

15. At Belgaum, the lady of Major F. W. Wilson, commanding 2d bat. 2d regt., of a son.

16. The lady of G. E. Russell, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. Holroyd, commanding the Resident's Escort, of a son.

17. The lady of Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq., of a daughter.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Quarter Master Wm. Doyle, Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

20. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Saint Lawrence Webb, His Majesty's 69th regt., of a daughter.

28. The lady of Capt. Kennan, of Artillery, of a daughter.

29. At Salem, the lady of W. R. Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Myrtle Grove, the lady of Edward Gordon, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Arcot, the lady of Major General Sewell, of a daughter.

30. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of R. Gibson, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Godfrey, Quart. Mast. 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I., of a daughter.

4. The wife of Mr. W. W. Bready, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

5. The lady of the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. At Chicacole, by P. Cazalet, Esq., Collector, Lieut. Goold, 1st bat. 19th regt. N. I., to Miss Anne Sophia Dowden.

16. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roy, Henry John Vardon, Esq. to Miss Adelaide Catherine Coutet.

30. At the Vepery Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, Mr. Thos. Hughes, to Miss Jane Pope, daughter of the late Mr. Silvester Pope, Assist. Revenue Surveyor.

Oct. 6. At Secunderabad, by the Rev. Mr. Harper, Lieut. Sutherland, H.M. 41st regt., to Miss Anna Towell, sister of Mr. Surg. Towell, Madras Establishment.

10. At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, chaplain, Capt. Robt. Gibbing, Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., Kutch Force, at Jaulna, to Frances, second daughter of Major Henry Yarde.

19. At Kuladghee, by the Officer commanding the Field Detachment, Lieut. Augustus Clarke, 2d bat. 19th regt., third son of Major Gen. Tredway Clarke, of Coast Artillery, to Miss Lucy Trewman, niece of Capt. Trewman, Quart. Mast. of Brigade in Mysore.

24. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Thomas, senior chaplain, W. Scott, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Binyan and Co., to Jessy, eldest daughter of Col. Freese, Acting Commandant of Artillery.

25. At St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, James Traill, Esq., Assist. Surg., to Maria, second daughter of John S. Sherman, Esq.

28. At Arcot, by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Capt. B. McMaster, 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I., to Miss Mary Letitia Munbee.

Nov. 30. At St. Mary's Church, in Fort St. George, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Capt. R. Bower, 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I.; to Miss Sophia Hester Shaw, youngest daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq. of Bengal.

Dec. 6. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, A. Crawley, Esq., Civil Service, to Helen

Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles Martone, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

Aug. 19. At Pulicat, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. M. C. Warde, employed for upwards of twenty-four years in the Female Asylum.

Oct. 4. At Bangalore, Lieut. W. A. Brown, H.M. 13th Lt. Drags.

7. At Cannanore, Thereza Vieyra De Cruz, wife of Mr. John J. De Cruz, aged 25 years.

12. Frances, the wife of Mr. Wm. Grant, Senior Examiner in the Revenue Board Office.

14. At Pursawaukum, suddenly, Mr. Matthew Read, aged 38 years, Principal Clerk in the Military Board Office.

16. At Hyderabad, the infant son of Capt. Ivo Campbell.

19. After a severe illness of one day and two nights, Frances, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Grant, in the eighth day of her age, and was buried in the same grave with her mother.

22. At Bangalore, the Lady of Major Preston, 2d bat. 17th regt. N. I.

23. At Pursawaukum, Mrs. Hannah Matt, by a short but painful illness of a fortnight, after the delivery of her first son, in the 26th year of her age.

24. After a short and sudden illness, Helen Mary, daughter of W. Scot, Esq., aged six years.

26. After a lingering illness of five months, Mr. Peter Salmon, late a journeyman compositor at the Gazette Press.

27. At Ryepoor, Catherine Flora, the infant daughter of Lieut. Vans Agnew, C. B.

Dec. 18. At Belgauka, John Whish, infant son of Major F. Whish Wilson, 2d bat. 2d regt.

Lately. At Cannanore, the infant children of Lieut. E. C. Bruce, 2d bat. 18th regt. N. I.: Jonathan, aged two years and seven months; and Catherine Mary, aged six days.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CHURCH AT SURAT.

The new church at Surat, which has been for some years building, under the superintendence of Capt. Drummond of the Engineers, was opened for divine service on Sunday the 29th September. The Rev. T. Carr, the chaplain, preached a very excellent discourse; and, in the evening, six liberated slaves were publicly baptized during the service, which very much added to the interest of the occasion. The church is a neat building, and well finished, but does not convey sufficiently the external character and appearance of a place dedicated to the service of Almighty

God. It is situated near the castle, and the ground round it has been cleared and enclosed. This is the first English church which has been built at any of the out-stations under the Presidency, and we are happy to find that two others are now being built, one at Poona, and another at Kaira.—*Bom. Cour.*, Oct. 12.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 1. Barkworth, Pedlar, from London.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Pepper, Miss Hudden, Maj. Tucker, Dr. Gibson, Lieut. Hall, Native Infantry; Lieut. Harris, and P. Aux; Lieut. Pepper, H. C. Marine; Mr. Howison, Assistant Surg.; Mr. McMorris, Assist. Surg.; Cadet Mr. Grant, Mr. M. Gellary, Mr. French, Messrs. Ferriar and Taylor, Merchants, Mrs. Stockes.—*Landed at Calicut*: Mr. Force, J. Stokes, Esq., Lieut. White, Major Frazer, and Lieut. Poole.

4. James Sibbald, Forbes, from London.—*Passengers*: Capt. R. Thomas, Lieut. R. McKair, Messrs. H. B. Morris, M. Morris, J. A. Sinclair, Charles Pavin, Charles W. Wenn, G. M. Prior, J. Burrows, J. Munt, G. Loyd, and R. Long.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. Mrs. Macleod, of a daughter.

20. The lady of Dr. Conwell, of a son.

23. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. Henry Pottinger, Collector of Ahmednuggui, of a son and heir.

24. The lady of the Rev. James Clow, Minister of the Scotch Church, of a daughter.

30. The lady of the Rev. T. Robinson, Poona, of a son.

Nov. 21. At Chowke, near Malwan, the lady of Capt. Gray, 2d regt. Native Infantry, of a son.

28. At Poona, the lady of Ensign and Adjutant MacCarty, of a daughter.

Dec. 3. The lady of William C. Bruce, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

Lately. At Colabah, the wife of Mr. G. F. Andrew, late second officer of the ship Lord Castlereagh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 7. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Richard Barnes, Pilot, to Miss Ann Thompson, the Central Schoolmaster's sister-in-law.

12. By the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. Manson, regt. of Artillery, to Miss Honner.

18. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. G. Machin, Crawford McLeod, Esq., to Eliza Frances Campbell.

26. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davis, Mr. Patrick Crichton, to Miss Ann Woodford.

Nov. 25. By the Rev. S. Pyne, Chaplain of Baroda Camp, Mr. James Matone, Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Mary Saunderson, widow of the late Sub-Conductor Saunderson, of the same Department.

DEATHS.

Sept 7. At Jaulnah, of the spasmodic cholera, Mr. Conductor James Cross, of the Commissariat Department, aged 47 years.

20. At Jaulnah, Cornet B. Roebuck, 1st Light Cavalry.

Oct. 6. At Broach, Andrew Burnett, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of that District, aged 26 years.

13. Mr. John Zizler, midshipman of the Hon. Company's marine.

15. At Poonah, after a short illness of two days, Henry Forbes, the younger twin infant of the late Charles Shubrick, Esq., Hon. Company's Civil Service, aged 11 months and one day.

Nov. 30. Aged 30 years, Christiana, the wife of Mr. T. Boyce, of the Mathematics School.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 19. Mr. H. Wood, Accountant General.

Mr. C. Morley, Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, Sub-Accountant General, Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and Civil Auditor.

Mr. C. T. Glass, Accountant to the Commercial and Marine Departments and Auditor of the Commercial Accounts.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Head Assistant in the Office of Accountant General.

31. Mr. J. Trotter, Mint-Master at Calcutta.

Mr. W. Belli, Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, do. of Mymensing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMBARKATION OF THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

Yesterday morning (Jan. 1), at seven o'clock, a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Calcutta attended at the Government House, to accompany the Marquess of Hastings to Chandpaul Ghaut. The troops, viz. H. M. 16th Lancers, the 17th Regiment of Foot, the Body Guard, the Calcutta Militia, &c. formed a street the whole way. His Lordship walked to the Ghaut with his hat off, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, Sir Henry Blossett, the Chief Justice, and the Members of Council. The Marchioness of Hastings and family followed in their carriages, and embarked at the same time with his Lordship in one of the Government state boats, to be conveyed to the yacht, at anchor off the Esplanade. The usual salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. There was a very large concourse of people to witness the embarkation, and the Marquess and Marchioness were extremely affected at parting.—*Cal. Gaz.* Jan. 2, 1823.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 89.

His Lordship, it is said, proceeds first to Gibraltar, and thereafter to England or the Continent, as circumstances may determine.—*Beng. Hurk.*

. In addition to the above intelligence, we are enabled to inform our readers that his Lordship sailed, on the 10th of January, and put into Simon's Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of the following month.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Jan. 2, 1823.

Europe Goods—In general advancing, particularly perishable articles. — Piece Goods, the demand reviving; Madapolams, Muslins, favourite pattern Chintzes, &c. looking up.

Freight to London—Rates at £2. 15s. to £5. 5s. per ton.

Note—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally whether they are at an advance or discount has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market, the Exchange being at par.

References—(P. C.) prime cost of the article as invoiced at the manufacturers' prices, exclusive of freight and charges; (A.) advance on the same; (D.) discount.

Birmingham hard-ware... P. C.
Broad cloth, fine... 5 a 10 A.
Broad cloth, coarse... P. C. 0 a 5
Flannels... 10 a 15 A.
Hats, Bicknell's... 35 a 40 A.
Chintzes... P. C. 0 a 5 A.
Cutlery, table... 10 a 15 A.
Earthen-ware... 10 a 15 A.
Glass-ware... P. C. 0 a 10 D.
Window glass... P. C. 0 a 10 D.
Hosiery... P. C. 0 a 10 D.
Millinery... (unsaleable)
Muslins, assorted... 5 a 10 A.
Oilman's stores... 15 a 25 A.
Stationery... P. C. 0 a 8 A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 2. La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from Isle of France.

6. H. C. S. Ernaud, Jones, from Colombo 7th Nov.

9. Hibernia, Macintosh, from London, 1st June.

10. City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from Colombo and Point de Galle.

14. H. C. S. Coldstream, Stephens, from London 16th July.

17. H. C. S. David Scott, Bunyan, from London.

23. H. C. S. General Hewett, Barrow, (com. off.) from London.

30. John Adam, Brown, from Cochin China, Singapore, and Penang.

Jan. 1. H. C. S. Thanes, Havside, from London 20th July.

— H. C. S. Sir Edward Paget, Geary, from London and Portsmouth, 3d Aug.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 1. Columbia, Chapman, for Bombay.

3. Thalia, Haig, to complete her loading for Cape and Gibraltar.

— Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, for London *via* Cape.

5. Hope, Flint, for London.

6. Duke of Bedford, Cunyngnam, for Bombay.

17. William Money, Jackson, to complete her cargo for London.

— Clyde, Driver, for London.

19. Bengal Merchant, Brown, for London.

20. Almorah, Winter, for Bombay and London.

24. Lotus, Doveton, for London.

— Agincourt, Mahon, for London *via* Bencoolen.

— Calcutta, Stroyan, for Liverpool.

27. Minstrel, Barnes, for London.

29. Moira, Hornblow, for London *via* Madras.

Vessels gone to Sea.

Dec. 2. Ospray.—5. H. C. S. Asia —

8. Columbia.—9. George the Fourth.—

11. Hope.—12. Lord Hungerford.—14.

H. C. S. Astell.—23. Thalia.—25. Duke

of Bedford.—27. Agincourt, Almorah,

and Clyde.—28. Edward Strettell.—30.

Lotus and H. C. S. Prince Regent.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Dashwood, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Webb, Miss Lowder, Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Brown, Miss Johnson, Lieut. Col. J. M. Johnson, B.N.I.; T. J. Dashwood, Esq., Civil Service; Capt. D. Ross, B.M. Marine Surveyor-General; Capt. Dan. Smith, Madras N.I.; Capt. R. Wilkin, B.N.I.; Lieut. Thos. Swayne, H.M. 44th regt.; Lieut. Wm. Maxwell, H.M. 14th regt.;

Lieut. Henry Oliphant, B.N.I.; Mr. Geo. Webb, and Mr. Morgan Powell, surg.; Mr. James Lawder, Surgeon for Madras; Thos. Turton, Esq., Barrister; Mr. Geo. Fraser, Cadet B.N.C.; Mr. Sam. Fenning, Cadet Ben. Artillery; Mr. John Bracken, Cadet B.N.I.; Mr. John Fordyce, Cadet Ben. Artillery; Mr. Peter James Begbie, Cadet Madras Artillery; Mr. Alfred Jackson, Cadet B.N.I.; Mr. J. W. Carroll and Mr. Samuel Woodland, free merchants; Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Caroline Stuart, Misses Isabella Pennington, and Julia Maria Stuart; Capt. Sam. Houlton, B.N.I., commanding detachment; Lieut. John Thomas Law, Acting Adjutant; Lieut. Peter La Touche and Lieut. John Crawford, Bombay Marine; Messrs. John Hotham, James H. McDonald, and George James Cookson, Cadets of Artillery; Messrs. Robert McMurdo, Samuel R. Bagshaw; William Mitchell, C.S. Barberie, Thomas Seaton, and Harry Chambers Guellard (drowned on 14th Nov.), Cadets of Infantry; and Mr. John Hawkins, free mariner.

From the Eastward: Mrs. Crawford, and John Crawford, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General; Capt. Dangerfield, Assist. to ditto; Ensign Rutherford; Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the Botanical Garden; Mr. G. Finlayson, surgeon; Mr. J. E. Reed, draftsman; Mr. Hyde, apothecary, and Mr. S. P. Singer, clerk.

From Singapore: Mr. W. L. L. L., merchant, Mr. Farquhar, and Mr. Julius Pagget, Assistant to Dr. Wallich.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18. At Purtaubghur, Oude, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Rose, commanding at that station, of a daughter.

20. Mrs. J. N. Thomas, of Jessore, of a daughter.

24. At Howrah, Mrs. R. Baines, of a son.

27. At Chandernagore, the lady of Julien Lisard, junior, Esq., of a son and heir.

28. At the house of Capt. Heyman, the lady of M. J. Lamarchand, Esq., of Ghazepore, of a son.

30. At Burdwan, at the house of J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., the lady of the late Edward Ulthoff, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 2. By the Rev. H. Williams, at the house of Capt. J. H. Cave, Cawnpore, Lieut. Wm. G. Lennox, 22d regt. Native Infantry, to Miss De Laval.

18. At Puttyghur, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, A.B., Mr. Joseph Morgan to Miss Emelia Cray.

18. At Futtigurh, by the Rev. H. L. Williams, Captain J. D. Parsons, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, to Miss Maria Swetenham.

30. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. George Edward Mullins to Miss Jane Clarissa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles George Mullins, of the Court of Requests.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. At Calcutta, on board the Hon. East-India Company's ship Prince Regent, Mr. Charles Wright, youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, of Oxford Street.

Dec. 18. Master W. Pool, son of Mr. W. M. Poole.

23. At the house of Mr. P. Watson, in Durrumollah, aged 18, Mrs. Bailey, the widow of the late Mr. Abraham Bailey, indigo planter at Dahnaghur, in Jessore, having survived her husband only three months and eighteen days.

29. Mrs. Maria D'Souza, the wife of Mr. Andrew D'Souza, p. 567.

— At Casa Bagaum (Calcutta), Paul Kellner, Esq., Lieut. in the Late Württemberg Regiment, aged 55 years and five months.

Jan. 1, 1823. Mr. Joseph Tuley, late first Mate of the Hon. Company's Marine.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

Nov. 12. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Hilton, his Majesty's 45th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Kandy, Lieut. Braybrooke, 1st Ceylon regt. Assistant Commissary General, to Mary Anne, daughter of Major Delate, 1st Ceylon regt. of Light Infantry.

Oct. 5. At Colombo, at St. Peter's church, by the Honourable and Venerable the Archdeacon, Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, his Majesty's 45th Foot, to Charlotte Alicia, only child of the late John Howse Esq., of the county of Wicklow, Ireland,

DEATH.

Oct. 13. At Colpetty, Barbara, the infant daughter of his Excellency the Governor, aged eight months and twelve days.

PENANG.

BIRTH.

Oct. 12. The lady of G. Alexander, Esq., M. D., Superintending Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

Oct. 11. Of a fever, R. Stuart, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of Prince of Wales's Island.

— Lieut. H. S. Marsh, of his Majesty's 45th regt. His remains were interred with military honours and attended by the principal British inhabitants of the settlement.

MALACCA.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 18. Edward Van Angelbeck, Esq., Deputy Secretary to Government, to Johanna, youngest daughter of the Hon. A. Koek, Esq.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALLOT ON THE SUGAR QUESTION.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House on Tuesday, April 8, on the important motion introduced by Mr. Forbes, respecting the excessive duties on East-India Sugar. The result was as follows:

For the question 479

Against it 189—290

THE ARMY.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Barnes Governor of Ceylon, in the room of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Paget, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

In consideration of the distinguished conduct of the 65th regiment, during the period of its services in India and Arabia, his Majesty has been pleased to approve of that regiment bearing on its colours and appointments the figure of the Royal Tiger,

with the word "India" superscribed, and also the word "Arabia" beneath the figure and the number of the regiment, to commemorate the services of the corps in those countries.

1st Ceylon Regt. March 28. Lieut. Sam. Braybrooke to be Captain by purchase, vice Abbey, who retires; dated March 6, 1823.—April 12. Capt. Geo. Bolton, from half-pay of 14th Foot, to be Captain without purchase, dated April 3, 1823.

East-India Volunteers. March 28. Ensign Peter Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice Retherdon, who resigns; dated Feb. 28, 1823.—Ensign Francis Fred. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, who resigns; ditto.—Walter Edward Powell, gent., to be Ensign, vice Cameron, ditto.—Edward Fuller Danvers, gent., to be Ensign, vice Thompson, ditto.

Royal Staff Corps. An additional company has recently been added to the Royal Staff Corps. It is ordered for duty to Ceylon.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 31. Greenock. Osprey, M^cGill, from Bengal.

April 1. Deal. Kent, Sutherland, from Bengal.

2. Deal. Asia, Read, from Batavia.
7. Gravesend. Bombay Merchant, from Bombay 10th Nov. — *Passengers*: Lieut. Harrison, 4th dragoons; Lieut. Lewis, 17th ditto; Lieut. Kenchant, H.C. Marine; Mrs. Capt. Morgan and two children.

17. Deal. Marquis Camden, Larkins, from China 28th Nov.; and Princess Amelia, Williams, from ditto 1st Dec.

— Deal. Asia, Balderston, from Bengal 4th Dec. — *Passengers*: J. W. Sherer, Esq., Acct. Gen., Bengal; Mr. H. Millett; Mr. F. Millett; Rev. H. Townley, Mrs. Townley, and two children; Mrs. Col. Greenstreet, and four children; Mrs. Harding, and two children; Masters Turner, Stewart, Smith, E. Carey, Brown, D. Edmond, and J. Edmond; Miss A. Gardner.

18. Deal. Mary, Moffatt, from Batavia.

20. Deal. Hope, Flint, from Bengal, 6th Dec. and Madras 26th. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Wade; Misses Foulis, De Havilland, and De Saumarez; Major Gen. Watson, H. M. 14th Foot; Robert Sherson, Esq.; Geo. Gregory, Esq.; John H. Peele, Esq.; Major De Havilland, Madras Engineers; G. B. Macdonnell, Esq., Assist. Surg. 5th M. N. I.; Lieut. Garnault, 24th Mad. N. I.; Lieut. Stanford, H. M. 34th Foot; Lieut. Rice, ditto; Lieut. Bruce, H. M. 53d Foot; Misses Smith, Goldingham, two Hodgsons, Burney, Bryce, and Thomas; Masters Thomas, De Havilland, and Knott; (Major Preston, 17th Mad. N. I., died at sea.)

22. Gravesend. Prince Regent, Lamb, from Penang.

26. Off the Isle of Wight. Lady Melville, Clifford, from China 3d Dec. — *Passengers*: Charles Millett, Esq.; Edw. Wigram, Esq.; Capt. Damant, Mr. Damant, and Miss Damant; Miss Campbell; Lieut. Herring; and Mr. Best, R. N.

27. Ditto. Buckinghamshire, from China 9th Dec., and Marquis of Huntly, from ditto 21st Dec.

— Off Portland, Dunira, from China 6th Jan.

— Off Weymouth. Dorsetshire, Lyde, from Bengal 11th Jan. — *Passengers*: Col. Featherstone and two children; Capt. Penny, Mrs. Col. Penny and two children; Mrs. Deare and four children; Mrs. Stammers and child; Mrs. Donaghoe and six children; Masters Trower, Hamilton, and Graham; two Misses Williams, Miss Graham; Major Deare, 8th Light Dragoons; Capt. Courtland, ditto; two Lieuts. Bretts, ditto; Lieuts. Young,

Fearon, and Morgel, ditto; Surg. Rickwood, ditto; Assist. Surg. Brown, ditto; Cornets Spooner, Hodges, Harrison, Parlyb and Robinson, ditto; Capt. Graham, H. M. 59th regt.; Lieut. Spaight, H. M. 87th regt.; 100 men invalids; 250 8th dragoons. (Capt. Williams, 8th Dragoons, fell from the rigging and was killed.)

28. Off Portsmouth James Sibbald, Forbes, from Bombay, and Thos. Coutts, from China.

Departures.

March 29. Gravesend. Miles, Beadles, for Madras.

April 1. Ditto. Royal George, Ellerby, for Bombay.

4. Ditto. Charles Forbes, Bryden, for Bombay.

6. Ditto. Sophia, Sutton, Madras and Bengal.

12. Ditto. Cadmus, Talbert, for Bengal.

13. Ditto. Brailsford, Spring, for Bombay.

15. Ditto. Vansittart, Dalrymple, for China.

16. Ditto. Warren Hastings, Rawes, for China.

17. Ditto. Bombay, Hine, and Lowther Castle, Baker, for China.

21. Ditto. Atlas, Clifton, for Bengal.

Vessels spoken with.

Kent, Cobb, London to Bengal and China, 11th Feb. lat. 5 N. long. 20.

Marquis Wellesley, London to India, 4th Jan., lat. 35, long. 2.

Herefordshire, Hope, London to Bombay and China, 20th Feb. lat. 2 S. long. 21.

Inglis, Serle, London to Bombay and China, 22d Feb. lat. 2, S. long. 25 W.

Waterloo, outward bound, in lat. 1. N., all well.

Loss of the Regent.—The Regent, Norfolk, from London to China, was totally wrecked, 3d Nov., near Manilla: about three thousand packages saved, but much damaged. An officer and five seamen were drowned. — *Lloyd's List.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

April 18. At Walton Park, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, the lady of Major James Campbell, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, Madras Establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 3. At Edinburgh, Capt. Wm. Murray, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Establishment, to

Mrs. Campbell, widow of Colonel Campbell, of Ballachyle, Argyllshire.

8. Joseph Bainbridge, Esq., of Hatton Garden, Surgeon in the East India Company's Service, to Miss Richardson, of Oxford Street.

9. At Stanwell, Middlesex, Henry Jepson, Esq., fourth son of the Rev. Geo. Jepson, Prebendary of Lincoln, to Ann, only daughter of the late Col. Bland, of the Hon.-East India Company's Service.

12. At St. James's, Capt. Arch. Crawford, of the Hon. Company's Artillery, to Octavia, daughter of the late James Phelps, Esq., of Coston House, Leicestershire.

16. At Tralee Church, Ireland, by the Rev. Edward M. Denny, R. C. Walker, Esq., Surgeon of the 39th regt., to Marian, relict of Elijah Impey, Esq., of the Bengal Medical Department, and eldest daughter of Benjamin Bunn, Esq., Paymaster of the 39th regt.

23. At Merchiston House, near Edinburgh, by the Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, Captain Peckett, of the Corps of Engineers, on the Bengal Establishment, to Catherine Gordon, second daughter of Robert Hepburne, Esq., of Clarkington.

DEATHS.

Mar. 31. Charlotte Sarah, eldest daughter of J. M. Raikes, Esq., of Portland Place, aged twenty-four.

April 16. At his brother's house, near Salcombe Hill, near Sidmouth, Hubert Cornish, Esq., aged sixty-five.

24. In the Channel, on his return from India, Lieut. Oliph Spencer, son of Rich. Leigh Spencer, Esq., of New Boswell-court, aged 23 years.

LONDON MARKETS,

Friday, April 25.

COTTON.—The demand continues directed to the East-India descriptions, which may be purchased at prices a shade lower; the sales since our last consist of, 100 Pernams, 11d. a 11½d. in bond; 1,000 Surats, 5½d. a 6d.; 350 Bengals, 5d. a 6d.—Letters from Liverpool received this morning state the cotton market steady.

SUGAR.—The market remained in a very languid state till yesterday, when the request revived considerably, and the prices obtained were 6d. a 1s. per cwt. higher: the demand is particularly directed to the low brown descriptions for refining. Foreign Sugars are more inquired after, but there are very few parcels on sale. The Sugars of the late India-House sale are at premium of 1s. a 2s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Early in the week coffee sold rather lower, with the exception of good and fine ordinary clean Jamaica, which are scarce, and rate high; all the other qualities are in limited demand. Generally the

coffee market is heavy, and from 1s. a 2s. lower than on Friday last.

INDIGO.—There is little alteration in the prices since the India House sale; in some instances, an advance of 3d a 4d. per lb. has been obtained, but the improvement cannot generally be realized.

SILK.—The sale has closed at the India House at too late an hour to-day for us to give the average prices. The fine silks have sold about 5 per cent., the coarse from 12 to 15 per cent. lower than the last sale.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 6 May—Prompt 1 August.

Private Trade.—Longcloths—Salampores—Blue Cloths—Blue Mammoodies—Nankeens—Piece Goods—Bandannoes—Madras Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Goods—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Scarfs.

For Sale 9 May—Prompt 1 August.

Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 12 May—Prompt 8 August.

Company's.—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Cloves—White Pepper—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cinnamon—Cloves—Nutmegs—Ginger—Pepper—Saltpetre—Arrow Root—Cassia

Lignum—Cassia Buds—Cinnamon Oil.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 8 August.

Licensed.—Alum—Rhubarb—Senna—Saffron—Musk—Assafoetida—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Galbanum—Gall Nuts—Shellac—Lac Dye—Scarlet Dye—Gamboge—White Dammer—Star Aniseeds—Safflower—Cardamom—White Rosin—Sealing Wax—Soap—Castor Oil.

For Sale 15 May—Prompt 8 August.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Deer's Horns—Buffalo Hides—Cat Skins—Goat skins—Sheep Skins—Carnelian Stones—Rulies—Ostrich Feathers—Indian Ink—Rags—Dye Wood—Rattans.

For Sale 3 June—Prompt 29 August.

Tea.—Hohea, 450,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,181,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,070,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 18 June—Prompt 5 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Nankeen Cloths and Calico Wrappers.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Princess Amelia* and the *Marquis Camden* from China, and the *Asia*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Nankeens—Bengal Piece Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Cotton—Saltpetre. *Private Trade and Privilege.*—Tea—Bengal and China Raw Silk—Nankeens—Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Indigo—Camphor—Olibanum—Gall Nuts—Castor Oil—Elephant's Teeth—Horn Tips—Table Mats—Rattans—Sherry, Lisbon and Madeira Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The six per cent. Remittable Loan Paper had attained a premium of 22s. to 23s. per cent. early in January last, and the Unremittable Loan was at from 19s. to 14s. per cent. premium.

The Exchange for Bills at six months' sight on London was, at the same period, at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per sicca rupee.

The Exchange in London on Calcutta is about 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee.

A
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
**UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,**
FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	House.	Joint Smt.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
1	3		CC	C	LS	L	M					
1	1		CC	C	LS	L	M					
2			CC	C	LS	L	M					
1	3		CC	C	LS	L	M					
3			CC	C	LS	L	M					
3			CC	C	LS	L	M					
1	3		CC	C	LS	L	M					
3			CC	C	LS	L	M					
4			CC	C	LS	L	M					
4			CC	C	LS	L	M					
1	A	BW			H			MS				
2	A	BW			H			MS				
2	A	BW			H			MS				
3	A	BW			H			MS				
4	A	BW			H			MS				
2	A	BW			H			MS				
4										P	S	
4										P	S	
4										P	S	
1										P	S	
2										P	S	
3										P	S	
3										P	S	
1										P	S	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :

Jonias Du Pre Alexander, Esq. M.P. 18, <i>Hanover Square.</i>	Hon. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. 21, <i>Berkeley Square.</i>
Robert Campbell, Esq. 5, <i>Argyll Place, Argyll Street.</i>	John Morris, Esq. 21, <i>Baker Street.</i>
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, <i>Portland Place.</i>	John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. 9, <i>Lower Berkeley Street.</i>

WILLIAM WIGRAM, Esq. M.P. (Chairman 31), *Upper Harley Street.*
WILLIAM ASHLEY, Esq. M.P. (Deputy 4), *Portland Place.*
JACOB BOSANQUET, Esq. *Brookmansbury, Leeds.*
T Hon. William Pitt Rivers, Esq. *Upper Harley Street.*
T Joseph Cotton, Esq. *Lepton, Essex.*
T Charles Grant, Esq. 40, *Russell Square.*
T George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*
T Edward Parry, Esq. 25, *Great Street.*
T Sweeney Tonne, Esq. 14, *Mortimer Street.*
T Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, *Deronshire Place.*
T John Huddleston, Esq. 53, *Margaret Street.*
T Thomas Reid, Esq. 4, *Broad Street Buildings.*
T John Bell, Esq. 13, *Gloucester Place.*
T James Pattison, Esq. 37, *Southampton Row, Bloomsbury.*
T Campbell Marjoram, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
T George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. 73, *Pall Mall.*
T James Dimpell, Esq. 2, *Feuchurch Street Buildings.*
T William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Park, Leatherhead.*
T John Thornhill, Esq. *Stammore, Middlesex.*
T George Rikes, Esq. 8, *Park Place, St. James's.*
T William Taylor Mowley, Esq. M.P. *Newendon House, Middlesex.*
T John Loch, Esq. *Muswell-Hill, Middlesex.*
T Charles Elton Percout, Esq. *Coburn Hatch, Fitchley, Middlesex.*
T Charles Mills, Jun. Esq. 24, *Hemietta Street, Cavendish Square.*

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 9	10 0 4 6	Sai Ammoniac.....cwt.	4 15 0	
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8 10 0	9 10 0	Senna.....lb.	0 0 6	10 0 9 6
— Cheribon.....	5 8 0	5 17 0	Turnerick, Bengal.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 15 0
— Sumatra.....	4 18 0	5 8 0	— Java.....	2 10 0	2 15 0
— Bourbon.....			— China.....	2 10 0	
— Mocha.....	8 0 0	10 0 0	Zedoary.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7	Galls, in Soits.....	6 0 0	8 0 0
— Madras.....	0 0 5	0 0 7	— Blue.....	10 0 0	0 0 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 5	0 0 6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 11 2	0 11 7
— Bourbon.....	0 10 0	0 1 0	— Purple and Violet.....	0 10 6	0 11 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Fine Violet.....	0 10 6	0 11 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 9 9	0 10 3
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 0 0	4 10 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 9 3	0 9 6
Borax, Refined.....	2 15 0	3 10 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 6	0 9 0
— Uncalcined, or Fucal.....	2 10 0	2 15 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 3 9	0 7 3
Camphire, refined.....	0 0 0	14 0 0	— Consuming qualities.....	0 7 6	0 8 9
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 3 0	0 3 6	— Madras Fine and Good.....	0 8 9	0 10 2
— Ceylon.....	0 0 9	0 1 0	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0 11 0	0 16 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18 5 0	0 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	4 0 0	15 0 0
— Tagna.....	9 15 0	10 0 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 16 0	1 8 0
Caster Oil.....lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 16 0	
China Root.....cwt.	1 8 0	1 15 0	Sila, Bengalskenn.....lb.		
Coculus Indicus.....	2 6 0	2 16 0	— Novi.....		
Columbo Root.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	— Ditto White.....		
Dragon's Blood.....	10 0 0	32 0 0	— China.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	5 0 0	9 0 0	— Organzine.....		
— Atallic.....	3 10 0	5 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 4 7	0 7 4
— Assafetida.....	3 0 0	12 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 0	0 4 3
— Benjamine.....	5 0 0	54 0 0	— Mace.....	0 4 3	0 5 8
— Ammi.....cwt.	2 10 0	9 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6
— Galbanum.....			— Ginger.....cwt.	0 17 0	
— Gambogium.....	11 0 0	15 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7
— Myrrh.....	6 0 0	18 0 0	— White.....	0 1 3	0 1 4
— Olibanum.....	2 0 0	3 5 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 8 0	1 15 0
Luc Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	0 2 6	— White.....	1 14 0	2 2 0
— Dy.....	0 3 0	0 5 6	— Brown.....	1 1 0	1 7 0
— Shell, Black.....	2 0 0	3 0 0	— Manila and Java.....	1 3 0	2 0 0
— Shivel.....	2 0 0	5 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	0 2 6
— Stick.....	0 15 0	1 5 0	— Congou.....	0 2 6	0 3 2
Musk, China.....oz.	0 9 0	0 14 0	— Soud long.....	0 4 2	0 4 7
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 0 0	1 8 0	— Campon.....	0 3 1	0 4 3
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 6	0 0 8	— Fwankay.....	0 3 4	0 3 7
— Cinnamon.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	— Pek.....		
— Cloves.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	— Hyson Skin.....	0 3 2	0 3 7
— Mace.....	0 0 0		— Hyson.....	0 3 7	0 5 10
— Nutmegs.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	— Gunpowder.....	0 4 10	0 5 4
Opium.....lb.			— Tortoiseshell.....	1 6 0	2 1 0
Rhubarb.....	0 1 6	0 5 0	Wood, Saunders Red. ton	8 0 0	10 0 0

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA,

CHARTERED BY THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Potten - - -	341	Wellbank -	Bengal.
Orient - - -	596	White -	Ditto.
Abbeville - - -	451	Fairval -	Ditto.
Flerentina - - -	442	Wimble -	Ditto.
Rockingham - - -	427	Beach -	Ditto.
Royal George - - -	486	Reynolds -	Ditto.
Fame - - -	150	Young -	Bengal and Bencoolen.

LICENSED SHIPS.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Ganges - - -	500	Cumberlege -	Madras and Bengal.
Mexborough - - -	500	Shipton -	Ditto.
Windsor Castle - - -	600	Lee -	Ditto.
Boyne - - -	500	Lawson -	Ditto.
Kingston - - -	499	Bowen -	Ditto.
Swan - - -	570	Hamilton -	Ditto.
Lady Kennaway - - -	600	Sarflin -	Bengal.
Mary - - -	570	Ardie -	Ditto.
Asia - - -	532	Red -	Ditto.
Layton - - -	500	Miller -	Bombay.
Kath. Stew. Forbes - - -	600	Chapman -	Ditto.
Lord Castlereagh - - -	800	Durant -	Ditto.
England - - -	425	Reay -	Bombay and Ceylon.
Heracles - - -	482	Vaughan -	Ceylon and Bombay.
Jerima - - -	500	Wait -	Madras, Batavia, Singapore, and Penang
Alexander - - -	460	Richardson -	Mauritius and Ceylon.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April 1823.

1823.	Bank	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	New	Long	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Imperial	Omnium.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Account	Lottery	1823.
Mar. 26	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	—	21 p	8 1/2	74 1/4	22 19 0	Mar. 26
27	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	—	21 p	8 1/2	74 1/4	27	
29	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	—	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	29	
Apr. 2	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	Apr. 2	
3	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	3	
4	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	4	
5	—	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	—	—	91 1/4	—	—	7 1/2	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	5	
7	780 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	7	
8	780 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	8	
9	20 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	9	
10	20 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	10	
11	20 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	11	
12	—	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	12	
14	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	14	
15	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	15	
16	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	16	
17	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	17	
18	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	18	
19	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	19	
20	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	20	
21	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	21	
22	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	22	
24	21 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	24	
25	—	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	92 1/2	—	91 1/4	18 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	74 1/4	24 1/2	8 1/2	74 1/4	25	

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1823.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN our Journal for September (vol. xiv. p. 219), some observations were made upon this colony by a correspondent. The inquiry conducted by Commissioner Bigge into its present condition and circumstances, has greatly extended and improved our means of appreciating the importance of this empire in embryo. Several elaborate reports of that gentleman have already been laid before Parliament, which compose a very valuable body of data upon this interesting subject. The first (June 1822) is entirely devoted to that part of the inquiry respecting the convicts, probably the chief object of his mission. The second (February 1823) is on the Judicial establishments of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land. This report embraces the state of the criminal and civil judicature of the colony, the state of the police, with observations on the port regulations, devised chiefly to prevent the escape of convicts. It appears that between the years 1803 and 1820, 255 convicts attempted to escape, either by concealing themselves on board vessels, or by attempting to seize them by violence: 194 were retaken, and nine died. Their usual object in making escape is to land in

India; or, in taking possession of vessels, to make their passage to Timor, or Batavia.

These two reports relate to matters not exactly within the scope of this journal; but the third, which has recently appeared, "on the State of Agriculture and Trade in the Colony of New South Wales," is highly deserving of our notice, and we think demands a copious examination. We shall therefore follow the reporter, and borrow from him such facts as will shew the state of the settlement; embodying them, with remarks of our own, into a statement, which will afford to our readers, we hope, a distinct view of the subject.

New South Wales is at present distributed rather loosely into four counties. The county of Cumberland, bounded on the east by the sea, on the south by a line of hilly country, and in other respects by the rivers Nepean and Hawkesbury, is computed to be fifty-three miles from north to south; and its greatest breadth from the sea to the base of the blue mountains is forty-six miles. It contains the principal town of Sydney, and the ~~heads~~ of Parramatta, Windsor, and Liverpool. The external appearance of the coast and

country around it is sterile, and the soil affords support only to stunted trees, banksias, and flowering shrubs. The soil in the interior is generally thin and light, lying on an aluminous, red, yellow, or blue clay, that deepens towards the interior, and upon a substratum of aluminous slate. The alluvial land, lying on both sides of the rivers Nepean and Hawkesbury, is, however, distinguished by its depth and inexhaustible fertility. In other parts, some tracts are more or less fertile: but "the great physical defect of this tract of country is its want of water. Hardly any natural springs have been discovered between the sea-coast and the river Nepean. The course of that river for the last thirty miles, before it discharges itself into the sea, lies through some rocky and barren districts, that derive no benefit from it."

The county of Camden is the tract that lies between the Shoal Haven river and the Nepean, extending as far inland as the river Warragumba. It contains the extensive districts called the Cow Pastures (containing about 60,000 acres), to which five of the cattle landed from H. M. ship *Sirius* strayed after the arrival of Governor Philip. They were discovered in 1795, and have continued there, from the superior quality of the herbage by which they were attracted, and have greatly increased in number. The soil of the Cow Pastures, though varying in fertility, but always deepening and improving on the banks and margin of the Nepean, consists of a light sandy loam, resting upon a substratum of clay.

The county of Argyle, the greatest part of which has been known to the colony only since 1819, adjoins that of Camden on the south-west, being separated from it by the river Wingee Caribbee, and is bounded on the south and west by the Shoal Haven river, the Cookbundoon, and Wolondilly rivers. The soil of the district of Illawarra is rich and alluvial. On the fresh water flats, and on the hills, it is a good clay, and in many places a

rich mould. Good timber is found here in abundance. Thick and vigorous vegetation of the natural grasses of the country, and abundance of *Davyesia* and wild indigo, were seen in the recently examined parts of the county of Argyle.

The country contiguous to the lakes of Bathurst and George is swampy. The circumference of Lake Bathurst is about twelve miles; the extent of Lake George, from north to south, is nearly eighteen miles, and its mean breadth is from five to seven miles. Mr. Bigge mentions a fact regarding this lake, which we conceive to be a phenomenon.

"The water itself had been represented to be salt, but it was found on experiment to be remarkably soft, though turbid. There was no indication of any stream or current in the lake; and although Mr. Thoresby, who preceded Governor Macquarie, had some reason to believe, from the accounts of the natives, that an outlet would be discovered on the south-eastern extremity, and that it would, in all probability, take the same course, and discharge itself into the sea; yet, upon further examination, no such issue was found there, nor, as far as the eye could reach, did any such exist on the south or western shores."

A large fresh-water-lake, without an outlet, has hitherto, we believe, been considered unexampled; and we expect a more accurate survey will discover a connection between Lake George and some stream beyond the hills.

The country about Bathurst, in an agricultural point of view, has proved of considerable value to the colony. The extent of land denominated Bathurst Plains, and which is clear of timber, comprizes nearly 40,000 acres. The soil is a good deal diversified. The hills on the south side of the river Macquarie are more elevated, broken, and stony, but covered with good grass, and with fertile soil, towards the summits. The vallies of Queen Charlotte and Princess Charlotte are re-

markable for their beautiful verdure and expanse. A very important discovery has lately been made of limestone in a very pure state, near Bathurst.

The settlement at Bathurst is included in the county of Westmorland, which is understood to designate besides the tracts of land that have been discovered and occupied to the west of the Blue Mountains. But no boundaries have yet been assigned to it.

The total amount of land held in New South Wales appears, by the muster-roll of 1820, to be 389,238 acres (exclusive of some remote districts) of which 51,898 are returned as cleared. Of the cleared land 16,706 acres were in wheat, 11,270 in maize, 1,230 in barley, 379 in rye and oats, 213 in pease and beans, 504 in potatoes, and 1,094 in orchard and garden ground. It is remarked that the wheat of the good hill land is superior both in weight and quality, to that produced in the flat lands (alluvial, we suppose,) of the Hawkesbury. The amount of land (included in that above stated) held by convicts pardoned, or whose sentences have expired, is 83,502 acres.

Lands that have been abandoned near to Sydney and Paramatta are infested with a plant called in the colony silk cotton, imported some time ago, under a belief that the pods and silky down might be useful in manufactures, but no attempt has been made to apply them. The plant is a species of *Asclepias*, and we happen to know that there is a similar plant produced in Batavia, where, however, its short staple renders the down unfit for any other purpose than stuffing pillows, mattresses, &c. The silky *Asclepias* grows in St. Jago.*

The inundations of the Hawkesbury render the dwellers on the banks of that river liable to great mischief, and the occupiers of the small tenements are in a very abject state of poverty. It is remarkable, however, that

the attachment to a spot long inhabited restrains them from changing their dangerous abode. Much exertion and persuasion have been used by Governor Macquarie, at different periods, after inundations of the river, to induce them to repair to the townships and high lands upon the opposite bank, out of the reach of the waters: but the lower class of settlers have in very few instances taken advantage of these offers.

"The progress of these inundations is generally rapid until the river overflows, and its waters are diffused; and it has been proved that the rapidity of their rise is greater when the direction of the wind and rain is from the south-west, than when it is from the north-west." The large pools left by breaches made by the force of the current in the lower grounds, are more destructive to cultivation than the passing current. The alluvial deposit made by these inundations is rich: but the loss, both in labour and grain, is considerable.

The average produce of land in the Hawkesbury district, from the year 1804 to 1814, is stated at from twenty-one to twenty-five bushels per acre; and since then from fifteen to twenty. The rent does not exceed twenty shillings an acre, if paid in money, and thirty shillings if paid in grain; and the leases do not exceed the term of five years. The average produce throughout the colony is estimated at ten bushels per acre of wheat, and from thirty to sixty bushels of maize.

Barley and oats are but little cultivated. It appears that malt made from the barley of New South Wales contains from forty to fifty per cent. less of saccharine matter than that made from English barley, and it ripens badly. The Cape, or skinless barley, is found more suitable to the climate.

The natural grasses of the country have within the last three years suffered much by the constant and increased depasturage of cattle, and the ravages of a caterpillar. The attention of the colonists has accordingly

* See Barrow's Travels in Cochin China, pp. 69,

been turned to the culture of artificial grasses, and the experiments are very promising.

The wild herds of cattle, consisting of the stock first imported from the Cape, have preserved, but in a faint degree, the character and peculiarities of the breed of that country. They betray marks of degeneracy in the lightness of their carcase, and the elongation of their limbs. When tamed, they are useful in draught; but for such purpose, oxen of the mixed European, Bengal, and Cape breeds are considered better calculated; and they fatten more easily than cattle of the pure European stock. The number of horned cattle in 1820, was 54,103.

The number of sheep, at the muster taken in September 1820, was 99,487.* They have not increased in equal proportion to the horned cattle, to the growth and improvement of which the climate and pasture of the colony appear highly favourable. The general breed of sheep is an admixture of the Cape and improved English; few individuals have introduced the Merino race. Mr. McArthur has improved his flock, amounting to 6,800, by the pure Merino breed, and has consequently obtained high prices for his fleeces in the London market. It is needless for us to state what a valuable article of import the wool of New South Wales promises to be to the mother country.

The only obstacles (since the diminution of duty on all wool imported from this colony into England) which prevent the rapid augmentation of the growth of fine wool in New South Wales, consist in the difficulty and expense of transporting it from the interior to the coast, and the want of convicts accustomed to agricultural occupations.

The number of horses, which in the

year 1810 was 1,114, had increased in 1820 to 3,639. The prevailing breed is derived principally from those of Bengal that have an admixture of Arabian blood, and from a few importations of English horses of the lighter breeds.

By the returns of the number of mechanics in the different districts in the year 1820, it appears that there were seventy carpenters, fifty-five sawyers, forty-three blacksmiths, and seventeen brickmakers. The wages of a mechanic, in the neighbourhood of Paramatta, amount to seven or eight shillings per day, where subsistence is not found; and nearly the same price is paid for convict mechanics working by the piece, or on their own time. The difficulty of procuring mechanical labour, and the expense of it, constitute a great source of inconvenience and complaint in the colony.

A considerable portion of the Report is occupied with details respecting grain. The fluctuations in quantity and price, and the measures taken by the Government to obviate them, appear to have caused much dissatisfaction and distress. The endeavours of the colonists to procure the additional benefit of a foreign market for grain have not been more successful than the measures of Government to create a demand in the colony. In the year 1819 a cargo of flour was exported to the Cape of Good Hope, in a vessel that had been built in New South Wales, and was commanded by an officer, and manned principally by sailors, who had been born there. The season of the year when the voyage commenced was unfavourable; and from the consequent delay and difficulty that occurred in procuring a return cargo, the profits of the speculation were not such as to encourage a repetition. "It is from the internal consumption of grain that the colonists have long hoped to derive the benefits of an extended market; and it is from this source that they are led to expect the revival of the drooping state of their agriculture, and the means of

* This is little more than half the number of sheep in Van Diemen's land. According to our correspondent's statement, the number in that settlement was 182,469. The number of horned cattle was 26,355; of horses, 421.

extricate themselves from the embarrassments in which they think that a restricted demand for produce has hitherto placed them."

As the large quantities of grain purchased by the Government have not merely an influence on the price of the article, but, according as the purchases are conducted, must either nourish or depress the efforts of the small farmers, great care should be taken to counteract any undue preference or partiality. Between the years 1814 and 1819, the quantity of wheat purchased by Government gradually increased from 24,258 bushels to 54,895, and in 1820 the quantity was greater still. Now, taking the number of acres in wheat, as we have before stated them, at 16,706, and the produce to be (as before estimated) ten bushels per acre, upon an average, throughout New South Wales, the Government appear to take a third part of the wheat produced in the settlement.

The expense of converting into tillage an acre of forest land, or land of an ordinary quality, and cultivating it with wheat, is estimated at 6*l.* 10*s.* per acre. The cost of the same operation in maize, is estimated at 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per acre. But these estimates are formed by a person who calculates the produce of wheat at twenty bushels the acre, and of maize at forty bushels. The former is twice what is before supposed the average produce in the colony.

The Island of Van Diemen's Land is divided into two counties, Buckinghamshire and Cornwall; the former extending from the Southern Coast to the 42d deg. of south latitude; and the latter reaching from the same dividing line to the Northern Coast.

The soil does not seem to be generally of a very superior quality. The produce consists chiefly of wheat, very little barley, and potatoes: the latter equal to the best of English growth, and yielding abundant returns. The quality of the wheat produced in the

cultivated tracts of Buckinghamshire is considered superior to that of New South Wales, and is very abundant. It is at present estimated to be produced at the rate of twenty-four bushels per acre, and might by ordinary skill be increased.

The inundations here are of the same character as those of the rivers in New South Wales. The Jordan is confined to deep pools or narrow channels in summer, and spreads beyond its banks to a considerable distance in winter. In Cornwall, the inundations are not so extensive.

The total quantity of wheat-land in Buckinghamshire amounted, in 1820, to 6,293 acres, and in Cornwall to 2,982. The grain in both districts is larger and heavier than that of New South Wales, and is not liable to the ravages of the fly, moth, or weevil. The seasons are also more regular, and the effect of blight or drought has very rarely been experienced. To the advantages of climate may be added the facility with which the soil can be cultivated.

Here, as well as at New South Wales, the price of mechanical labour is very high; and, with the great price of iron, constitutes no trifling deduction from the profits of agriculture, and a serious impediment to the construction of buildings. The mode of cultivation, too, is upon the whole inferior to that of New South Wales; and there are no individuals of any class that have shown a disposition, or have possessed the means, to commence and continue any system of improvement. How lamentable it is, that some of our opulent agricultural grumblers, "sated with home," do not select this quarter of the globe for their residence, and the scene of their experiments!

Although the breed of sheep has multiplied to a greater extent than in New South Wales, the wool of Van Diemen's land is not of so fine a quality. This is owing to want of that attention to the subject, which in the

former case has caused the rapid enhancement of the value of the fleeces.

On the state of the trade of the two settlements we shall speak more in detail. The internal trade of New South Wales is put in motion by the demand of Government for the two great articles of produce, wheat and meat, consumed by the convicts, and the individuals composing the civil establishment, to whom rations are allowed. Efforts have been made to give an exportable value to the productions of the soil; and the Government has contributed its aid by occasional bounties. In the year 1810 a bounty was offered on the cultivation of flax, and the Governor pledged himself to receive any quantity exceeding what was employed for domestic purposes. The tobacco plant has also been introduced into the colony, the climate of which is extremely favourable to its growth; but it appears the art of curing and drying tobacco was not introduced likewise: consequently foreign tobacco sells at a high rate. The communication before referred to, in our journal for September last, quotes the price of tobacco at 7s. 6d. per lb., taking not less than ten pounds.* The ordinary supply of tobacco is from Bengal, but that from Brazil is preferred, owing to its peculiar flavour.

A tannery of considerable extent has been established at Sydney, and the bark of a species of *Mimosa* very successfully used, which is found to be a very powerful agent. The strength of the *Mimosa* bark, as compared with that of young English oak bark, is proved by experiment to be in the proportion of 57 to 39. Some of this bark has been sent to England, where it was much approved, and produced 6l. per ton, not sufficient however to repay the expense of collection and freight. The plant is always observed, Mr. Bigge states, to shoot up spon-

taneously, where the surface of the earth has been lately touched with fire. Can this be the *Mimosa Catechu*, from whence the *terra japonica* is extracted, which is used in India for the tanning process, and contains a much larger proportion of the principle than is found in oak bark?

The manufactures carried on in the colony are confined to hats, coarse cloths, blankets, and woollen stockings. The price of the best cloth is 15s. a yard, and much benefit has accrued to this manufacture from the large transportations of convict weavers within the last five years! The pottery is badly made, and very dear. The manufacture of New Zealand flax, made from the leaves of the *Phormium tenax*, has attracted attention, and an ingenious emancipated convict has by machinery dressed and manufactured it into rope and twine. Its superiority in strength over the Baltic hemp has been proved by experiments at Sydney and at Deptford; and its other qualities render it a very valuable production.

The fine wool is not manufactured in the colony; nor is so delicate a branch of manufacture to be expected, or indeed desired, in its present infant state. The growers of the best qualities export it on their own account; though two commercial houses at Sydney have lately engaged in the purchase and consignment of wool.

The woods and timber of New South Wales are distinguished by hardness, heaviness, and durability. They diminish fast in the cultivated districts, and the scarcity of cedar has led to depredation. We are surprised no mention is made of the gums; of which the red (from the *Eucalyptus resinifera*) according to Governor Philips, and from our own knowledge, possesses many of the properties of gum kino, and is sold for it frequently in the shops.*

* The price of this commodity fluctuates exceedingly. It ranges between 7s. and 20s. Recently some tobacco grown on the Emu plains has been cured by a person conversant in the trade, and was sold in the colony at 4s. per lb.

* The common kino of the shops is said to be an extract from the *Coccoloba uvifera* of Jamaica. The Botany Bay gum, as it is called, is much finer. Kino is now ascertained (see the Remains of Park) to be produced by a species of *Pterocarpus*.

The trade between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land consists in wheat, salted meat, and potatoes. From the year 1815 to 1820, there were imported from Hobart-town (V. D. L.) to Port Jackson, 60,309 bushels of wheat, and 47,355 bushels from Port Dalrymple. (V. D. L.) At the latter place, there has hitherto been no direct importation from England or other places; and all manufactured goods are received there charged with double freight and commission. The difference of prices on common articles, between Sydney (N. S. W.) and Launceston, (V. D. L.) amounts to near 100 per cent. !

The number of colonial vessels employed on the coasting trade does not exceed twenty-nine, of which seven are not more than fifteen tons burden, and the largest of the others does not exceed 184 tons. They are badly equipped, badly navigated, and but little qualified to resist the heavy gales of wind with which the coast is sometimes visited.

The foreign trade of New South Wales consists of the importations of sugar, spirits, soap, and cotton goods from Bengal; and tea and sugar-candy from Canton; to which have been added latterly Chinese silks, and, what appears to us very remarkable, wearing apparel made up in China of cloth imported thither from Great Britain !* The importations from Europe consist of iron and hardware, cottons, millinery, wines, porter, cheese, and salted provisions.

"A few successful attempts were made at one period in the colonial vessels, to supply the China and Bata-via markets with sandal-wood, pearl-shells, and beche do mar, from the Fejee and Marquesas islands, and to import cargoes of tea in return. The outrages committed by the crews of these vessels upon the natives of the

South Sea Islands, and the spirit of vengeance these outrages excited, as well as the subsequent successful competition of the Americans in this branch of commerce, have been the causes of its decline in the hands of the inhabitants of New South Wales."

We cannot refrain from making another extract, which not only corresponds with the preceding, in exhibiting the character of those who by an alteration in the present system would be permitted to trade with China, but also shews the lamentable effects of their misconduct among the uncivilized inhabitants of Polynesia, in obstructing their progress towards improvement.

"The desire of the inhabitants of all these islands (South-Sea) to obtain fire-arms and gunpowder, has much impeded the attempts of the missionaries to introduce amongst them a knowledge of Christianity; and as the intercourse of the vessels engaged in the South Sea fisheries has not been found susceptible of any effectual restraint, many instances have occurred on one side of violent and unpunished outrage, and on the other of savage and indiscriminate revenge. The extensive and beautiful islands of New Zealand have been the most frequent theatres of these afflicting occurrences, as they are more resorted to than the other islands, on account of the excellence of the harbours, and the facility of obtaining supplies. The warlike and hostile spirit of the native tribes towards each other has been fed by the instruments of destruction that their intercourse with Europeans has placed in their hands. The missionaries themselves have incurred some danger from the same cause; and such is now the value attached to the possession of fire-arms amongst the New Zealanders, that no supplies of food can be obtained from them, even by the missionaries, without some concession to their prevailing love of war and revenge. If the missionaries at New Zealand should hereafter pay more at-

* We could scarcely have credited this statement, emanating from any other source. When c your apathy, O ye inhabitants of Moumouth-street and Rosemary-lane !

tention to the cultivation of their land, and to place before the eyes of the natives the practical benefits of the arts of civilization and commerce, they will be more likely to obtain influence over the New Zealanders, and to detach them from the pursuits of war and plunder, in which they now so obstinately engage."

By the Act 57 Geo. III. c. 53, one of the objects of which was to protect the South Sea Islands against the outrages of the whalers, offences committed by the crews of any British vessel, or by any persons that have sailed in any such vessel to live in New Zealand, or any of the other islands, may be sued and punished in any of His Majesty's islands, under His Majesty's commission, issued under 46 Geo. III. c. 54, in the same way as if the offence had been committed upon the high seas. But for want of a commission to try such offences in any place nearer than Ceylon, this wholesome act has been completely inoperative. It is not therefore surprising that the islanders should carry their retaliatory system too far, and resort to indiscriminate revenge. We have just seen a letter from New Zealand, dated 19th Nov. 1822, giving an account of the *Ceres* whaler being lost on one of the Friendly Isles; and upon sending to a neighbouring island for food and assistance, the natives, pretending kindness, made a treacherous attack upon the crew, killed and wounded many, and forced the rest to sea in a boat with one oar. They reached the island Makao, and remained there for thirteen months, feeding on cocoa-nuts.

It appears that the trade between New Zealand and the other islands of the South Sea is very inconsiderable. In the Society Islands the efforts of the missionaries have been more successful, both in diffusing a knowledge of Christianity, and promoting intercourse with British subjects. The trade has been altogether in the hands of the missionaries, directed by the Rev. Mr. Marsden, their

agent at Sydney. The articles exported from thence are cotton goods, and supplies for the missionaries, who return cocoa-nut oil, and salted pork to Sydney. An attempt was lately made at that port to engage in direct trade with the king of Taheite (commonly termed Otaheite), and it may be expected that the cultivation of *sugar*, cotton, and coffee, will so far increase in that and the other islands, as to enable the natives to carry on an extensive trade in those articles with New South Wales.

With respect to the trade of New South Wales with China, it has been carried on by India-built vessels; and in one instance, by a vessel carrying a register from the Isle of France, for which licenses have been obtained by application to the Government in Bengal, and subject to the control of the Committee of Supracargues at Canton. In general, the destination is stated to be the South Seas; but instances have occurred in which vessels have cleared out direct from New South Wales to China.

The consumption of tea (which forms part of the daily rations of convicts in the employ of Government) is considerable, and increases. The vessels which import it have not been of large tonnage, and the consignments of it have been made on account of the principal merchants resident at Sydney, who complain that certain foreigners, through American interest at Canton and the Isle of France, procure facilities for their trade, and protection for their vessels, whereby the price of tea in the colony is materially reduced, and the market glutted with an article, which in earlier times afforded profitable monopolies.

The Act of 59 Geo. III. c. 122, whereby vessels of less burthen than 350 tons, can trade with the settlement; and the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 45, by which a direct trade is permitted between British colonies and any foreign port in Europe or Africa, Gibraltar, or Malta, have afforded great additional scope to the commerce of

New South Wales. But Mr. Bigge is of opinion, that the latter regulation is not likely to augment its exports, or to divert the trade of the colony from the natural channel between its own ports and those of the mother country. The coincidence of habits, hitherto little affected by the difference of the climate of the two countries, will long preserve to the manufactures of the mother country a preference over those of India or China, even obtained at a cheaper rate.

“By affording encouragement to the production of fine wool, tobacco, and flax in the colony, freight may speedily be furnished for the return of vessels that carry thither the English manufactures; and when the removal of the convict population from the seaports is so far carried into effect as to admit the inhabitants to a free participation in the whale fisheries, the exportation of the produce upon equal terms with that which is procured on the coasts of Newfoundland, will furnish the inhabitants of New South Wales with an article of export, equally valuable as a means of consignment to the merchants, as of lading to the vessels.”

Besides the unsuccessful experiment we have adverted to, the exportation of flour to the Cape, horses have been sent from the colony to Batavia, and coals to that port, and also to Calcutta: both speculations succeeded. The coals of New South Wales, though inferior to the best English sea-coal, are likely to find a ready market in the different ports of Java.

It has unfortunately happened, though we can hardly be surprised at the occurrence, that in enacting the various restrictions which it has been considered expedient to impose upon the intercourse with India, and in the many subsequent relaxations of the law, doubts and apparent contradictions have sprung up, which are extremely embarrassing to traders. We cannot help adverting to one anomaly, which exists in regard to an intercourse

with India through Malta and Gibraltar. By the Act 57 Geo. III, c. 36, these places were allowed to carry on trade (under license) with India, without any restriction as to the size of the vessels; and goods imported from India into either of those places might be conveyed to England, subject to the same regulations as when imported thither direct from India; which make any importation in vessels of less than 350 tons burthen illegal. Thus the restriction applies in a manner directly opposed to the object of it, and is almost absurd. The case with regard to New South Wales is exactly inverted. By the law, as it stands at present, vessels of smaller burthen than 350 tons may trade between that settlement and the mother country, but no provision is made respecting trade between the former and places within the limits of the Company's charter, which is therefore still confined to vessels of the tonnage specified. In one or other of these cases there must surely be injustice, though doubtless unintentional.

A doubt, it appears, has operated to diminish the export of the commodities before-mentioned from New South Wales to India; namely, whether, under section the first of the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 34, it was competent to British vessels to make distinct voyages between places within the limits of the Company's charter, and to carry on trade without reference to their original voyage. That doubt, however, has now been removed.

The trade in vessels of small burthen, Mr. Bigge observes, as far as regards the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and Java, is of great importance to the colonial interest of New South Wales; for it is to those places that the first efforts of its commercial marine will be directed. Small vessels, with registers from the Island of Mauritius, have traded from thence to New South Wales, and brought cargoes of sugar and spirits, which they have exchanged for wheat; and it is only in such vessels

that investments suited to the present demand of markets in the two settlements can be advantageously made.

An admission of vessels of small tonnage to the trade between the peculiar limits of the East-India Company's charter, is liable indeed to an objection not applicable to other places. Mr. Bigge admits that the direct communications that have taken place between the colony and India have proved the difficulty of preventing the escape of convicts to that territory, and have occasioned expense to its government in sending back those who had effected it. He adds also, from his own observation, that "the lascars employed in the navigation of the vessels from India, and for whose protection that Government has always shown such an anxious desire to provide, became the victims of the felonious arts of the convicts, whenever they landed from their ships in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land." Both these objections will however disappear, when the measure shall be adopted of removing the convicts from the seaports into the interior.

It may be useful to collect and exhibit a table of duties on commodities imported into New South Wales. These duties are levied by colonial authority, subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament, or enacted wholly by the latter.

Spirits of Great Britain, or British West-India	£. s. d.
rum per gallon	0 10 0
— of all other sorts im-	
ported ditto	0 15 0
Wine..... ditto	0 0 9
Tobacco .....per lb.	0 4 0
Coals .....per ton	0 2 0
Sandal-wood..... ditto	2 10 8
Pearl Shells ditto	2 10 8
Beche do Mar *... ditto	5 0 0
Spermaceti-oil ... ditto	2 10 0
Black-whale-oil... ditto	2 0 0
Seal-skins each	0 0 1½

* A marine production of gelatinous quality, designed, like the two preceding, for the Chinese market.

Hare and Kangaroo-skins	£. s. d.
each	0 0 0½

Timber, cedar, or other timber imported from Shoal Haven, or any other part of the coast (except Newcastle), when not sup- plied by Government la- bourers.....per solid foot	0 1 0
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—, spars from New Zealand or elsewhere per score	1 0 0
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—, imported from Hun- ter's River. additional, per 1,000 feet	3 0 0
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—, either in log or plank, imported from New Zealand ...per solid foot	0 1 0
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All goods, wares and mer- chandize, not the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, imported directly from thence into the colony per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 0 0
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Coals pay an export duty of 5s. 6d. per ton; and timber from Hunter's River 3*l.* for every 1,000 feet.

In addition to the duties, fees are demanded and paid to the two wharfers, amounting to 9*d.* on every bale, cask, or package, landed or shipped (which is a serious charge upon the small packages in cargoes from India and China); 2s. 6*d.* for metage of every ton of coals, and 2s. for measuring every hundred feet of timber. There are, besides, harbour dues, pilotage and light-house fees, amounting in the aggregate, for a ship of 500 tons, to 2*l.* 10s.; and it appears that, with the exception of the fee of 1*l.* 1s. for *permission to trade*, these fees have been demanded from ships entering the harbour for purposes of refreshment, as well as from those that bring cargoes, or convey convicts from England: a system which we hope shortly to hear is abolished.

The import duties on spirits have been (as might be expected) the most

productive. and the successive augmentations that have been made from 3*s.* to 5*s.*, 7*s.*, and 10*s.* in the month of April 1818, have had no perceptible effect upon the consumption. Previous to the act which increased the amount of duty on foreign spirits imported (3 Geo. IV. c. 96), the largest importations of this article consisted of Bengal rum, the strength of which has been estimated at 30 and 40 per cent. above the hydrometer proof, though the duty was levied upon quantity, and not upon strength. In the year 1819, the quantity of spirit issued from the bonded-store at Sydney (for importers may deposit the spirits in the King's store, under bond to pay the duties in twelve months) amounted to 58,079 gallons, and in 1820 to 69,745 gallons. To this must be added the quantity issued on account of Government, amounting in the first year to 18,743 gallons, and in the second to 17,062. The largest portion of that issued to individuals was from 20 to 30 per cent. over London proof; so that the rate of annual consumption of spirits in the colony may be estimated at 100,000 gallons. The number of adults is little more than 15,000.

It cannot be clearly understood from Mr. Bigge's Report whether this estimate of spirit consumed be inclusive of what is distilled in the co-

lony,* which is liable to a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon of spirit of the strength of 7 per cent. above proof, and subject to certain regulations, by one of which distillation is prohibited when the price of wheat in the Sidney market exceeds 10*s.* per bushel. But if the colonial spirit be included, the estimate is most appalling, and affords an index, by no means encouraging, of the state of manners in the colony.

As we have embodied in the course of our progress whatever remarks we have judged necessary, with those facts which we have derived from the document before us, there will be no occasion to indulge in any further reflections upon the subject at present; and, owing to the space we have already occupied, it will be desirable to postpone our account of the revenue and expenditure, and the state of the population of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which, with a detail of the ecclesiastical and medical establishments in the two settlements (subjects not necessary for us to enter upon) compose the remainder of this valuable Report.

* In another part of the Report, the produce of the 2*s.* 6*d.* duty on colonial spirit is taken at 10,000*l.*, making the annual consumption of spirit distilled in the colony 80,000 gallons. This is probably founded on the just hypothesis that increase in the duty on imported spirit will diminish the supply, and augment the consumption of the colonial, the manufacture of which has, indeed, but recently begun.

DESCRIPTION OF DELHI AND ITS ENVIRONS.

THE city of Delhi, or Shahjehanabad, lies on the western bank of the river Jumna, in latitude 28° 36' N.; it is seven miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall of stone, and strengthened by several mud bastions, which are in a ruinous state; the Government, however, have lately commenced the repairs; a small part is already finished, the wall is to be of stone, ten feet in breadth, twenty-six, including the battlements, in height, with a narrow but deep ditch, the earth of which will form a glacis, or will rather level the ground to a short distance. The bastions and the new maitello towers are to be of

stone, the outer wall of the latter, ten feet thick, and twenty-six high; there are seven gates with handsome arched entrances of free-stone.

The city and palace within were built by Shah Jehan, when, on account of the intense heats and hot winds, he resolved on removing from Agra, which had been the chief residence of Akbar and Jehangier his predecessors. Under a monarch so generous and magnificent, and so great an encourager of the arts, the work was soon accomplished.

The streets, in general, are regular and spacious, superior to those of most cities

in Asia. The two principal streets lead direct from the palace: the first from the Delhi to the city gate of the same name, in a direction north and south, with good houses, and merchants' shops well furnished on either side; it is eleven hundred yards in length, and thirty in breadth. Shah Jehan built an aqueduct four feet wide and five deep, of red stone, which conveyed the water the whole length of the street (running through the centre with a row of trees on either side), and thence by a channel under ground into the royal gardens. The second grand street leads from the Lahore gate in a direction east and west, to the city gate of the same name. It is a mile in length and 120 feet wide. The aqueduct, of the same dimensions as that in the Delhi street, runs the entire length. Great numbers of the trees have been destroyed by the Mah-rattas. The houses and shops, of brick and stone, are regular and well built. About a quarter of a mile from the palace the houses on either side recede, so as to form a square, where the Cutwal resides. In the centre of the street there is a large and handsome decagon, the houses all round being of an equal height, with arched verandahs or recesses, well painted, and with two handsome gates leading to different parts of the city; in fact, all the streets leading from this are adorned with gates; the decagon is the chole or market, where vegetables, cakes, fruits, &c. are exposed for sale. The street derives its name from this market; at one end the street is terminated by the magnificent gate of the palace, at the other by a handsome mosque, with lofty minarets. Here also is situated the mosque of Roshun-ul-Dowlah, remarkable as being the place where Nadir Shah sat during the massacre of the unfortunate Delhians, when one hundred thousand inhabitants are supposed to have fallen. The Persian King had a narrow escape, one of his principal officers having been killed at his side. The building is small, with three domes richly gilt. There are several other streets of considerable magnitude, particularly that leading from the Residency to the palace, in length 600 yards by twenty in breadth; that which is parallel to the palace is 800 yards by 150 in breadth, with a fine avenue of trees.

The bazars are well supplied cotton cloths, paper, hookahs, swords, guns, are

still manufactured: the jewellers and painters are skilful. The country produces corn and grain of every description, the imports consist of shawls, horses, camels, fruits, and precious stones; the population, although much reduced by the late wars, is now on the increase, and is estimated at near 300,000.

The city has been principally built on two rocky emirances; the one where the Juma Musjid is situated, called the Japu'a Puhar; the other Bejula Puhar, or quarter of oil merchants. Near this is an old Patan mosque, on a very commanding situation, built, apparently, as well for religious as defensive purposes. The ascent is by a flight of steep steps, fifty in number, and almost perpendicular. The mosque is open in front, with three ranges of arches, sixty feet by thirty-six; each square of an arch is surmounted by an arched cupola, which is the distinguishing characteristic of the Patan roofs. The Gothic is here exhibited in its purest style: date of erection early in the thirteenth century. The palaces of the ancient Omrahs are now in ruin but, even in this decayed state, they shew their former magnificence and the opulence of their masters. Some of them are very extensive and well built, but low and concealed by high walls. The houses of Ali Murdaum, the Persian; Gasee Odeen, Cummer Odeen Khan, the Vizier of Malommed Shah, Coodsiah Begum, the mother of the Shah, and Sufden Jung's, are the most splendid. The entrance is usually through a lofty gateway of brick and stone, with galleries above for music; then several courts with pavilions and arcaded galleries round; reservoirs and fountains of stone and marble adorned the centre of the square; the baths were of marble, many of them inlaid with precious stones the light was admitted from the domes by glazed windows; the first court was occupied by the servants and cattle. The Teh khana, or apartments under ground (in the palace of Sufden Jung), for the hot season, consist of a suite of rooms, built in light and delicate style; one long room has a marble reservoir the whole length, with a smaller one raised and balustraded on each side, and faced with white marble. The palace of Cummer Odeen occupied the whole length of one side of a considerable street.

There are forty mosques in Delhi; the principal is the Juma Musjid, or great

cathedral, the most magnificent building of the kind in India, situated in the highest part, and nearly in the centre of the town. The foundation is laid on a rocky eminence scarped for the purpose; the ascent is by a magnificent flight of stone steps (forty in number), through a handsome gateway of red stone, with doors covered with plates of wrought brass. The terrace on which the mosque is situated is a square of 100 yards, paved throughout with red stone; and surrounded on the three sides by a wide and lofty arched colonnade, with octagon pavilions at the angles, all of red stone. In the centre is a large reservoir lined with marble, and adorned with fountains for religious purposes. The mosque is of an oblong form, 261 feet in length, eighty wide,* with a grand central arch, with three of smaller dimensions on either side; the wall over the central arch is eighty feet high, that on the sides fifty-six; the whole surmounted by three magnificent domes of white marble, intersected with black stripes, and flanked by two minarets of red stone and white marble alternately, rising to the height of 130 feet; each minaret has three projecting galleries of white marble on the outside, their summits being adorned with light octagon pavilions of the same materials; the ascent is within, by a winding staircase of stone. The view from the top is extensive, comprising the palace, the city, river, forts of Ferose and Shere Shah, Tomb of Humayoon, and the Kootub. The front of the main body of the mosque is faced with large slabs of white marble. Along the cornice are ten compartments, four feet by two and a half, inlaid with inscriptions in black marble from the Koran, in the Nishki character; the inside is paved with large slabs of white marble decorated with a black border; the walls and roof are lined with plain white marble. Near the kibla (literally a compass) or small recess in the wall, so placed as to face towards the city of Mecca, is a minber or pulpit of marble, with an ascent of four steps, balustraded; the domes are crowned with copper culleuses, richly gilt. Shah Jehan commenced the mosque in the fourth, and

finished it in the tenth year of his reign, at an expense of ten lacks of rupees.

The next in grandeur, and perhaps superior in beauty, is the Zeenut-al Musajid (or ornament of mosques), on the river face of the city; it was erected on a commanding situation by Zeenut-ul-Nissah, a daughter of Aurungzebe; it is built of red stone inlaid with white marble, with a reservoir of the same materials, in the centre of a spacious terrace paved with red stone. The three domes are of white marble intersected with black stripes; the form is particularly elegant and light, and superior to all others in beauty and proportion; the dimensions are much smaller than those of the Juma Musjid. Lands to the amount of a lack of rupees were formerly allotted for the support of this place: but these have been long since confiscated, and the building is going fast to decay. There are several other mosques of inferior size, but of the same form, some with domes of copper richly gilt, others of white marble, and one, at the bottom of the Chandneychoke, with domes of green and gold enamel.

The Residency is situated on a branch of the Jumna; the house is very extensive, partly ancient, partly modern; the modern part consists of a grand and lofty hall fifty feet by twenty-six, with a bow towards the garden, with two rooms leading from the centre, one on each side, thirty feet by twenty feet; the left wing consists of a suite of three rooms twenty feet square, with a verandah on both sides: beyond this is a range of apartments for servants. The right wing consists of a suite of several rooms, being the original house; the portico in front is supported by eight lofty and magnificent pillars, with an ascent of fifteen stone steps; the wings recede about twenty feet: the entire front of the house is 360 feet; the height of the ornament above the portico sixty feet. The gardens in the rear are well stocked with a profusion of choice fruit trees, and a variety of valuable and rare plants, and also ornamented with a large reservoir of stone, and a noble terrace facing the river, and built on the level of the top of the ramparts. Ahmed Bux Cawn has also a handsome palace on the plan of the Residency. Bowance Shunkur and the Begum Sumroo have also good and handsome palaces. The Resident's guard consists of a detachment of sepoy and 100 horse,

* I did not measure the height or breadth; the height, however, I nearly ascertained by the number of steps, the breadth by the size of the arches.

with a battalion of Nujeebs, under the orders of a European officer, for the purpose of collecting the revenues. The garrison consists of two battalions of sepoys and a detachment of artillery.

But what gave the greatest lustre and splendour to the city in former times, was the successful attempt of Ali Murdaun, the Persian (the same who delivered Candahur into Shah Jehan's hands), who undertook to bring a canal of fresh water to run through the principal streets and parts of the town, by a cut made from the Jumna, at a place called Mugulpoores, about sixty coss from Delhi, where the river is very rapid and has several falls: and this by a proper management he soon effected; in some places it was cut through the solid rock, twenty-five feet wide and the same number in depth. In consequence of this great command of water, the country on either bank was very fertile. Remains of the aqueduct are still to be seen, but nearly choked with rubbish: the Government, however, have some intention of opening it, which would gain great credit and considerable profit. Several rich natives have proposed to repair it at their own expense, on condition of retaining the management for seventeen years. It is calculated that the receipts of three years would cover all the expense.

The palace was erected by Shah Jehan, on the river face of the city. It is one mile and a half in circuit, and surrounded by a magnificent wall of red stone thirty feet high (including the base, of free-stone, forty-two feet), adorned with towers, battlements, and two magnificent gateways, rising forty feet above the walls, being from the ground to the top of the pavilion cupola 110 feet, facing the Delhi and Lahore streets, and surmounted by four handsome pavilions, with light cupolas of white marble, supported on pillars.—The apartments of the European officer in charge of the palace are over the Lahore gate, and form a handsome suite of four rooms. Auringzebe added an outer gate, with a wall of red stone, forming a considerable square, with arcaded rooms round, where the guards furnished by the garrison, and commanded by a European officer (the same number at each gate), have their quarters. The two figures mentioned by Bernier at the entrance of the palace, which represented the Rajah of Chitore and his brother Potta, seated on two elephants of

stone, were removed by Auringzebe, as encouraging idolatry, and the present screen or outer square added, which has entirely disfigured the entrance to the palace, although it has increased its strength, which was probably the Emperor's real motive: the ditch is wide and deep, and faced with grey free-stone. On entering the second gate, you proceed down a fine arched passage, about 300 feet in length, with an octagon room in the centre, from whence four streets branch off, leading to different parts of the palace. The sides are ornamented with handsome recesses, raised three or four feet above the level of the pavement of stone, where the merchants formerly displayed their wares; the walls and roof are painted. A canal ran through the centre, forming little basins at equal distances, and leaving a good path on either side. At the termination of the passage a handsome gate opens into a fine square, with a range of apartments round it, where the Omrahs had their quarters when on the king's guard. On passing the fourth gate, you enter a second square of the same dimensions as the first, one face being formed by ranges of stables, with the Dewaun Aum, or all of the people in the centre; the stables are upon a magnificent scale, raised three feet above the level of the pavement, with an arcaded open gallery in front, and terraced roof. They form noble wings, connecting the Dewaun Aum with the other faces of the Court. The hall is of stone, the roof being supported on arches, resting on pillars: it is eighty feet by forty; the throne is in the centre of the hall, of considerable magnitude, resembling a large reading desk in an English church, and composed of beautiful white marble, and surmounted with a cupola; the wall and roof in the rear is prettily adorned with sprigs of flowers and peacocks, executed in mosaic, with red cornelians and other stones. The building is open on three sides, has five ranges of arches in front, and is raised four feet above the level of the pavement, and is thirty feet high. On entering the third and last square, the Dewaun Khass, or hall of nobles, bursts upon the view in all its splendour, forming the river face of the court, and raised on a terrace four feet above the level of the pavement; the whole building, inside and out, and the open terraces and pavements, are of white marble; the roof is

supported by thirty-two square columns, ornamented to the height of six feet, with rich inlaid flower-work of red cornelians and other precious stones; the remainder, as well as the cornices, being decorated with a profusion of golden ornaments. The hall is fifty feet by twenty-four, with an open verandah all round, ten feet wide; in this is a beautiful crystal, eighteen inches high and four feet in diameter. His Majesty usually occupies a temporary throne; the ceiling is of wood painted red, and richly decorated with gold; it was formerly encrusted with a rich silver foliage inlaid with gold, at the expense of thirty-nine lacks of rupees; the Mahrattas took it down, and on sending it to the mint to be coined, it produced twenty-eight lacks. On a compartment over the cornice on the outside are these lines in the Persian character, in letters of gold: "if there is a Paradise on earth, this is it, 'tis this, 'tis this." The roof is surmounted at the angles with four pavilions; the ornaments of brass on the cupolas being richly gilt. On state occasions, the hall is adorned with an awning of scarlet cloth of gold, fastened by cotton ropes of various colours; kanants or screens of the same description enclose the open terraces, which are forty-four feet by thirty-five; on one side the terrace leads to a painted room, through which the king retires to the haram; on the other to a small but beautiful mosque of white marble, with domes of brass so richly gilt, as to give it the appearance of pure gold.

FORM OF PRESENTATION.—On entering the last gate, which is nearly opposite the hall of audience, the person to be introduced makes three salaams to the king (who is usually seated on a small cushioned throne in the centre of the hall); he then ascends the steps and proceeds to the musnud, making three obeisances, and on his arrival, presenting two gold mohurs on a white muslin handkerchief, his name being announced at the same time, a profound silence is observed; he also presents one gold mohur to the heir apparent, and then retires, with his face towards the king, making his obeisance as before, and then takes his place on the right near the Resident and the other gentlemen, all standing, the royal sons only enjoying the permission of being seated; the person shortly after proceeds to a small room near the gate of entrance, where he is invested with

a khelaut or honorary dress, on which he returns with the same ceremonies as before, and presents another gold mohur, on which his Majesty binds a turban round his hat (all Europeans wear their hats on these occasions); receiving the fourth and last gold mohur, the person then retires with the same ceremonies as before, and takes his place near the Resident. After all the presentations have taken place, his Majesty either calls for the steps of his throne, or pronounces the word *Rookhsut*. The Resident and other gentlemen then retire on foot, and without a chaata, as all persons of whatever rank are obliged to dismount from their elephants or carriages on entering the first Court. The nuzzur of a captain is five gold mohurs, that of a general nineteen, of the *circular* 101 on certain occasions; the throne is adorned with plates of gold, and a handsome covering, embroidered with gold and silver thread, is usually thrown over it; the height of the seat from the ground is eighteen inches. The King's son or lord in waiting receives the nuzzers from his majesty.

The Royal Baths consist of three apartments, of considerable magnitude, paved and lined with white marble, and surmounted with domes of the same materials; the walls, baths, and vapour slabs are elegantly inlaid with rare and precious stones of various colours, representing flowers and branches, executed with great taste; fountains are placed in the centre, with passes to carry the water into the different apartments; large reservoirs of marble (one of them cut of a single block nine feet by four, and as many deep), form the baths; large stoves are placed round each apartment, and the light is admitted from the roof by windows of stained glass.

The gardens, when in their splendour, with the fountains playing, must have been very beautiful; at present the magnificent reservoirs of water are greatly neglected, the trees and walks out of order; so much however remains, sufficient to give an idea of their former elegance. There are several fine rooms lined with marble, and inlaid with stones, but in a ruinous condition; particularly a very large and handsome octagon room, facing the branch of the Jumna called *Shahboorj*, or the royal tower. Through a window of this room Prince Mirza Juwaun Bukht made

his escape in 1784, when he fled to Lucknow. Adjoining and communicating by a bridge of five stone arches, thrown over an arm of the river, is the fort of Selim; the buildings are now in ruins, with the exception of a pavilion of two stories, on the river face, in which two or three marble rooms are still in good repair: the centre space forms one of the royal gardens, with a profusion of fruit trees, particularly nectarines, although the fruit of this tree seldom becomes quite ripe. There is also a very large gun on one of the bastions, which will carry a ball four coss, as the natives declare. The population of the fort is estimated at 18,000, the wives of the King amounting to 1,600. His income is 12 lacs, with a jagier of two, making 14 lacs per annum. Under a shed in the court near the garden, are many pieces of brass cannon with iron cylinders, once in the possession of the celebrated George Thomas; they appear to have been made many years ago. The remainder of the public buildings are in a ruinous state. The etiquette of the court is still kept up, as much as possible, as it was in the time of Shah Jehan; but, alas! how much fallen from the splendour and opulence which distinguished that reign! Wood and some coarse kuwa cloth have supplied the places of those pillars of gold and silver, that formerly supported awnings of embroidered cloth or velvet which went round every apartment. The ceilings of massy silver gilt have made room for more modest ones of painted wood: in short, every step one takes in the palace, shews what it was once, and how fallen it is at present; even the very walls have not escaped the depredation of mischievous avarice, they are of fine white marble (particularly in the gardens) in most of the public apartments, inlaid with onyx, agate, and cornelians; almost every where the marble has been picked for the small pieces of the precious stones. The Dewaun Khass, or Hall of Nobles, is partly an exception to this, having been repaired at the expense of the Company; the awnings of cloth of gold were also presented by the Government. The royal Nujeeb battalion performs the interior duties of the palace. The income both of the heir apparent and prime minister is 8,000 rupees per mensem. In 1808, Jehangeer, the favourite son, raised a disturbance in the palace, threatening his father's life, and closing

the gates; the troops however being called out, the gates were blown open by cannon, and after a slight resistance, order was again restored. This prince now resides at Allahabad.

On certain festivals, the king goes to the Juma Musjid to say prayers, particularly at the termination of the Ramjan, when the reliques are produced, which he touches with great devotion; a hair of the prophet's whisker being considered as the most valuable, is carefully preserved in a case. The immense square of the cathedral is completely filled with Mahomedans, the Resident also attends on this occasion; in fact, he accompanies the King; whenever he leaves the palace, a royal salute is fired on passing the outer gate, as also on the return of his Majesty.

I shall close this account with a short description of the former mode of holding a court of justice in the Dewaun Aum. The King seated himself in the middle of the hall, on a throne in the shape of a couch, with a tester bolster and quilt, surmounted by a canopy supported on four columns, the entire ornamented with diamonds and pearls; a cover of brocade of gold, or some other rich stuff, was thrown over the seat; at one side a parasol was raised, and at each column, some parts of the king's arms were suspended, *viz.* shield, sword, bow and arrow case; in the Court below the hall there was a space about twenty feet square, encompassed by balustrades, covered with plates of gold and silver; at the corners, were four Secretaries of State for the Civil and Criminal Departments; many chiefs stood round the railing; a splendid awning of cloth of gold fastened by rings to the roof of the hall, and supported on pillars cased with silver, afforded shade to the numerous nobles and other attendants. The musicians were also in attendance. the music was sweet and agreeable, and made so little noise, as not to distract the attention of the secretaries from their more serious occupations. Some great nobleman, frequently one of his sons, stood near the King; the favourite elephants and horses, caparisoned in golden trappings, passed in review. Towards the middle of the Court a little canal, six inches wide, ran parallel to the hall, while the King remained seated on his throne of justice. It was not allowed to the audience to pass this stream without express permission, ambas-

sadors were not even exempted. However, on their arrival, the master of the ceremonies announced their names, when his majesty made a sign for them to approach. About twelve o'clock the prime minister reported what had taken place in his chamber of justice; when he had finished, the king rose from his throne; it was not permitted to any person to leave the place before this took place; as the king retired, the audience also took their departure.

Near the Ajmere gate and immediately without the walls, is the mudursa or college, erected by Gasee Odeen Khan, the son of Nizam-ul Moolk; it is entirely of red stone; the entrance is through a handsome gateway, arched and surmounted by patan cupolas; the college forms a spacious quadrangle of 100 yards. The mosque and tomb of the founder form the face opposite the gate of entrance. In the centre is a fountain lined with stone, with several fine trees near it, which gives the quadrangle a very collegiate air; a range of apartments in two stories with an arched colonnade in front, compose the remaining faces of the square; each room is fifteen feet square, with two smaller ones attached, those at the angles and in the centre of each face are of larger dimensions, probably for the professors. On the outside is an arched range of apartments for cooking. The mosque is of red stone inlaid with marble; the front is open, and the sides are adorned with screens of lattice-work, executed in beautiful patterns of flowers. The tombs are concealed from view by screens of brown or fawn-coloured stone in lattice-work, forming a square of thirty feet; in the centre stand the tombs, also surmounted by a screen of white marble nine feet high, partly adorned with open work; the remainder in slabs, with rich patterns of flowers in bold relief, the whole finished with the greatest taste, and in the most delicate style. A small mosque of white marble forms one face of this square, the pavement of which is of large slabs of marble. Near the college are two elegant tombs of white marble: the first in the same style as that of Gasee Odeen; the other inlaid with various coloured stones; the design is particularly chaste.

At a short distance from the city are the ruins of the palace and fort of Ferose Shah. The remains are still extensive. There

is a remarkable pillar of a brown colour, about fifty feet high, which has the appearance of a composition stone, and is called the "Lat of Ferose." The ruins of Mogulperah extend about three miles to the south and west; in the centre of these ruins is an enclosed space, where the King attends the ceremony of killing the camel, one of the grand festivals. A low range of hills runs about two miles to the westward of the city, in a southerly direction.

The environs on the north and west are crowded with the remains of the country houses of the nobility. The royal gardens at Shalimar, nine miles from Delhi, were begun in the fourth and finished in the thirteenth year of Shah Jehan's reign; they were laid out with great taste, and at an expense of eighty lacks; however, their present appearance affords no idea of their former beauty. The entrance is through a gateway of brick, and a canal lined with stone leads to the hall of audience, a great part of which is in ruins. The haram and imaum, or open hall, were decorated with a beautiful border of white and gold, on a ground of the finest pink-coloured chunam. The resident and assistants have country houses at this place.

On the road to the Kootub, about five miles from the city, is the mausoleum of Sufier Jung, grandfather of the Nawaub of Lucknow; it is raised ten feet above the level of the garden, in which it is situated on a terrace paved with stone, 110 feet square. The plan of the building appears to be a central room twenty-five feet square, with a suite of apartments to the number of eight, part oblong and part octagon, which have a communication with the central room, the roof of which is formed by a dome about forty feet high; the pavement and lower compartments of the walls and tomb are of white marble; the apartments above correspond with those below. The edifice is sixty feet square, with handsome minarets at each angle, and a dome of stone and marble in the centre; the different fronts correspond, and are inlaid with white marble; a large stone reservoir and canal adorn the centre; the entrance is through a fine gate, having several excellent apartments.

The next building worthy of observation is the Kootub Megar, eleven miles from Delhi. It is a round tower of red stone, 241 feet high, and 147 in circumfe-

rence, divided into five stages, with a door at each, and a ledge of stone two feet wide running round on the outside: the pavilion which crowned the top has fallen. The first stage is fluted angular and circular alternately, the second circular, the third angular, fourth and fifth plain, and inlaid with marble.* This singular pillar was erected in the reign of the Emperor Altumsh; it is a Mahomedan building, although the natives declare that it was originally Hindoo, and that it was merely cased in its present style by the Mussulmans: certain it is that there are many ruins of temples and other Hindoo buildings within a few yards of it. It takes its name from a saint who lived in the Emperor Altumsh's reign, and whose shrine is held in great veneration to this day, and is visited annually in the month of July by the King of Delhi, who is attended on this festival by his whole court and family. Great part of the inhabitants of the city also visit this spot, where a fair and other Indian recreations diffuse a joy over the miserable inhabitants of the palace, who are never allowed to pass the walls except on this and some other festival: the number of visitors this year was estimated at one hundred thousand.

Part of the grand gate is still entire; the centre arch is forty-three feet high, the wall above forty-seven. Another tower appears to have been commenced at a short distance from the Kootub; the following are the dimensions of the ruin: circumference 252 feet, outer wall nineteen feet, stairs eight feet, centre pillar thirty feet, height of the column forty feet.

Between the grand arch and the Kootub is an iron, or rather a composition pillar, (date of erection unknown) twenty-three feet high, and twenty-six in circumference; the native tradition is that it rests on the head of a serpent in the centre of the earth, and when it falls, that the dynasty of the house of Timur will be at an end. Nadir Shah caused the earth to be excavated to a considerable depth, but did not arrive at the foundation; on this occasion the serpent shook his head, which caused a violent earthquake. The Mah-rattas also attempted to overthrow it, and brought up heavy cannon for the purpose:

there is a deep indent caused by a large round shot on one side, and the mark of a chain-shot on the other; they, however, failed in their attempt. About a mile from the pillar is a grand water-fall, sixty feet by thirty, formed in the rains by the overflowing of an extensive bank; the water is received into a large stone bason, and afterwards flows into a small rivulet, which runs through a deep, but narrow and romantic valley, formed by ranges of abrupt hills. The ruins of a Hindoo temple on a projecting rock near the fall, add great interest to the scenery, the beauty of which is much increased by clumps of fine trees happily disposed.

Between the kootub and the fall are two houses belonging to the King; one of them displays some taste; opposite the mausoleum containing the tombs of Bahadur Shah and Shah Aulum, all of white marble, with screens in lattice-work elegantly carved, and preserved in fine order. Here are also the ruins of a large boulee, and several picturesque views on the high banks of the tank.

The road between the kootub and the mausoleum of Humayoon, is adorned with the mouldering remains of castles, mosques and palaces, the splendid monuments of the architecture of former ages. In the midst of these, erected on a commanding situation, stands the magnificent mausoleum of Humayoon, rising from a noble terrace paved with red stone, and elevated more than twenty feet above the level of the garden, which gives the building a fine relief, and greatly contributes to the grandeur of its appearance. The terrace is eighty-five yards square, and is adorned with a lattice railing of red stone two feet in height; there are apartments underneath: in fact, this terrace is raised on another which is 100 yards square, and rises in height about four feet; the mosque is of red stone, forty-five yards, each front crowned by a magnificent dome of white marble, rising 140 feet from the terrace, with several small pavilions with roofs of blue enamel placed over the grand arches. In the four great faces of this edifice a magnificent arch rises to the height of fifty feet, above which the wall is raised about fourteen feet, to hide the shaft of the dome; in the four less sides, formed by cutting off the angle of the square, a double range of arches rises to the top; but

* Stages, 1. 97 feet; 2. 58 feet; 3. 39 feet; 4. 37 feet; 5. 25 feet; — Pavilion 26 feet; 267.

here, instead of raising the wall, whose uniformity would destroy its beauty, a small pavilion, crowned by a dome, is raised at each great angle of the building, and fills up the hollow bosom of the shaft. The outside is beautifully inlaid with white marble; the plan of the edifice is a central octagon room, forty-five feet in diameter, having a suite of rooms all around to the number of eight. The four great arches of the room rise about twenty feet in height. Above these, with the intervention of a wide compartment, is another row of arches sixteen feet high; over the second tier with the same space between, is a square window, filled with lattice-work of white marble. The roof is oval, being eighty feet in height, and formed by the dome; the tomb is in the centre, six feet by two, composed of a single block of white marble. The floors and walls (six feet in height) are of the same materials; the doors and windows are filled with open lattice-work; the recess of each of the four great arches is fourteen feet deep, with inlaid pavement of variegated marble. The rooms at the angles are octagon, twenty-one feet in diameter, with arched roofs forty feet high; the four central rooms are thirty by twenty; the floors and lower compartments of the eight being of white marble, with three tombs in each of the apartments and the angles; there are eight rooms above, corresponding in size with those below. The garden is square, and of great extent, surrounded by a high wall, with a gate of entrance in the centre of each face; the ground has been lately laid out with a variety of fruit-trees, and it is probable that great attention will in future be paid to the preservation of this noble monument, as the present King has expressed his wish to be buried there.

At a short distance from Humayoon's stands the mausoleum of Nizam-ud-deen. This saint died about 550 years ago, and has been since held in great veneration. The king annually visits the shrine, where a considerable establishment is maintained for the purpose of preserving the tomb. The building is low, twenty-four feet square, including a verandah four feet wide, with fluted pillars of white marble adorned with gold; the corner pillars as well as the ceiling of the verandah, which is flat, being decorated with blue and green enamel and gold. The room is sixteen feet

square; the floors and walls, divided into compartments of open lattice-work, are of white marble; the roof is formed by the dome, both of the same materials as the walls; the tomb is surrounded by a low railing of fret-work richly gilt. The building is shaded by large awnings of scarlet cloth, adorned with white festoons of open work nine feet high, all of white marble. The noble hall of Arim, the friend of Humayoon, built of white marble, the roof supported on sixty-four columns, is within the same enclosure. The delicate appearance, the simple majesty of this beautiful building are beyond all praise - the hall is eighty feet square.

Immediately in front of the tomb of Nizam is a sacred tank, surrounded with arcaded passages and temples, from the top of which a considerable number of men and boys leap into the water, which is sixty feet deep; the highest point from which the divers spring is about forty feet. Within the same enclosure are two large Patan mosques and various other buildings. The country for the extent of two miles is covered with the ruins of tombs, which shew the immense extent of the old city; in fact, the ruins from the north to the Kootub in the south, are twenty-eight miles in circumference.

About a mile from these monuments rise the magnificent ruins of the fort and city of Shere Shah, two miles in circuit; its form is nearly square, and flanked by large bastions, and surrounded by lofty walls; the splendid palaces and venerable mosques towering in mouldering grandeur above the broken line of the adjoining buildings, display in the most imposing manner the former beauty of this imperial residence.

At the distance of twelve miles from Delhi, and two from the Jumna, on a low range of rocky hills, embracing a circuit of six coss, rise in gigantic grandeur the stupendous walls of the city of Tughlikabad, defended by immense bastions at short intervals; the walls are built of hewn stone of great magnitude. The ascent to the grand gateway is steep and rocky. Upon the top of a lofty rock are the remains of a large citadel, strongly defended by ranges of towers and bastions; within were the private apartments of the emperor; here in times of danger he was perfectly secure, as the ascent, even at this period, is

winding and difficult, the naked rocks form the glacis of the place, the approaches to which were thus rendered almost impracticable. At the foot of the citadel is a tank of great magnitude and depth, lined with stone, from whence the garrison were supplied. The gateways were formed of masses of granite of huge dimensions, hewn out of the rocks at the foot of the walls, thus forming fine ditches; the extensive ruins of the Emperor's principal palace give an idea of their former magnificence.

There are three extensive boulevards in perfect order; these are apartments under ground, from thirty to eighty feet, on a level with large wells, or tanks of water faced with stone; the Emperor's consist of a suite of eight circular rooms, with arched roofs, and a space of two feet in diameter at top for the purpose of admitting the light. The rooms are twenty feet in diameter, and were used in the hot weather. The heir apparent's are also in good repair, comprising a suite of rooms of equal extent. The third boulevard is situated near the citadel. There are tanks to each of these ranges of rooms, even now they are about eighty feet deep, forty by thirty in length and breadth, all lined with free stone. The fort is two cross in diameter; the houses have all

fallen to ruins, the ground being strewed with their remains. The great thickness and commanding height and situation of the walls give a most imposing effect to this city. There is also another small fort erected by Tughlick at a short distance. The Durgah of the Emperor and his mother is in front of the grand gateway; the building is of red stone, enclosed by a good wall, in perfect preservation.

The best point of view from whence the city and circumjacent buildings and ruins appear to the greatest advantage is from the river Jumna, immediately in front of the palace, and about three miles distant; this spot commands in all directions. The splendid ruins of the forts of Shere Shah and Feroze; the mausoleum of Humayoon, raised on its noble terrace, and towering above innumerable mosques, some with marble, others adorned with encaustic domes; the lofty pillar of the Kootub, bounded by a range of bleak hills; the uneven ground on which the capital is built, the white aspect of its marble buildings, the gilt domes, the magnificent walls and gateways of red stone, broken by the towering height of the minarets and domes of the Jumna and Leenut mosques, present views at once interesting and magnificent.—*Cul. Jour.*

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. VIII.—COVERTE.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Journal*.

SIR: I now send you some account of "a true and almost incredible report of an Englishman, that, being cast away in the good ship called the *Ascension*, in Cambaya, the farthest part of the East Indies, travelled by land through many unknown kingdoms and great cities, &c. with a discovery of a great Emperor, called the Great Mogul, a prince not till now known to our English nation." I am indebted for it to a collection of voyages and travels collected for the Library of Lord Oxford.

Captain Robert Coverte, the "reporter," sailed from England in the month of March, 1607-8. He and his fellow-travellers were received in a very "subtle and currish" manner at the

Canaries, by the Spaniards, who, however, came on board the ship, and ate and drank "after a very insatiable manner, very greedily," and accepted five or six barrels of pickled oysters, and a gammon of bacon, "very thankfully." They refreshed at Souldania (Saldanha-bay) where they launched a pinnace. Of the inhabitants our reporter says, "they are by nature very brutish and beastly people, especially in their feeding; for I have seen them eat the guts and garbage, yea, even the very paunch where the filth lieth. Also when we have cast off those seal fishes into the river near adjoining, where they have lain the space of fourteen days, and that they have been putrified, and stunk so vehemently,

that it could almost have stifled one of us to come to them, these people have taken them up and eaten them, when they have swarmed with crawling maggots."

They afterwards anchored at the island of Gomara, on the east coast of Africa, and our traveller describes at some length the manners and customs of the natives. In one or other of the islands in this quarter they were deceived by "sugar'd words," from the blacks, and lost two men, which misfortune they retaliated on the natives of another island, by seizing some *Pangais* full of men, bringing them on board the ship, inciting them by apprehensions of violence to acts of hostility, and then slaying "almost forty of the rogues," which is termed acting "in their own defence, and for the safeguard of their lives." How can civilized Europeans, resorting to such methods of revenge, or rather cruelty, wonder at the *treachery* which is generated thereby in the breasts of ignorant savages? This method of self-defence is not, I suspect, yet obsolete among the visitants to the islands in the Pacific.

Just a year after the commencement of their voyage they reached the island of Socotora, and then stood off to Aden, where the "bashaw" enticed their *general* ashore, made him prisoner, and robbed them of goods to the amount of 2,500 dollars, keeping two of their merchants as security for payment of 2,000 more. As if this diminution of their company was not sufficient, the master of the pinnace was murdered, two of the agents of the crime were hanged, and the two abettors died soon after, "by the just judgement of God," for one was "eaten with *caribs*, or man eaters, and the other died and rotted where he lay."

Entering the Red Sea, they arrived at Mocha, but returned to Socotora, and petitioned the king to allow them to purchase provision and water: which he refused, "because the women of the

country were much afraid." Off then they sailed, "with an anchor and a half," for Cambaya, and the master refusing the offer of a pilot to bring them to the bar of Surat, the vessel struck, and kept striking, until she "foundered," or more properly went to pieces. The skiff carried sixteen men ashore, and the long-boat was crammed with fifty-five. They landed at Gandevée, and travelled to Surat, where experiencing ill reception from the Portuguese, they resolved to travel to the Great Mogul, "and certify him of their great distress and misfortunes."

The journey, which was performed with upwards of twenty-one coaches and nineteen horses, is very quaintly described, and the productions of the country jumbled whimsically together. We have "great store of brazen wares, calicoes, candlesticks, and cauldrons four feet long, camels, and all manner of beasts, potatoes three pound for a penny, and all manner of drugs." Their cavalcade terrified the inhabitants of one city, who, the author says, "thought we had come to take their town, and did shut their gates and vent their ordnance against us." They at length reached the great city Brampore (Burhampore), near the Tyn-dee (Taptee) river. The geography of the country is miserably mangled by Capt. Coverté. Thus, in approaching the city of Gorra (Gurrah), the writer says, they passed a great river called the river of Andee (which is the Nerbuddah), "as broad as the Thames at Woolwich, and runneth into the bay of Bengal." Before they reached Agra he says, "we came to the river Tam-luo (the Chumbul), which runneth into the river Indus;" from whence its junction with the *Jumna* is distant some hundred miles!

The traveller was introduced to the Mogul immediately on his arrival at Agra, and gave his majesty for a present "a small whistle of gold, which he took, and whistled therewith almost an hour." It is amusing in the successive details to observe the dex

terity with which the names of the nobles are accommodated to the comprehension of the English reader. The smallest resemblance in sound has metamorphosed the princes into plain John, Michael, &c. Indeed we might imagine the Viceroy of Bengal to be a countryman of our own. His name is said to be *Hodge John*. "The word Mogul in their language is as much as to say *the great white king*; for he is a white man and of the race of the Tartars. He writeth himself, in his style, *Pattershaw Chellam Shog*, that is, King of all the great coins. For there is a several coin at Lahore, another at Bramport, &c., and for his several kingdoms, he is King of the Guzerats, King of the Bauians, &c. Also he writeth himself the ninth King from Tamberlaine; and to this his great style he is also of great power, wealth, and command; yet will he urge none to forsake their religion. And of all other he maketh most account of Christians, and keepeth two friars to converse with them in the Christian religion, and hath often times said, that he could find in his heart to be a Christian, if they had not so many gods."

After beholding the wonders of Agra, they departed with leave of the Mogul, who wished them to accept employment in his service, and travelled towards Ispahan in Persia. In his route he passes some indigo manufactories, and his account of the process would, if believed, demonstrate that the manufactures (as well as geography) of Hindostan had much altered in modern times. Still disfiguring the names of places, and mistaking the courses of rivers, our reporter reaches Essmeerc (Ajmere), and thence proceed to Gislemeerc (Jesselmere). He arrives at Buckar, standing on an island in a "gallant fresh river, which falleth into the gulph of Persia," though he seems ignorant that this is the Indus. In this town dwelt the Mogul's viceroy of the Bullochies, such a stubborn and rebellious peo-

ple," says our author, "that he keepeth that strong hold of purpose to retire unto." These Bullochies it seems are "man eaters, being men of huge limbs and proportion, even giant-like: nor are they of any religion at all, save that they worship the sun." The adjoining country of the Puttans was little better, for they met the travellers with fiddles in their hands, as if to welcome them, yet robbed and nearly murdered them. These Puttans he describes as a "warlike and goodly people, and wear their beards long, which the Moguls hate; also they worship the great God of Heaven, and despise Mahomet." Great traffic, he says, was carried on between their city, Candabar and Persia, India, and China.

The description of Ispahan contains but little worthy of record. The bazar, he says, was extremely rich, and at one end were "merchant tailors, who sell all sorts of apparel ready made, as it is in *Birchin-lane*, but far more rich." Bagdat, which he afterwards visited, is distinguished in his report by its floating bridge, built upon thirty-three great lighters, strongly chained and fastened together; and by the "remainder of the ruined town (tower?) of Babel, one of the wonders of the world, which standeth a league from thence."

At Bagdat they met with an Englishman named John White, who had been sent overland to India "for a discovery;" and was on his way to Ispahan. They persuaded him to accompany one of their party to the Red Sea, or to Cambay, where Sir Henry Middleton was bound to from England in the *Trade's Increase*, a vessel of more than 1,000 tons, with two others, on account of the East India Company. The only object they appear to have had in thus diverting the man from his route, was to acquaint Sir Henry Middleton of "the true discourse of their whole voyage and travels, and the dangers they sustained;" which Sir Henry would probably be as little concerned about as

the Great Mogul whom they travelled so far to advertise of the matter.

The reporter proceeded from Bagdat to Aleppo, then a city of prodigious trade, where one Mr. Spike "was very kind and bountiful to them;" and thence to Tripoli, where he took ship and sailed for England. He arrived there in April 1611, and pronounces it "the only paradise, and blessed country of the world."

There is a simplicity and apparent zeal for truth in this traveller's statement, which recommend him to those who may be desirous of comparing ancient with modern accounts of the condition of eastern countries. Though not an illiterate man, he is free from the intolerable pedantry of the age, and contents himself with recording what he saw. His names of places are evidently copied from the mouths of the natives, without any learned effort to adapt the sounds of eastern letters to those of Europe. Many curious remarks are interspersed in his report, which are not the less valuable because they drop from him without any ostentation. His account of the manners which distinguish the different classes of the East is in few words, but tolerably faithful. He mentions in one place the practice of

feeding horses with sugar, which has been introduced here.

I cannot omit extracting his account of the *Suttee* practice, because I think every fresh testimony upon this subject may throw light upon its original history,

"The Pythagoreans (Hindoos) in former times have been a vile and treacherous kind of people, and had a law, that when the husband died, the wife should be also burnt, which is holden till this day, though not in so strict a manner; for now she may refuse it, but then her head is shaved, and she clad in a black vesture, a garment which among them is reputed most vile and hateful; that the basest slave in the country will not succour nor relieve her, though she should starve.

"Now the cause why this law was first made, was for that the women there were so fickle and inconstant, that upon any slight occasion of dislike or spleen, they would poison their husbands, whereas now the establishing and executing of this law is the cause that moveth the wife to love and cherish her husband, and wisheth not to survive him."

The writer describes a *Suttee* which he saw.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

DAVUS NON CEDIPIUS.

SHORT NOTICE CONCERNING THE ISLAND OF PULO NIAS FROM OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING A VISIT TO THE ISLAND, IN 1822.

(From the *Malayan Miscellanies*, Vol. II.)

THE island of Pulo Nias has hitherto been very imperfectly known to Europeans: it is the largest of that chain of islands which skirt the western coast of Sumatra, and is at the same time the most populous and best cultivated. It is about seventy miles in length, stretching from S.E. to N.W. Its surface is for the most part hilly, but not mountainous; it possesses several rivers of considerable size, whose mouths or qualloes afford entrance to native vessels and boats. There are several good harbours, both at the northern and

southern end of the island, and there is anchorage for ships almost all along the eastern coast. The general aspect of the country is highly pleasing; towards the sea, the slopes of the hills are either covered with cocoa-nut-trees or with long grass: but it is not till looking down from their summits upon the country beyond, that its full richness bursts upon the view. From thence the valleys and sides of the hills appear a sheet of cultivation; their summits are crowned with clumps of trees, which mark the sites of the different vil-

ages, and the dark, sombre hue of undisturbed forest is no where to be discovered. The soil is one of peculiar fertility, of great depth in the lower grounds and valleys, and even on the steep declivities of the hills, supporting luxuriant crops of rice, and sweet potatoes.

The population is very considerable with reference to the extent of the island, being estimated considerably to exceed 200,000 souls. They are an active athletic race, about the middle stature, fair as Asiatics, and with much finer features than the Malays. The nose is more prominent, and has somewhat of the Grecian straightness; the expression of the countenance is generally pleasing, and the eye is particularly fine and full. The women are considered the beauties of the Eastern Archipelago, ranking in this respect with the women of Sulo. The observation which has been made that the people of Nias are particularly subject to a leprous scurf, can only be true with reference to Nias slaves abroad, but is in no degree the case with them in their own island, where no instance of such an affection of the skin was observed, and where, on the contrary, they appeared to be remarkably clean and neat in regard to their persons. That they practise habits of personal cleanliness is evident from the pains they take to have large and convenient paths in or near their villages. There are always two, one appropriated to the men, the other to the women, enclosed with high stone walls, and having a stream of water conducted into them, so as to fall over a trough from a considerable height, making an excellent shower bath.

The villages are for the most part situated on the pinacles of their hills, and always in defensible situations. This practice has no doubt originated in the state of warfare in which they are almost constantly involved. They are divided into numerous independent tribes or clans, between many of which perpetual feuds exist, which have been handed down from generation to generation for an unknown period. These feuds, frequent occasional disputes between neighbouring tribes, and the taking of slaves, oblige them to be constantly on their guard, and they never go any where beyond their own houses unarmed. Their arms consist of a spear, a short sword, and an oblong wooden shield, be-

sides which they generally wear a stiff leathern jacket, which serves as armour, and on particular occasions a helmet of thick leather ornamented with a crest of black ijuu hair over the top, and a huge artificial beard and mustachios made of the same material. In this dress they have a strange and formidable appearance; they seem to be expert at the use of their weapons, and display great agility in their warlike evolutions. The ordinary dress of the common people consists merely of a baju or jacket, and a cloth rolled round the waist and carried between the thighs. That of the chiefs and men of rank is more costly, and often elegant; red is their favourite colour, and they wear a profusion of gold ornaments. Thick necklaces, or rather collars of a peculiar pattern, and large earrings are worn; but the most striking and peculiar of their ornaments is a crown of pure gold, of a very original, and at the same time elegant construction, somewhat resembling a high Persian cap with a long peak in front. The women also wear a great number of these ornaments, viz. the same heavy collars; very large ear-rings, by which the lobe of the ear is much distended and pulled down; fillets of various patterns, generally of embossed gold plate round the head, while the hair is gathered into a knot on the top, which is also fastened by a gold plate. A few flowers of the red Syrian rose tastefully stuck into the hair set these off to still greater advantage. Their dress however is very extraordinary, amid such display of barbaric wealth, consisting solely of a piece of cloth rolled tightly round the loins, secured by a broad belt of gold or brass chainwork, and extending downwards to the knees. The whole body above this is left completely naked, displaying their form in all its reality of perfection or imperfection. There is no seclusion of females from the vulgar eye, and on all occasions they come forth to pay their respects to strangers with perfect ease and confidence. The display did not however tend to confirm the observation that "undorned" is "adorned the most."

The houses are built of wood in a very substantial and commodious manner, and are in general of large size. They are raised upon large mirbau or iron-wood timbers, and the walls are made to lean outwards at the upper part. In the north-

ern part of the island, they are generally built detached from each other, the whole wall leans outwards, and the ends are rounded; in the southern districts the houses are built close together in regular streets, narrow in the front, but of great depth, and having only the two end walls, leaning outwards. The entrance is by a trap-door, and a ladder in the centre. The hall or public apartment is spacious, and looks out upon the street. The walls are frequently pannelled, and the floor is often constructed of broad planks of Bakou (a species of *Rhizophora*), which are dark coloured in the centre and white at the sides, the line of separation between the two colours being abrupt. They are nicely fitted to each other, so as to have somewhat the appearance of alternate slabs of different coloured marbles.

On the rafters above are suspended in one line all the porcelain of the family, each plate in its own wicker case, and sometimes amounting to a few hundreds; on another, the jaw bones of the hogs that have been killed on great festivals: the numbers of both these are indicative of the wealth of the owners. Hogs are an important part of the domestic establishment, and are the most general food of the inhabitants. They are not suffered to be in their houses or villages, but large substantial buildings are constructed for them at a little distance, and certain of the slaves are specially appointed to the care of them. They are fed on cocoa-nuts, boiled rice, and sweet potatoe tops.

Rice is the staple export of the country, to the extent of about 12,000 bags a-year: it is grown both in ladangs and in sawahs, but it is remarkable that it is very little used by the people themselves, who chiefly subsist on sweet potatoes and other farinaceous roots, along with pork and poultry. Neither buffaloes, cattle, nor horses are indigenous to the island, though a very few have here and there been imported by Malays, who have settled at some of the northern qualloes. There is a good deal of difference between the people of the northern half of the island and those of the southern. The former have intermixed more with the Malays and Achinese, while the latter jealously exclude all such strangers from settling among them, and are therefore perhaps the more genuine and original of the two.

Marriage by *jujur* is universal, and the amount is very high, varying according to the rank of the parties from 60 or 70 to 500 dollars, and is for the most part paid in gold. It is remarkable that in all countries where the custom of *jujur* strictly prevails, that female honour is carefully guarded, and that great purity of morals is observed. It is easily accounted for, from its being so much the interest of parents to preserve the virtue of their children; and, however contrary to our notions this purchase of wives may be, and whatever other inconveniences may attend the custom, it cannot be greatly condemned, where it has been productive of the effect of raising the female character. These people have never adopted the Mussulman idea of preserving the chastity of their women by immuring them in harems, and degrading them to the condition of slaves; they have trusted to the strictness of education, and to moral restraints early inculcated, and in the effect of these they have not been deceived. The laws of Nias in regard to adultery are very severe, the punishment being capital. Adultery, murder and robbery entail sentence of death upon the offender, and, in certain cases, slavery upon his family. Sometimes remission of the sentence can be obtained by the payment of a *bangun* of 24 *pahas* of gold, or 120 dollars. The number of wives which a man may have is only limited by his means: but few except the chiefs have more than one. When a *Rajah* has several wives, the succession to his rank and property is not by order of priority, but descends to the children of that wife for whom the highest *jujur* was paid. This no doubt proceeds upon the presumption that the amount of the *jujur* is proportioned to the rank of the lady, and that thus the succession is secured to the highest family in point of birth and rank.

The mode of burial in the southern division of the island is peculiar; the body is not committed to the earth, but is enclosed in a wooden shell or coffin, which is elevated on four posts, and then given to enjoy the free winds of heaven. Flowering shrubs and creepers are generally planted beneath, which soon climb up and cover the coffin with foliage. These cemeteries are at some little distance from the villages, and when not quite recent, have nothing unpleasant or disgusting in their appear-

ance; on the contrary, there is something almost poetic in the idea of placing the remains of their friends, as it were, beyond the reach of the worm, suspended in air amid verdure and flowers; and if they might be supposed to have had further a moral object in view, what could be more forcible than to see the very sepulchres hastening to decay, amid the wild luxuriance and unfading freshness of the shrubs they had supported.

The limits of the present paper do not admit of a more extended account of the very peculiar customs and usages of this singularly interesting people; the following account, however, of the slave trade, as extracted from the Report of the Commissioners who lately proceeded to the island, is too important to be omitted.

“ All the evils arising from the imperfection of their civil institutions have been aggravated and increased by the odious traffic in slaves; and as this subject is one of peculiar interest, we have been particular in obtaining the most minute information concerning its extent, causes and origin.

“ The greatest number of slaves has hitherto been exported from Semambawa and Tello Dallam; those from the northern ports have been much fewer. It is by no means easy to get an exact account of their numbers, some endeavouring to extenuate and diminish it, and others equally desirous of magnifying it, according as they wished to give us a favourable impression of their conduct, or a high idea of their wealth, and the very nature of the trade in some measure precludes exactness. From a comparison, however, of these different accounts, checked by an estimate of the number of vessels resorting thither and the value of their imports, we are satisfied that the annual number exported has not fallen short of fifteen hundred. According to some accounts, more than this have been carried from Semambawa alone, but we think the above estimate will be found nearer the truth. They are purchased chiefly by Achinese and Chinese vessels, the latter of whom carry them to Padang and Batavia.

“ The circumstances that attend the traffic are no less revolting to humanity than those which marked it on the coasts of Africa. The unhappy victims, torn by violence from their friends and country,

are delivered, pinioned hand and foot, to the dealers in human flesh; they are kept bound during the whole course of the voyage, a precaution which is considered necessary to the safety of the crew. Instances have occurred where the captives have seized a moment of liberty to snatch up the first weapon within their reach, stab all whom they encountered, and conclude the scene by leaping overboard, and voluntarily seeking a watery death. In their own country the Nias people rarely make use of rice as food, and are almost unacquainted with the use of salt. The sudden change of diet to which they are subjected on board ship, added to the confinement and dejection of mind, prove fatal to many; of a cargo of thirty slaves, twenty have been known to perish before the conclusion of the voyage; and on a moderate calculation it may be estimated, that of the total number purchased one-fourth never reach their destination, but fall victims to the various causes above-mentioned.

“ On the scenes of violence that take place in the country itself in the search for victims it will be needless to dwell: they can be better imagined than described. We shall merely relate one well-authenticated instance, as given by an eye-witness. A plan had been laid to attack a single insulated house inhabited by a man, his wife and children, and to seize the whole family. At the appointed time the house was surrounded; but the man no sooner discovered his situation, understood the purpose, and saw that there was no escape, than he locked himself up into the inner apartment, drew his kris, killed first his wife and children, and then plunged it into his own breast, preferring death to a life of slavery.

“ With a view to ascertain the best means of effecting the suppression of this nefarious commerce, we have been minute in our inquiries into the causes and origin of slavery on Pulo Nias, and the mode in which slaves are procured. Slavery is recognized by their laws and customs; it is the punishment ordained for certain crimes, and it is permitted as the ultimate resource in cases of debt. These customs have no doubt been much increased in severity by the temptation of an external demand, and are often employed on very slight pretences: but they are quite inadequate to account for the great numbers

actually exported. We have abundant proof that the greater number are made slaves by open and actual violence. The Rajahs had little hesitation in admitting the fact, but said that the system originated with foreigners, and that the source of the evil was without. In fact, the temptation

of exorbitant gain, and the persuasion of the dealers who resort to the port, proves too much for their self-denial, and induces the more unprincipled among them to have recourse to every means of fraud, stratagem or violence, to procure victims to their avarice."

EMBASSY TO SIAM.

THE termination of Dr. Crawford's mission to the Court of Siam, which seems to have experienced the common fate attending all preceding attempts to open a friendly intercourse with the states situated on this portion of the eastern continent, offers us a fit occasion to lay before our readers all the particulars which have transpired respecting it. A few statements may be found in several parts of our journal, during the last six months, which we shall incorporate with such other information as we have been able to procure. It is probable that no official or authenticated account of the mission will appear before the Public.

In the historical narrative of the East-India Company's endeavours to extend their trade in the East, compiled chiefly from their own official records, which was published some time since in this work, a sketch was given (vol. xiii. pp. 11, 12) of the commencement and extent of our traffic with the kingdom of Siam. The predominant power of the Dutch, the intrigues of the French, with the singular occurrence of an Italian, or, as it now appears, a Greek Christian,* obtaining the rank of prime minister in Siam, and becoming the creature of the last-mentioned nation; but more especially the subsequent destructions which prevailed in the kingdom, put almost a total stop to our connexions with the Siamese, since the commencement of the last century.

The restless disposition of both the

Burmhan and Siamese governments furnishes perpetual sources of difference between these neighbouring states. The former, which, having absorbed the kingdom of Pegu, has become extremely powerful, is upon the watch to extend its boundaries, and must of necessity be an object of great jealousy to the latter, whose naval superiority affords it no small means of annoyance. Our settlement of Penang, adjoining the territories of both these rival states, has, as might be foreseen, in some degree involved us in their disputes; and it was doubtless as much in expectation of such an event, as to repeat the oft-tried experiment of a diplomatic measure for removing the known repugnance of these people to the establishment of a recognized channel of commercial intercourse, that the embassy we are about to speak of was dispatched to Siam.

About the period of Dr. Crawford's mission, the Siamese, who were in arms against the Burmhans, attacked a petty prince, the Rajah or King of Quedah, a place from whence supplies of rice are obtained at Penang. This chief, too feeble to make effectual resistance, fled, and sought protection from the British at Penang, which was not only afforded him, but, if the accounts may be trusted, a small force was sent by us against the King of Siam, upon the ground of some aggression said to be committed by him, and a Siamese ship was seized. It is certain that, in consequence of events in this quarter, several vessels were taken up by the Government at Calcutta, for conveyance of troops to Penang and Singa-

* See a curious account of the expulsion of the French from Siam in 1688, in our Journal, vol. xiii, p. 459.

poire, under the command of Colonel O'Halloran.*

This encroaching spirit on the part of the Siamese, is surmised to be owing not merely to their increasing strength, which has been gradually augmenting for the last fifty years, but also to the intrigues of the Portuguese factory at Ban-kok, who incited the King of Siam to subdue all the Malay states, alleging that they would otherwise fall under the dominion of the English or Dutch. Accordingly, the only independent chiefs now left in the Malay Peninsula are said to be the Rajahs of Perah, Salangore, Tringone, Pahang, and Colantian.

The obstacles which the conquerors met with from the governor of Penang seem to have greatly exasperated the King of Siam. He sent an envoy to demand the fugitive Rajah, either dead or alive; and his demand being refused, he threatened to commence hostilities. Finding intimidation fruitless, some attempts were made to obtain the same object by negotiation, and afterwards by treachery. Several of the Siamese boats, the crews of which were very audacious, were detained; and in one of them was found a letter to the captain Chinaman of Penang, accompanied with a present, inviting him to raise his countrymen, and assist in an attack upon the island; for which object, it was stated, a force of 7,000 men was collected on the opposite shore. It is natural to suppose that much alarm was felt at Penang at this juncture, as the place was ill-provided with troops, and might have been set on fire by the enemy, or even taken by force, had they possessed what these people are so notoriously deficient in, bravery and resolution. Besides the property belonging to the island, merchandize and money belonging to the three Presidencies of India were deposited in Penang, to the amount of a million sterling.

† See Extract from Cal. Gov. Gazette, Asiatic Journal, vol. xiv, p. 311.

The preceding statement it is material to have before us, in order to be aware of the circumstances, certainly not of the most favourable kind, under which Dr. Crawford's negociation was to be carried on. It was in the midst of these occurrences that the mission set foot in the Siamese territories, just previous to the seizure of the vessel of that nation, and the fruitless efforts made by the King to obtain possession of the person of his enemy, who had taken refuge with the English.

Dr. Crawford,* and the gentlemen composing the mission, sailed from Calcutta in the John Adam, and arrived at Malacca January 13, 1822, where they experienced from the Dutch authorities the most hospitable reception, and received the most flattering wishes for their success, in which (as was affirmed by Mr. Timmerman Thyssen) "every European nation, and above all the Dutch, were deeply interested." They sailed from Malacca on the 16th for Singapore, which place they left on the 25th February, in prosecution of their voyage to Siam.

They were prevented from standing up by the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula by the violence of the north-east monsoon. They accordingly stood over to Borneo, and from the northern extremity of that island to Pulo Ube, between which and the river of Siam is a continued succession of islands, very incorrectly laid down in all the charts, forming in fact another numerous archipelago.

Through this cluster of islands they had a delightful voyage, and on the 23d of March they came to an anchor at the bar of Siam. They procured a pilot from Pak-nam, and having lightened the ship by throwing out ballast, endeavoured to cross it on the 25th. The vessel, however, stuck in the soft clay, and they were obliged to wait for the evening tide, when they got off

* This gentleman is well known as the author of a work on the Indian Archipelago; it was at his suggestion that the mission was despatched by the Marquess of Hastings.

without injury. This bar is composed in one part of soft clay and in other of hard sand; but vessels drawing no more than twelve feet can pass at spring-tides.

On the same evening they came to anchor at Pak-nam, which is about four miles from the mouth of the river, there about a mile wide. The town extends about two miles and a half along its banks, and the houses are built upon piles, in a similar manner, and of the same materials, as in most Malayan countries. Dr. Crawford was here invited to a feast, prepared for him by the Governor by order of the King, who, during the stay of the mission at this place, sent on board liberal supplies of fruit daily. Here they remained till the 28th, when they proceeded up the river to Ban-kok, the present capital of Siam, taking with them their guns, contrary to the usual custom, and permitted out of compliment to the mission of the Governor General: it being the general practice to deposit the artillery at this place.

On the morning of the 29th they anchored at Ban-kok, and the scenery around them was as new as it was interesting. The capital of Siam stretching along the banks of one of the finest rivers in the world; boats of fifty different constructions, with a great variety of individuals in them, passing and repassing in every direction, contrasted with the clumsy forms of Chinese junks, and the floating houses moored along the banks of the river, composed a spectacle surpassing every thing they had before beheld. The boats contained specimens of almost all the different races of which the population of Ban-kok is composed: Chinese, Siamese, Peguers, people of Lao, Cambojans, and inhabitants of the Chinese province of Fo-kien, with the Talapoins, or Priests of Buddh in search of alms, on which they entirely subsist.

The houses of the natives are rather

mean structures, built close to the water's edge, and many of them at high water are completely insulated. There are some good streets paved with brick. Many of the temples of Buddh are magnificent. In one which the mission had an opportunity of seeing there were no less than 1500 statues, many of colossal dimensions. The average of the thermometer at Ban-kok, was 86° to 87° at noon, and the mornings and evenings were much cooler. Scarcely a person of the embassy was sick, after remaining there for three months, in what was termed the unhealthy season: the climate therefore is considered to be good.

It was supposed that some slight was offered to the British mission, because only two gilt boats were sent for Dr. Crawford, whereas twenty were sent for the Ambassadors from Cochin China, who arrived there about the same time.* But on the 8th April Dr. Crawford was admitted to an audience of the King of Siam, and was received so favourably, as to afford reason to believe that success would attend the mission.

Up to the end of May, and beginning of the succeeding month, the negotiation continued, and the persons composing the mission were treated with every mark of attention and cordiality. Accounts from Siam, dated 10th June, however, announced that the business of the mission was considered to be at an end, and that the results were not so satisfactory as could be wished; moreover, that the Siamese are so jealous, cautious, and unaccommodating, that it must take some time before negotiation can effect much with them, either politically or commercially. It is added, "they have singular prejudices, which it is not easy to conquer. It is

* An unusual degree of respect may have been paid to the latter owing to peculiar circumstances. According to an article in the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, attempts were made by the Burmese Government to obtain the assistance of the Cochin Chinese in the war between the Siamese and Burmahans.

hoped, however, that the dignified, generous, and just conduct of our Indian Government, of which the Siamese have shewn themselves not unconscious, will ere long produce the most desirable consequences."

In the sequel, the faithless character of this people betrayed itself in the most conspicuous manner. The mission was tampered with by the Siamese Court in the most vexatious way. At one time the propositions made by us were acceded to, and afterwards the assent was revoked; and this vacillating system had proceeded so far, that, at the end of June, all negociation was on the point of being broken off by Dr. Crawford. As it was impracticable for the John Adams to repass the bar, owing to the exceeding low state of the river, before September or October, the mission still remained in the city, though all hopes of success had been abandoned. The scientific talents of some of the gentlemen composing the mission were put into activity: but even this advantage was soon withdrawn from them. The Siamese, it appears, were highly offended, or affected to be so, at some of the English taking drawings of their public buildings, &c., and eventually they were interdicted from going about the town, or on the river, and were not allowed to trade.

The King of Siam, who is described as a man about sixty years old, with a bloated appearance, and of no very dignified habits, gives himself very little concern about state matters, or the cares of Government, the different departments of which he has divided among his sons, who, with the aristocracy of the country, manage the affairs of the kingdom. Prince Chroma-chit, the fourth in rank, is the Commercial Director General, and *virtute officii*, takes cognizance of every thing relating to commerce. It is understood that he and his party would willingly abate something of the restrictive system in favour of one more liberal and extensive. The party op-

posed to Prince Chroma-chit, however, which is considered the most respectable, say *nolumus leges mutari*, and stand up stoutly for ancient rules. No impediment, it appears, is offered by either party to the admission of European ships into the Siamese ports: nor are the imposts heavy. Twelve hundred dollars will cover all the port charges of a ship of 350 tons; and the duties on imports (though many articles are free of duty) are eight per cent. Sugar pays 1½ tickals the peccul, which is equal to about 3s. 2d. per hundred-weight.* But the real impediments to commerce in this country, and which it is our object to get removed, consist in the peculiar mode in which it is carried on. Properly speaking, the King is the only merchant in Siam; for no subject dare offer to make a purchase until his Majesty has made his bargains, from the retail disposal of which he derives, of course, a handsome profit. His agents have by this arrangement great power in their hands, and are very difficult and hard to deal with. The system of conducting trade with foreigners, which was so accurately described by an early traveller, Cæsar Frederick, spoken of in our Journal for April, (vol. xv. p. 335) seems to subsist in full vigour at the present moment. Foreign trade is regarded chiefly by the officers of government as a source of dishonest profit, and they are only induced to admit European vessels that they may commit extortions; which, it appears, are accomplished in this manner: a public order is issued for a free trade, and a secret order, prohibiting the natives to deal with the parties in whose favour the former is issued, under penalty of stripes and fines. The officers of Government, or rather a party (for the whole is the work of the party we have before adverted to) under this system, take the most valuable parts of the cargo, and when they want no more,

* Reckoning the tickal, according to the weight and fineness of the silver, at 2s. 6d.

or have derived all the advantage they desire, they suffer the remainder to be sold to others.

The few wants of the Siamese, the great fertility of the soil, and the facilities for internal traffic afforded by the numerous streams and canals by which the country is every where intersected,* render them less dependent than most other nations upon foreign trade. What they want in this way they receive from the Chinese, who, from similarity of character and other causes, are the only people permitted to trade freely here. The Chinese commerce with Siam is represented to exceed by far the conception which had been hitherto formed of its extent. It is calculated that from 30 to 40,000 tons of shipping are annually employed in this trade in the port of Ban-kok alone: an amount far greater than that of any native port in India. The supple, servile, accommodating manners of the Chinese, the long connection which has subsisted between the two countries, and the number of these people residing here, who invariably employ all their local advantages to the benefit of their countrymen, are the great causes to which the Chinese trade with Siam is to be attributed.

The principal articles of export from Siam are pepper, cardamoms, sugar, sapan wood (about 300,000 peculs, or nearly 18,000 tons, annually) and gamboge. The Chinese take the greatest portion of these, and many other articles suited peculiarly to their own market, as sharks' fins, birds' nests, bicho do mar, hides, (about 200,000 annually), bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, deer, buffalo, and tiger; horns of deer and buffaloes, and a variety of smaller articles. Rice

and salt are produced in incalculable quantities, and of the very best quality. Much of the former finds its way by means of the junks to all the European settlements to the eastward. Among the articles produced in smaller quantities, but which are still valuable for Indian or European cargoes, are agil-wood (a perfumed or scented wood), benjamin, ivory, and sticklac. Siam also produces iron, lead, tin, copper, gold and silver. The copper is of very superior quality, and during our early connections with this country was the chief article of our commercial solicitude. Iron, manufactured into cooking utensils, forms an extensive article of their exports. Of sugar the Americans carry away a considerable quantity, three or four ships coming annually for this purpose. One arrived while the mission was at Ban-kok, and left the place previous to Dr. Crawford's departure. They bring dollars principally, and buy their cargoes for ready-money. One of them, the year preceding, bought some old muskets, for which the Siamese gave a pecul of sugar each. This is by no means an encouraging price: for at Singapore muskets of Europe sell for ten dollars, which would make the cost of sugar in Siam, *at that rate*, about 38s. per hundred-weight.*

The principal articles which are in demand, among the various manufactures of India, or Europe, are glass ware, of every possible description, fire-arms, cotton goods, hard-ware, cutlery, and coarse woollens. It is stated that many more articles might be introduced, and a demand created; and that if we could gain permission to trade upon the same terms as the Chinese, twenty or thirty ships of from 200 to 300 tons might be annually employed in commerce with Siam. Among

* Little more than a twelvemonth ago, a canal was cut between Tung-po in Cochin China and Siam, to secure a commodious inland navigation at all seasons of the year. Great numbers of lives, it is said, were sacrificed in this undertaking, which was effected without any regard to the property of the poor through whose fields the channel passed.

* The demand for arms in Siam, at this juncture, is a fair set-off against the antiquity of the muskets. The price of Siam sugar at Singapore is according to quality, five, six, and seven dollars per pecul.

the imports, opium takes a prominent place, for about 250 chests of this article are annually consumed. This is brought mostly in the junks from Penang and Singapore; and although a contraband article here, as well as in China, meets with a safe and speedy sale. The very persons appointed to enforce the prohibition are the principal dealers in it. The present price is stated to be about 7,500 rupees, which, at two rupees per dollar, is 750 rupees per chest above the price of the best Patna opium at Singapore, worth exactly double that of Malwa.

The country is described in letters from the embassy as rich and fertile in a high degree, and possessing extensive commercial resources. In fact, it is probable that there is not throughout the East a more productive country than Siam. This is almost entirely owing to the peculiar fertility of the soil, very little merit being due to native industry, except in respect to the formation of canals. Of the character of the Siamese it may be sufficient to say, that, from the highest to the lowest, they are mean, cowardly, and mercenary. These qualities, which are considered to comprize the essentials of their character, are perceived in every action of their lives. Their rapacity is seen in all their intercourse and connection with strangers, and is exerted to their utmost ability. To increase their wealth, and promote their own interests, form their great object, which is pursued not by regular and honest means, but by indirect, corrupt, and fraudulent practices. Hence the interference of the King and his Ministers with the freedom of trade; hence the system of royal privileges and monopolies, altogether inconsistent with the very principle of commerce: "they are more watchful over the most minute action that affects their interests," says one of the counts, "than over the most weighty affairs of the kingdom." Caesar Frederick found in his time that the King of Siam "took it for a most great af-

front" to be deprived of his profits; "God deliver every man," says that traveller, "that he give not a wrong note or entry, or think to steal any custom: for if he do, for the least trifle that is, he is utterly undone."* Hence arises the repugnance of these enemies of the common good to a free trade, which would dry up the greatest sources of their peculiar profits; and it is asserted, that unless Government are enabled to interfere in a decided manner for the furtherance of British interests, commerce will never probably, from this cause, be carried on to advantage with Siam. As to the security of persons and property, indeed, it is stated that they are as safe in the Menam as in the Ganges.

Timidity is a remarkable characteristic of the Siamese, insomuch that two Europeans armed would put fifty of them to flight. The doctrine that cowardice and cruelty go together, is exemplified in the treatment experienced by the poor wretches who have the misfortune to be taken prisoners by the Siamese, in their wars with the Burmians, or kidnapped on the frontiers: a practice which is so common, that a force is kept there for the purpose. They are seen employed in public works of the most servile nature, with chains about their necks, legs, and feet, and are condemned to this employment for life.

The town of Ban-kok is capable of making little defence against a European force; in fact, in a military point of view it is defenceless; nor is there any fortification at the mouth of the river, or all the way up to the capital. The smallest vessel in the Company's service could batter the King of Siam's palace about his ears, without the slightest risk. He has, however, a fleet of prows; and the bar of the river affords protection against large vessels of war.

Besides the political views for which the mission was employed, its object is represented to have been "to ex-

* Asiatic Journal, vol. xv. p. 335.

plore the coasts of Siam and Cochin China, to ascertain accurately the productions of each inhabited district, and the species of produce from other countries, which they are likely to consume and receive in exchange for their own." A scientific department was attached to the embassy, for the purpose of making accessions to our stock of natural history; and although various obstacles occurred, some of a general kind, others peculiar to the expedition, which impeded inquiry and investigation, much has still been acquired, and many rare, and several new, plants were collected. There is no finer field in the world, perhaps, for the botanist than the Peninsula of Malacca and the neighbouring islands, where the luxuriance of the vegetable kingdom is said to be beyond the power of language to describe, or of imagination to conceive. The Zoological collection was daily increased, and included complete specimens, being mostly different species of mammalia, of birds, a few curious fishes, and amphibia. Two of the quadrupeds are undescribed by any author. A tolerably good specimen of that singular animal, the *Trichechus Dugong*, has been preserved, and particular attention given to its internal structure, of which an accurate and satisfactory description may be expected. The peculiar circumstances which attended the movements of the mission have probably greatly limited the researches in geology and mineralogy. The utmost zeal and assiduity we are assured have not been wanting in every branch of the scientific department.

Before Dr. Crawford left Siam, he had relinquished his intention of proceeding to Cochin China, and proposed to visit the Eastern Islands. This part of the project, however, we understand he likewise abandoned, and has returned to Calcutta.

The result of this attempt is greatly at variance with the statements and prognostications of persons, whose evidence was a good deal relied upon by

Asiatic Journ.—No. 90.

the Parliamentary Committee which investigated the subject of our Indian trade. It must also tend to vindicate the East-India Company from the reproach constantly endeavoured to be fastened upon them of supineness or indifference as to the extension of the Eastern trade, by demonstrating how invincible are the impediments which preclude us from these extensive countries; and that neither the interests of the Government nor the wants of the people, which a rich and prolific soil abundantly supplies, are favourable to the introduction of European commerce there, which can only be accomplished by *violence*, in other words, by a revolution in the Government. How far such a project can be justified, and how far its success could be anticipated, where the selfish views of the rulers co-operate with the inveterate prejudices of the people, and, as a matter of theory, may be considered to promote rather than injure the general benefit of the nation,* may be left as a very curious question to the consideration of the commercial *liberals*.

It is a fact worthy of observation, that the very person entrusted with the mission (if, as we presume to be the case, he is the Mr. John Crawford whose evidence was given before the Lords' Committee, 13 June 1820) was one of those who calculated upon the certainty of triumphing over the *imaginary* obstacles to commerce in the Eastern Islands and Continent. That gentleman stated to the Committee that *no impediments* to trade in Cochin China, Siam, or Pegu, proceeded from *prejudices* on the part of the natives, but from political jealousy, and the ill-behaviour of Europeans in their early intercourse, particularly the Dutch, French, and English. Being desired to suggest any practicable scheme to establish a regular mode of intercourse with those people, he answered: "I should think that perfect

* See the remarks of Adam Smith, in the *Wealth of Nations*, b. 1. ch. 3. and b. 2. ch. 5.

freedom of trade with those countries, and an intercourse with peaceable merchants, and the benefits that they would experience from such an intercourse, would be the best means of

gaining their confidence: *I have no doubt that judicious diplomatic arrangements would tend to facilitate the way to it.*"

VESTIGES OF A PRIMITIVE TONGUE IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The paper published in your last number, entitled *Hic et ubique, ou Vestiges de la Langue Primitive recueillis dans le Chinois*, by M. J. Klaproth, though certainly curious, appears to me in several particulars unsatisfactory, and in some erroneous. As it is very much the fashion on the continent to disparage the merits, and undervalue the acquisitions, of the oriental scholars of England, as, for example, in the strictures which appeared some time since in the *Indische Bibliothec* of Augustus Von Schlegel, on the pretensions of Dr. Wilkins in Sanskrit knowledge, I have less scruple in calling the notice of your readers versed in the Eastern tongues (as I pretend not to be) to this production.

My first objection applies to the writer's attempt to establish a parallel between the Chinese words and the modern corrupt derivatives of other tongues, which is the less excusable, because, in some cases, the primitive word would afford a better. Thus *wā* (*boue au fond de l'eau, vase*) should have been compared with *vas*, Lat. from which the French and Portuguese words are both derived. In most of the instances where the French terms are compared with the Chinese, the former are plainly derived from, and nearly identical with, terms in the Latin, and therefore prove nothing in the endeavour to shew the traces of a primitive tongue.

Secondly, in some cases the terms compared have no affinity in significance. What, for instance, can have decided the writer into a belief that the English definite article *the* cor-

responds with *t'ā, t'ō, (lūi)?* And I very much suspect that it is assuming too much to suppose any connection or relation between *Fóng*, and *φώνη*, Gr., the name of the well known bird, which exists *only* in classic mythology.

But the objection that is perhaps most material, in regard to the writer's reputation, appears to proceed from his having omitted those parallels which are the most remarkable in their resemblance to the Chinese terms he has exhibited. Thus *Tolè* (*Doigt de pied*), which is compared most inappropriately with the German *Zeh*, is almost identical with *toc*, English; and instead of ransacking the barbarous Tartar tongues for a parallel to *Pō* (*pied*), he might have found a better in the English *pair*, which is an ancient British word. The term *Tch'ang*, instead of being compared with *Chanter*, Fr., which, by the way, is from the Latin *Canto*, is much nearer to our *sing* or *song*, of Saxon or Teutonic origin.

In respect to the omissions in the paper, an excuse may be alleged for them, by stating that it is merely an essay or attempt, not an elaborate treatise, to establish the point in view. But still it is worthy of remark, that there is one resemblance between the Chinese and other languages, which, from peculiar considerations, is more decisive than any adduced by the writer in behalf of his hypothesis. It is that which is discovered in the sound of the personal pronoun *I*, which in Chinese is *ngo*, in Greek *ἐγώ*, in Latin, *ego*. This coincidence is entirely unnoticed by him.

The foregoing observations are suggested upon merely a hasty survey of the paper in question. A person more competent than myself to examine the subject might, I suspect, find many

other sins, both of omission and commission, in this production of M. Klaproth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THETA.

MORALITY OF THE HINDOOS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As Mr. E. A. Kendall is preparing to gratify your readers with a disquisition on profound principles respecting the morality of the Hindus, and as I find that *some* stress is really laid on the opinions of intelligent members of the Hindu community, I am induced to trouble you with the following extracts from a publication by Rammohun Roy, the Brahmin: the *Ishopanishad* of the *Yajur Veda*—Calcutta, 1816. Introduction, p. 11, &c.

“Sorrow and remorse can scarcely fail, sooner or later, to be the portion of him, who is conscious of having neglected opportunities of rendering benefit to his fellow-creatures. From considerations like these it has been that I (although born a Brahmin, and instructed in my youth in all the principles of that sect), being thoroughly convinced of the lamentable errors of my countrymen, have been stimulated to employ every means in my power to improve their minds, and lead them to the knowledge of a purer system of morality. Living constantly amongst Hindoos of different sects and professions, I have had ample opportunity of observing the superstitious peculiarities into which they have been thrown by their self-interested guides; who in defiance of the law, as well as of common sense, have succeeded but too well in conducting them to the temple of idolatry: and while they hid from their view the true substance of morality, have infused into their simple hearts a weak attachment for its mere shadow.

“For the chief part of Hinduism, I am sorry to say, is made to consist

in the adoption of a peculiar mode of diet; the least aberration from which (even though the conduct of the offender may in other respects be pure and blameless) is not only visited with the severest censure, but actually punished by exclusion from the society of his family and friends. In a word, he is doomed to undergo what is commonly called loss of caste.

“On the contrary, the rigid observance of this grand article of Hindu faith is considered in so high a light, as to compensate for every moral defect. Even the most atrocious crimes weigh little or nothing in the balance against the supposed guilt of its violation.

“Murder, theft, or perjury, though brought home to the party by a judicial sentence, so far from inducing loss of caste, is visited in their society with no peculiar mark of infamy or disgrace.

“A trifling present to the Brahmin, commonly called *Práyaschit*, with the performance of a few idle ceremonies, is held as a sufficient atonement for all those crimes; and the delinquent is at once freed from all temporal inconvenience, as well as all dread of future retribution.

“My reflections upon these solemn truths have been most painful for many years. I have never ceased to contemplate with the strongest feelings of regret, the obstinate adherence of my countrymen to their fatal system of idolatry, inducing, for the sake of propitiating their supposed deities, the violation of every humane and social feeling; and this in various instances, but more especially in the dreadful acts of self-destruction, and

the immolation of the nearest relations, under the delusion of conforming to sacred religious rites.

"I have never ceased, I repeat, to contemplate these practices with the strongest feelings of regret, and to view in them the moral debasement of a race, who I cannot help thinking are capable of better things; whose susceptibility, patience, and mildness of character, render them worthy of a better destiny."

These extracts will, I imagine, Mr. Editor, suffice to convince every candid person who is *compos mentis*, what opinion Rammohun Roy holds respecting the actual effects on the human mind and character of the tenets of Hinduism as they are actually and popularly held.

Your obedient servant,

COLON.

REMARKS ON CERTAIN NOVEL PRINCIPLES ADVANCED BY MR. KENDALL.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In offering a few remarks on Mr. Kendall's Reply to the Friend of India, inserted in your last Number, it is not my intention to enter upon a defence of Cavis, nor even to offer an opinion whether it was or was not the intention of Brumohun to implicate the moral character of the Hindoos at large. It is rather with certain principles which Mr. Kendall has himself advanced, and with the general spirit and tendency of his letter, that I am now at issue.

He commences an attack upon all who have written in your pages on the conversion of the Hindoos, by telling them that they have argued the question "only upon the most popular and irregular grounds;" grounds which he pronounces as necessarily "superficial." Consequently he has himself adopted a course which seems well calculated to exclude him from popularity, whatever his readers may think on the score of irregular and superficial grounds.

He disclaims the doctrine of resting "the question of Christianity or Hindooism upon the moral effects of either;" affirming that "the assertions for or against the morality of the Hindoos, in their present religious state, have nothing to do with the case." What then is "the real Christian doctrine of conversion" laid down

by Mr. Kendall as the basis of all he has to say?—"Upon every orthodox principle, a thousand times recorded, and hourly and hourly proclaimed, the peculiar office of Christianity is not to make men virtuous, but to make virtuous men capable of salvation. From that post let divine or layman dislodge me if he can!"

As a layman, Mr. Editor, I venture to accept the challenge, by offering a few brief and simple observations; neither entering into nice distinctions, nor attempting a useless display of critical tact.

Let me seriously, then, inquire of Mr. Kendall, on what authority he so confidently affirms that "the peculiar office of Christianity is not to make men virtuous?" for although he assures us that this principle has been "a thousand times recorded, and hourly and hourly proclaimed," I am one of those unenlightened beings who unfortunately need conversion on this point. Where it is recorded, and by whom it has been proclaimed, it remains for Mr. Kendall to point out; but I trust, Sir, it can be clearly shewn that the reverse was distinctly proclaimed by our Saviour and his Apostles, as recorded in that sacred volume which is the oracle of Christian faith. It was the solemn declaration of the Redeemer, that "to call

sinners to repentance," was one of the principal objects for which he became incarnate. To preach "*repentance and remission of sins,*" was the duty personally and emphatically enjoined on his disciples after his resurrection; and a duty as emphatically enjoined by them on all succeeding pastors. "To preach *repentance unto salvation*" is therefore, in my view, that "*real Christian doctrine of conversion,*" which is implied in the sublime and comprehensive sentence "to turn men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

What Mr. Kendall understands by "*virtuous men*" I do not precisely know; but if he will refer to the tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth articles of the Church of England, I think he must candidly acknowledge, that the principles he has held forth in his late communication are not exactly "*orthodox,*" although he declares them to have been "*a thousand times recorded, and hourly and hourly proclaimed.*" He will there perceive that the existence of *real* virtue is not admitted by the acknowledged standard of orthodoxy antecedently to true conversion, or, in other words, to that subjection of the heart and will to the

religion of Jesus Christ, which alone characterizes a genuine Christian.

On the authority, then, of the Bible, the sacred manual of Christian faith, and "*upon every orthodox principle,*" I must strenuously maintain, in opposition to Mr. Kendall, and all promulgators of novel principles, that "*the real Christian doctrine of conversion*" is to advance the progress of Christian morality, as the sure and only test of the sincerity of Christian faith; and thus, through the efficacy of atoning blood, and in the strength of spiritual grace, to render those "*who were aforetime aliens from the covenant of promise,*" "*meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light.*"

It is surely needless for me to say more on the singular doctrine which Mr. Kendall has propounded.

Whatever I may have to offer on the moral character of the Hindoos I shall reserve for a future opportunity. Mr. Kendall has not yet sufficiently explained himself.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND.

London, May 10, 1823.

PROFESSOR LEE'S VINDICATION OF HIS EDITION OF SIR W. JONES'S PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: A short review of my edition of Sir W. Jones's Persian Grammar having appeared in your Journal for April last (p. 349), I trust you will allow me to offer a few remarks on that article, when I assure you, that it is not more my intention to point out what I believe to be uncandid and erroneous criticism, than it is to acknowledge the truth and justness of some of the remarks there made.

The learned Reviewer, a gentleman for whose public and private worth I have the greatest esteem, after bestowing some encomiums on the work,

proceeds thus: "We wish the Professor had also marked the index with the number of the pages in which the words occur, which would at once have indicated the place to look for any verse explanatory of the rules."

I trust, Mr. Editor, I am not so much attached to my own opinions as not to accept with gratitude any suggestions from my learned Friend, or indeed from any other person, which may be likely to render this grammar more perfect in future. At present, however, I do not think the adoption of this would be attended with any

good result. Let us take, for example, the word می occurring at pages 19, 24, 62, 66, 87, and 111, but in none of which does it exemplify any rule for which the passages have been cited. Now a student trusting more to his index than to his memory, which is almost universally the case, where such indexes are found, would probably turn to five out of the six places before he found the passage of which he was in quest; and when he did, he would have the mortification to discover that nothing explanatory, either of the form or government of the word, was there given. But should

a treacherous memory supply می for اب or باد, (and the memory is mostly treacherous when not well cultivated), the index would be consulted in vain. It is a remark often made, and I think, with justice, that since the works of classical authors have been so generally supplied with indexes, scholars have been less profound; and that hence it is that we look up to such men as the Scaligers, Casaubon, Bochart, and others as prodigies, rather than as men subject to the same infirmities with ourselves. But I would ask our Reviewer, who has had some experience in the instruction of youth, whether a moderate quantity of industry, assisted by a good memory, will not always be sufficient in an elementary treatise so short as this is? And whether, without these, any possible method can be devised likely to make a good Orientalist? For my own part, I am inclined to think of languages as Euclid formerly did of geometry, that there is no royal road to them: and although I would make the path as smooth and short as possible, I could not, nevertheless, hold out any of those allurements which so often deceive rather than assist the traveller. The suggestion of our Reviewer I believe to be of this description, and should there-

fore be extremely sorry to see it adopted.

To the abovementioned suggestion is added, by way of conclusion, which few good reasoners would have expected from such premises, "and, upon the whole, we do not think his chapter on syntax is satisfactory." Here it could have been wished that the learned Reviewer had at the same time pronounced *e cathedrâ* his reasons for this sweeping sentiment. They could then have been examined, and if found good, approved and adopted.

Our worthy critic grows more severe in his next remarks; and, as it is often the case, with less apparent reason. "We rather regret," says he, "that Professor Lee is so great an admirer of the author as not to have corrected any of his errors, or rendered his translations more literal." I would beg leave to remind my excellent Friend of a new classification of the Persian verbs (p. 81), by which half a dozen pages at least, containing a pretty large sample of the errors of the author were cancelled at once! If he will look carefully through the grammar, he will find that many more errors have been corrected—some due to the author of the grammar, others to his later editors. But as we have been favoured with a sample of these errors, it is our duty to notice them. The first of these, it is said, consists in the letter غ being still continued as an Arabic letter, although there is not a more common Persian word than

مرغ (page 350.)

Does the Reviewer here mean to infer, غ is not an Arabic letter? Or, further, is he prepared to assert that there is now to be found in the Persian alphabet any one letter not originally derived from the Arabic? I take for granted he will do neither, as I cannot suppose he will venture to affirm that even غ, although occur-

ring in the word مرغ is of Pehlev origin. The utmost he can mean must be, that this and other letters are to be found in Persian as well as Arabic words. Now, does any edition of the Persian Grammar, not excepting that under consideration, contradict this

doctrine? I believe not. The only passage I can find, which at all interferes with this question, occurs at page 7, where it is said, "these two letters (i.e. ع and غ) are extremely harsh in the pronunciation of the Arabs." But is this the same thing as to say, that neither of them is to be found in any Persian word? I must confess, Mr. Editor, I am unable to perceive the justness of such an inference; and, if I am mistaken in the premises, I shall be happy in being set right.

Of the justness of our Reviewer's next remark, I have no doubt, and must be allowed to express my obligations to him for it: viz. that بوده &c., is never found as the plu-

perfect tense of بودن. I have, therefore, to apologize to the public for this oversight, and would recommend that purchasers of this edition strike out that tense with the pen, and that the proprietors discontinue it in future.

The next charge is, that I have suffered translations to remain which are not sufficiently literal. I answer: The principal object of the author, as stated in his preface, appears to me to have been to give a more general interest to the study of the Persian language, from the consideration of the great elegance, with which Persian compositions abound. In order to maintain this doctrine, it was incumbent on him to give elegant extracts in the exemplification of his rules: and, to preserve their elegance, it was also necessary to give elegant translations: and this, our Reviewer knows, could not have been done had the translations been literal. In preparing a new edition of the grammar, therefore, it was my opinion, that an Editor had no right to destroy that which constituted the peculiar feature of Sir William's work; and both the examples, and their translations, were accordingly retained. Had it been my business to compose a new grammar, I certainly should have chosen easier examples, and given translations more literal; for although I certainly do admire the wonderful extent of talent which marked the character of Sir William, I do not think that his view of the subject was a just one. Still, as I found no difficulty from these examples and translations, when I first applied myself to the study of

the Persian language, nor have heard of any one who has, I had no doubt that both ought to remain. The principal fear which I had was, lest I should make too free with the original work of the author; and it is probable that some may still think that I have done so.

Our reviewer here complains, that a learner will look in vain into his dictionary for the meaning of many words, as given in Sir William's translations. Let us now see whether those proposed by him will at all mend the matter. For جان فروزي he gives

"heart-consoling," yet no such meaning is given to either of these words in the dictionary. In the next place, for ايام he gives "fate," yet he must know that this word has no such meaning in the dictionary, it being the plural of يوم a day, signifying days, times, and, by a metonymy fortune, but not fate, which would be قدر.

Again, for آن he gives the former, and for اين the latter, although no dictionary will supply any such meanings; and I am mistaken if any good English writer ever uses so perplexing a mode of expression. For the first, soul-inflaming would have been literal and proper. For the second, Sir William's translation is the best. For the two last, that and this would have been good English, and perfectly literal. I am compelled, therefore, to conclude on this head that our reviewer's remarks are ill-founded, and at variance with his own doctrines.

In our reviewer's last critique I will do him the justice to say, that I believe he is in the main right, though in many particulars palpably wrong. The sense which he has given to the distich which I had added from the MSS. of the fable there mentioned, certainly suits the passage much better than that given in my translation. But when he says, that يارب is added to fill up the rhyme, I must be allowed to object, because I can find no rhyme in the distich at all; and if there had been any, it would most probably have occurred at the end, and not in the middle of the line. No good critic would, I believe, have the hardihood to say, that such expressions as "good heavens," "merciful heavens," occur-

ring in Shakespcare and other authors, were added for the mere purpose of filling up the rhyme, particularly if no rhyme was to be found in the passages in which they were written. I believe

the phrase *يارب* in the distich in question to be of this description, and, therefore, added as interjectional, and not for the mere purpose of filling up either the rhyme or the measure. Our reviewer, moreover, who seems very much averse to free translation, lest, as he observes, the learner should not be able to find the meaning attached to the words, in his dictionary, translates this phrase, "in God's name;" which, however, no learner can account for by consulting his dictionary, the meaning there given being "O God."

Our reviewer proceeds,—"Possibly he (i. e. Sir Wm. Jones) was not then aware that the verses of that book are quotations from other authors; many of them, therefore, appear as tautology, &c." That is, the erroneous opinion of Sir William has entailed an inevitable consequence on all succeeding readers of this fable! for, because he was ignorant of their real authors, *therefore* they appear as tautology, and quite irrelevant!

This, Mr. Editor, is a species of induction, with which I am quite unacquainted, and as such I leave it. But suppose Sir William was not ignorant that these verses are to be ascribed to other authors, what becomes of our reviewer's remark in that case? If the reader will turn to page 166 of the *Grammar*, he will find that Sir William has ascribed one of them to Hafiz, and an Arabic sentence to the Koran. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that, whatever may have induced the author of the *Grammar* to omit the distich in question, it was not his ignorance.

Having acknowledged my mistake in rendering the distich in question, I may perhaps be allowed to state how I was led into that mistake. In one of the MSS. of the fable, the first line of the distich occurs thus:

تاكي آزارى موا يارب نهمائي اى رقيب
آزارى

This makes it necessary that *آزارى* and *نهمائي* should be construed together. I rejected this reading, but in-

advertently retained the construction, and consequently construed *آزارى* and *نهمائي* together. In a future impression of the *Grammar*, this should also be corrected.

In taking leave of my reviewer, I would just notice his concluding remark, which, although couched in terms of equivocal import, seems to derive from the context, in which it is found, a meaning, which does not confer that honour, which I could wish it should on the feelings of its author. I have never been very anxious, Mr. Editor, for a high reputation in the scale of popular opinion. In my literary labours I have, for the most part, been solitary, and certainly unobtrusive. From the worthy individual, who has now bestowed upon me some unkind, and much uncandid animadversion, I have received some civilities; and know of no instance in which I could have possibly given him any personal offence. His sentence, *cathedra*, on my acquirements, was, I think, uncalled for: not that I am mortified on that account; for, as I have sought no man's favour, I have feared no one's animadversions. I only regret that a difference of opinion on points purely literary, should degenerate into personalities: and that one oriental scholar cannot suggest, correct, or reject, what may have been committed to writing by another, without betraying at almost every turn, something of that want of good feeling, which characterizes the petty squabbles of the day. Were I disposed to return the compliment, which I certainly am not, there is no want of materials for that purpose: but I hope and trust, that without employing our efforts for the mutual disparagement of each other, they will be directed into those channels, by which we shall be enabled the more effectually to serve the public, and thus to merit that respect to which our situations in some degree entitle us.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your very humble servant,

SAMUEL LEE.

Cambridge, May 1823.

P. S. I would only observe, in reply to our reviewer's postscript, that a note, acknowledging the obligations due from the Proprietors of the *Grammar* to Dr. Wilkins, was added to the advertisement, and was submitted to him before the sheet was struck off; this he, no doubt, from the best feeling possible, erased. It was not intended, therefore, by the Editor, to rob Dr. Wilkins of that tribute of gratitude to which he had so good a title.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, the 26th of December, a special meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee, the Most Noble the President in the chair.

At this meeting Dr. Murray was elected a member of the Society.

A letter was read from Colonel W. Francklin, transmitting for inspection and elucidation an ancient coin, supposed to be of Jeyne fabrication, and found in the neighbourhood of Bhaugulpore.

A curious suit of native armour was received from Dr. R. Tytler for the Museum.

The Secretary, in conformity with instructions received from Mr. Lushington, the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, laid before the Meeting a number of duplicate coins and drawings, forming part of the collections of the late Colonel Mackenzie, to be deposited with the Asiatic Society, and to be ultimately transferred to the Society, if the originals, now under despatch, reach England in safety, and the Honourable Court of Directors approve of the transfer. The coins, of gold, silver, and copper, are in number six hundred and sixty-nine. These are oriental, and mostly from the Deccan. There are also thirty-two Mahomedan silver coins, and twenty-eight Greek and Roman. The drawings are very numerous, and chiefly represent Hindoo sculptures, and architectural antiquities, specimens in natural history, botany, &c.

A letter was read from Augustus Von Hammer, of Vienna, presenting a copy of his *Geography of Constantinople and the Bosphorus*, in German, and the 13th and 14th numbers of the *Jahrbucher*, a Quarterly Review. Mons. Lamoureux, Professor at Caen, in Normandy, also transmitted a copy of a work composed by himself, entitled *Résumé d'un Cours Élémentaire de Géographie Physique*.

A letter was read from Mons. Rémusat, Secretary to the *Société Asiatique de Paris*, soliciting the establishment of a mutual correspondence for the advancement of science and oriental literature. In furtherance of this suggested plan of co-operation, the President proposed the presentation of a copy of the *Researches* to the French Society, which was unanimously agreed to. The same letter announced the election of Mr. H. H. Wilson as an honorary associate of the institution, for rendering a most important service to Asiatic literature, by the composition and publication of his *Sanscrit Dictionary*. Mons. Rémusat communicated

Asiatic Journ.—No. 90.

cated a plan of the *Société Asiatique* and various tracts, and presented a copy of a Chinese Grammar, compiled and written by himself.

Professor Rask, of Copenhagen, presented a Danish and English Dictionary for the Library, and Mr. Conolly his Philanthropic Vocabulary.

The Museum has received the following additions since the last meeting: Models of a Mosque; a Nepal Temple; a Granary, and an Ekka, or Chukra Garee; a frame for making tallow candles, and a Wheel for grinding or cutting Stone.

At this meeting the Secretary read a paper, written by himself, on the Hindoo Drama. We can only at present furnish our readers with a few general remarks on this interesting subject.

The Hindoo drama is an object of peculiar interest in the literature of this country. It might be anticipated, that it would at least throw considerable light on the manners and notions of the people, at a period when those had suffered no admixture from foreign influence, and would therefore assist materially in illustrating the past condition and history of India. From the specimens published, these anticipations have not only been confirmed, but it has been found that the dramatic compositions of the Hindoos are possessed of other claims upon our attention; and that, in delineation of character, fertility of incident, and high poetic tone and feeling, they are calculated to afford as much entertainment as information.

The specimens of the Hindoo drama hitherto published are far from being sufficiently extensive to satiate curiosity, or to convey a precise notion of the character of that class of literature to which they belong. They indicate, however, a considerable variety in that character; and the mythological pastoral *Sacontala*, translated by Sir William Jones,—the metaphysical morality, the *Prabadia Chandrodaya*, or *Rise of the Moon of Intellect*, translated by Dr. Taylor,—and the domestic drama *Mricchakatika*, from which extracts have at different times appeared in this Gazette, are evidently of very different tendency and structure. The original writers on this subject indeed enumerate no fewer than twenty-eight different classes of dramas; the enumeration, it is true, multiplies species unnecessarily, and comprehends many compositions which we should scarcely consider to be dramatic; but it conveys an idea of the richness of the field, and the imperfect manner in which it has hitherto been explored.

A comprehensive description of the par-

Vol. XV.

4 F

ticular varieties detailed by the Hindoo critics, is not yet in our power; perhaps it never will be, as the original works are no longer procurable, their study and preservation having been neglected for some centuries, at least, and the greater number having consequently perished. A few of the most celebrated remain, and from these possibly a sufficiently correct valuation of the whole may be formed. Mr. Wilson has it in contemplation to publish a translation of some of these; but, in the mean time, it may not be unacceptable to the Society, to be made acquainted with an additional example or two of the merits of the Hindoo drama.

One of the most celebrated dramatic writers amongst the Hindoos, is Bhavabhuti; he was unquestionably prior to the twelfth century of the Christian era, and most probably lived about the eighth. Of one of his dramas, the *Malati Madhava*, a brief analysis was given by Mr. Colebrooke in the tenth volume of the *Researches*, from which it was evident that the work well deserved a more intimate acquaintance. Another of his plays is the *Uttara Ram Charitra*, the history of Rama's family subsequent to his recovery of Sita, and subjugation of Lanca, as detailed in the *Ramayana*.

Subjects taken from their mythological history were naturally of the highest interest to the Hindoos themselves. To us, however, they are least attractive, because they not only introduce us less to the national manners of ordinary society, but they require a previous knowledge of persons and things, to an extent for which the mere European reader is wholly unprepared. These are the objections to *Sacantala*; and the same prevail, though in a less degree, to the *Uttara Ram Charitra*: it is therefore less likely to be of general interest than many other pieces, although it abounds, beyond most Hindoo dramas, in poetry and passion.

A play of more universal interest, the conduct of which is entirely free from mythology, is the *Mudra Raschasa*, the *Seal or Signet of Raschasa*. This drama has been introduced to public knowledge by the late Col. Wilford, in consequence of its connexion with the *Sandrococtos*, or more correctly as discovered by the same scholar, and by Schlegel, the *Sandrocoptos of the Greeks*, and *Chandragupta of the Hindoos*, the contemporary of Alexander and Seleucus; by the latter of whom *Megasthenes* was sent to *Chandragupta*, after his accession to the throne of *Patuliputra*: this drama is therefore of great historical interest. Its own date, however, is most probably comparatively modern; its age is not precisely known, but there is reason to place it about the time of the Mahomedan conquest of Upper India by *Khooteb-noucen*. The plot, however, is founded on

much older traditions, the story occurring in several of the *Puranas*, if not in all, and the general concurrence of the Greek and Hindoo accounts, therefore, is still striking and satisfactory.

Mons. Jomard, of the French Institute, has published some remarks on a German work by Augustus Bockh, called an *Explication of an Egyptian Contract upon Papyrus*, in the Greek running hand, of the year 104 before the Christian era. The pamphlet containing these remarks was laid before the Meeting, and as it is now in our possession, we shall offer a concise account of the curiosity which it describes. The contract was procured by M. Jean D'Anastasy, Swedish Consul at Alexandria, from Upper Egypt. A facsimile of the papyrus was sent to the academy at Berlin. The original appears to have been deposited in a Theban nummy, and its astonishing preservation for twenty centuries is supposed to be owing to perfumes, and the dryness of the tomb in which it remained so long. The length of the manuscript is about twenty-two inches, and it is about five feet wide; on the left there is a sort of seal, representing a bearded head with a helmet, according to the custom of the Greeks. This is the most curious document that has been found in Egypt, regarding the knowledge of civil customs in that country. It does not, in fact, go higher than the administration of the Greeks, but it conveys the probability of the ancient usages having been preserved. Mons. Jomard, however, differs in opinion from M. Bockh, who infers from the contract, that the Greek language, was at the period in question, employed universally throughout Egypt, even in private transactions. But Ptolemais being a city of Greek origin, and founded by the Ptolemies, to succeed the ancient capital, it is not perhaps surprising that, in designing to introduce the use of their language into every part of the country, all the administrative documents should be written in the same idiom, to the exclusion of the national language. The inhabitants of Ptolemais might have been constrained to draw up all their deeds in the language of the conqueror, as those of Holland, and other countries, were compelled to do during the administration of the French.

The contract, which is written upon papyrus, *en Grec cursif*, and nearly illegible, has been decyphered by MM. Bockh, Buttmann, and Bekker. The object of it is the sale of a piece of land at Ptolemais, a city of Upper Egypt, under the Lagides. Mr. Bockh supposes it to have been found in the tomb of the purchaser, named *Nechoutes*. The co-venders are in number four, whose personal description is given in great detail, their profession, the quarter where the ground is situated, its nature and extent, and

boundaries. There is also the personal description of the purchaser, and the price of the property. The principal vender only is of a black colour; the three others, who are subordinate, are yellow or tawney; the purchaser is also of a yellow colour. The women are the only persons who have a name and surname, and the latter seems to belong to the Egyptian language.

Traduction littérale du Contrat.

" Sous le règne de Cléopâtre et de son fils Ptolémée surnommé Alexandre, dieux Philométors, Sotères, en l'an 12^e qui est aussi le 9^e, sous le pontife (résidant à Alexandrie) d'Alexandre, et des dieux Sotères, et des dieux Adelphe, et des dieux Evergètes, et des dieux Philopators, et des dieux Epiphanes, et du dieu Philométor, et du dieu Eupator, et des dieux Evergètes; sous l'athliphore de Bérénice Evergète, et la canéphore d'Arsinoé Philadelphie et de la déesse Arsinoé Eupator, dans Alexandrie; à Ptolémaïs en Thébaidé; sous les prêtres (des deux sexes) de Ptolémée Soter, qui sont à Ptolémaïs; le 29 du mois de Tybi; sous Apollonius préposé de l'Agoronomie, durant ce mois, près de l'administration chargée des fonds de terre nus, dans le Tathyrtes.

" A vendu Pamonthes... de couleur noire, long de corps, de visage rond, nez droit, ainsi qu'Enachoraneus... de couleur jaune, aussi de visage rond, nez droit; et Semmouthis Persinei... de couleur jaune, de visage rond, nez un peu aquilin, bouffie; et Melyt Persinei... de couleur jaune, de visage rond, nez droit; avec leur maître Pamonthes co-vendeur; tous quatre de la corporation des Petolitotes, parmi les ouvriers en cuirs Memnoniens; d'un fonds de terre nu, à eux appartenant dans la partie du sud (du quartier) des Memnoniens, un espace de cinq mille cinquante coudées d'étendue; les voisins (tenans et aboutissans) du sud, la rue Royale; du nord et du levant, le fonds de Pamonthes et Bokon Ermios son frère, et les terres communales; du couchant, la maison de Tephis, fils de Chalonn; passant au milieu (tels sont les) voisins de toutes parts.

" A acheté (le champ) Nechoutes petit ... (ici un sobriquet), de couleur jaune, agréable, de visage long, nez droit, une cicatrice au milieu de front; (pour le prix de) 601 pièces de monnaie de cuivre; les vendeurs étant les courtiers et les garans de ce qui est relatif à cet achat.

" A accepté Nechoutes, l'acheteur."

(Ici des signatures,
à la marge de droite.)

" En l'an 12^e qui est aussi le 9^e, le 20 (les unités manquent) de Pharmuthi, sous la sous laquelle Di..... était préposé aux contributions (diagraphes); Choteleuphès, préposé en second (hypogra-

pheus ou hypogrammateus); Heracleides, contrôleur de l'achat (antigraphes); Nechoutes petit (ici le sobriquet), un fonds de terre nu de 5,050 coudées, ... situé dans la partie du sud (du quartier) des Memnoniens, qu'il a acheté de Pamonthes, et aussi d'Enachomneus, lequel a signé avec ses sœurs; pour 601 pièces de cuivre. (Ici des caractères embrouillés peut-être les initiales des noms des co-vendeurs.)"

We have preferred giving the French verbal translation, under the impression that a further version of the text into English might affect its peculiarity.

In an historical point of view it is remarkable that the principal functionary is a Greek, and not an Egyptian. Other Greek names occur in the Registry, which shews that after two centuries the conquerors still continued to occupy offices of public trust. The same fact is, among others, confirmed by the Rosetta Stone.

But M. Jomard thinks that the most important passage in the document relates to the division of castes. We may see here a corporation of workers in leather, with an under division which is called Petolitotes. Two women form part of the corporation. These labourers appertain to the grand class of artisans, which, according to Plato, Diodorus and Strabo, was one of those which composed the population of Egypt. Diodorus, in separating the people of Egypt into five classes, the priests, warriors, shepherds, artisans, and labourers, appears to have given the true division of castes.

Mons. Jomard, in concluding his remarks, observes that he has no doubt the contract of Ptolemais will one day obtain the same celebrity as the Rosetta Stone.

After the regular business of the Meeting was concluded, W. B. Bayley, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, read an address, unanimously adopted by the members of the Society, to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, on the occasion of this being the last time his Lordship would occupy the President's chair. The address expressed the feelings of sincere regret of the members for the loss they were about to sustain, their deep sense of the liberal motives which induced his Lordship to take a personal interest in their proceedings, and their grateful acknowledgments of the punctual attention and condescending kindness which uniformly characterized his Lordship's discharge of the functions of President of the Society.

It was observed that the dissemination of knowledge is, in all cultivated societies, the worthy occupation of talent and power. To the mind that is liberalized by studious inquiry, and elevated by expanded views, the researches of the scholar, and the speculations of the philosopher, cannot be without their effect upon the improvement of society and the happiness of mankind.

It would argue an indifference, wholly unworthy of the rank which our native country holds in the scale of refinement, if the British Residents in the East could disregard the opportunities that are offered to their acceptance, of familiarizing themselves with the languages, literature, antiquities, and religion of Asia, the birth-place and cradle of the human race. The determination to embrace these opportunities has ever marked his Lordship's administration, and has been evinced, not only in the countenance shewn to the Society, but in the aid and approbation offered to enterprising travellers, in the encouragement given to useful publications, and in the reform or foundation of literary establishments. The districts of Western Hindoostan, and the lofty chains of the Himalaya, have been successfully explored; the Arabic College of Calcutta and the Sanscrit College of Benares have both received renovated activity, and schools scattered throughout the empire, supply to early youth the sources of improved instruction. It is no less a theme of admiration than of acknowledgment to European scholars, both in this country and in the West, that the *Kamoos*, the *Boorhani Katia*, and the only Sanscrit Dictionary yet published, works so essential to the acquirement of the three great languages of Asia, should all have issued from the Calcutta Press during the period of his Lordship's government. The museum of the Society may be regarded as of his Lordship's creation, and as having grown up under his care. Acknowledgments and thanks were also offered, where they are alike due, for those proofs of attention which the museum has experienced from the Marchioness of Hastings.

Before taking a final leave, the members of the Society, unwilling that the connection, that had so long been their pride and pleasure, should be utterly dissolved, proposed still to consider his Lordship an honorary member, hoping that the

name of the Marquis of Hastings might long continue to shed lustre upon the Asiatic Society.

In replying to the Address, his Lordship expressed himself with great warmth and feeling, and regretted that he had not personally contributed any thing to the literary stock of the Society. He had, however, contemplated the execution of a work, and had made some progress in it: but more important and pressing avocations interrupted the leisure required for its full consideration. The subject related to the Languages of the East, and he proposed to trace their affinity and peculiarities in India, Persia, and thence to the countries of Europe. His Lordship recommended the curious inquiry to others who could command more time for study, and took leave of the Society with an emphatic farewell.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms in November last, when the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers and Members of the Committees for ensuing year.

President.—The Hon. M. Elphinstone.

Vice-Presidents.—His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville; the Hon. Sir A. Buller; the Venerable Archdeacon G. Barnes, D. D.; W. Erskine, Esq. Major V. Kennedy, *Secretary*.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. *Treasurer*.

Committee of Papers.—The President and Vice-Presidents. — R. Woodhouse, Esq.; J. R. Steuart, Esq.; Lieut. Col. E. H. Shuldham; W. H. Wathen, Esq.

Major V. Kennedy, *Secretary*.

Committee for the Superintendence of the Library, Museum, and Accounts. The Venerable the Archdeacon, *President*.—J. Wedderburn, Esq.; B. Noton, Esq.; W. Erskine, Esq.; Capt. Miller; J. Farish, Esq.; J. R. Steuart, Esq.

Major V. Kennedy, *Secretary*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Grammar of the Three principal Oriental Languages, Hindostanee, Persian, and Arabic, on a plan entirely new, and perfectly easy; to which is added, a Set of Persian Dialogues, composed for the Author, by Mirza Mohammed Saulih, of Shiraz; accompanied with an English Translation, by William Price, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty to the Court of Persia. 4to.

Table of Numismata Orientalia Illustrata.—The Oriental Coins, Ancient and Modern, of his collection, described and

historically illustrated. By William Marsden, F.R.S. &c. &c. 4to. With numerous plates, from drawings made under the Author's inspection, 3*l.* in boards.

A Catalogue of the Ethiopic Biblical Manuscripts in the Royal Library of Paris, and in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society; also some Account of those in the Vatican Library at Rome, with Remarks and Extracts. To which are added, Specimens of Versions of the New Testament into the modern languages of Abyssinia; and a Grammatical Analysis of a Chapter in the Amharic Dialect; with Fac-similes of an Ethiopic and an Am-

haric Manuscript. By Thomas Pell Platt, B. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 4to.

Sketch of the History and Influence of the Press in British India; containing Remarks on the Effects of a Free Press on Subsidiary Alliances; on the Delays of Office; on Superstition; on the Administration of Justice; on Flogging; and on Agriculture. Also, on the Dangers of a Free Press, and the Licentiousness of a Censorship. By Leicester Stanhope. 8vo.

The Precepts of Jesus the Guide to Peace and Happiness, extracted from the Books of the New Testament ascribed to the four Evangelists. To which are added, the First and Second Appeal to the Christian Public in Reply to the Observations of Dr. Marshman, of Serampore. By Ram-mohun Roy. 8vo. London: reprinted from the Calcutta edition.

A few Hints to the West-Indians, on their present Claims to exclusive favour and protection, at the expence of the East-India Interests, with some Observations and Notes on India. By John B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, late in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Relief for West-India Distress; shewing the Inefficacy of Protecting Duties on East-India Sugars, and pointing out other modes of certain relief. 8vo. 1s.

INDIAN.

The First Number of a new Monthly Work, to be entitled *The Oriental Magazine*, and *Calcutta Review of Domestic and Foreign Literature*, was to appear at Calcutta in January last.

Just published, at Calcutta, in two volumes, 12mo., *Reflections on the Word of God*, for every Day in the Year, by William Ward, of Serampore.

A work on *Indo-Britons*, by J. F. Sandys, is now in the Calcutta Press.

Mr. C. Pote, of Calcutta, has obtained permission to publish by subscription, a *Portrait of the late George Cruttenden, Esq.* from a picture painted of that gentleman when in the Army, and in the possession of Dr. Wallich. The Plate will be engraved in exact imitation of the picture, of the dimensions of 8½ by 6½. Price of Subscription, 32 Rupees.

Re-published, at Madras, from Stowe's Toxicological Chart, with some additions and alterations, *Toxicological Tables*, exhibiting the Symptoms, Treatment, and Tests of Poisons, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal.

In the Press, at Madras, and will be published for the Benefit of the Military Male Asylum, a Continuation of the *Abridgment of General Orders*, issued at the Presidency of Fort St. George, from volume 27 to 45 inclusive, being to the end of June 1822, with an Index and Notes, in two volumes.

Debate at the East-India House.

Wednesday, May 14, 1823.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, which was made *special* for three several purposes, viz. 1st., for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 9th ult., granting the sum of £60,000 per annum to His Majesty's Government, with a view of relieving the finances of the country from the charge incurred for retiring pay, pensions, &c. on account of that part of His Majesty's forces which is maintained in the East-Indies, from the 30th of April 1822, to be paid out of the territorial revenues of India, on account of all retiring pay, pensions, &c. granted, or that may be hereafter granted, in respect of His Majesty's forces serving in the East-Indies;—2d., for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of the 19th of March, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th December last, granting to Major James Rivett Carnac, of the Madras establishment, the

sum of 30,000 Bombay rupees, at the rate of 2s. 3d. per rupee, upon the grounds therein stated;—and 3d., for the purpose of receiving a communication of the proceedings adopted by the Court of Directors, in consequence of the General Court's Resolution of the 8th ultimo, with a view of obtaining an Equalization of the Duties on East and West-India Sugars.

The routine business having been gone through,

The Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq.) said, he had the honour to lay before the Court a letter which had been received from the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, expressing his grateful sense of the honour conferred on him by the vote of thanks of the General Court of Proprietors of the 29th of May 1822.

The letter was read, as follows:—

Calcutta, 25th Nov. 1822.

"Honourable Sirs:

"The favourable notice with which your Honourable Court and the Court of Proprietors have, by your respective resolutions, marked my humble efforts in your service, could not but awaken in me every

feeling due to such a manifestation of your satisfaction.

"Let me beg that your Honourable Court will accept my respectful thanks for this flattering testimony of your approbation, and that you will have the goodness to communicate to the Court of Proprietors the warm sensibility with which I meet their generous appreciation of my conduct.

"Although I must justly ascribe the prosperous state of your affairs in this country to the admirable energy of your army, and the laborious devotion of your civil functionaries, I will not forego the pretension of having zealously and unremittingly applied my best endeavours for the advancement of the Honourable Company's interests: because inability to make that assertion would prove me deficient equally in duty and in gratitude.

"I am happy to think that I can in some measure repay the liberality with which my exertions have been estimated. If, while prosecuting advantages, and seeking to establish security for the concerns of my Honourable employers, I may appear to have successfully wrought at an improvement of condition for a great proportion of the vast native population, that requital will exist. In contemplating such a result from your power, the British sentiment of the Honourable Company will find a far better return than can be offered by my feeble, though most sincere acknowledgments.

"With the greatest respect I have the honour to remain, Honourable Sirs, your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) "HASTINGS."

"The Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c."

The *Chairman* said, this Court having been specially summoned to take into consideration a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 9th ult., for granting to His Majesty's Government the sum of £60,000 per annum on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. for that part of His Majesty's forces serving in the East-Indies, he should move, "that the resolution of the Court of Directors be read."

The resolution was then read, as follows:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 9th April 1823:

"Resolved, that with the view of relieving the finances of the country from the charge incurred for retiring pay, pensions, &c. on account of that part of His Majesty's forces which is maintained in the East-Indies, from the 30th April, 1822, the sum of £60,000 per annum, commencing from that date, be paid to His Majesty's Government out of the territorial revenues of India, on account of all retiring pay, pensions, &c. &c. granted, or that may be hereafter granted, in respect of His Ma-

"jesty's forces serving in the East-Indies; subject to the approbation and confirmation of the General Court of Proprietors, and of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India," and "finally subject to the sanction of Parliament."

The following correspondence between the Court of Directors and the President of the Board of Control was next read:—

"East-India House, April 17, 1823.

"Sir: The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have lately directed their attention to the expense which is incurred by the public for retiring pay, pensions, &c. on account of that part of His Majesty's forces which is maintained in the East-Indies; and

"We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Court, being desirous from an anxious regard for the public interests, that the Company should relieve the country from that charge, have resolved, upon a liberal view of the subject, that the sum of (60,000*l.*) sixty thousand pounds per annum, commencing from the 30th of April 1822, be paid to His Majesty's Government from the territorial revenue of India, in full for all retiring pay, pensions, &c. granted, or that may be hereafter granted, in respect to troops belonging to His Majesty, having served, serving, or that may serve in the East-Indies; subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and finally subject to the sanction of Parliament.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) "W. WIGRAM,

"W. ARTHUR."

"The Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynne, &c. &c."

"Gentlemen: April 29, 1823.

"In consequence of the letter which I had the pleasure of receiving from you on the 17th instant, I communicated to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury the liberal proposition made by the Court of Directors with respect to the charge of the half pay, pensions, &c. of soldiers who have served, or may hereafter serve in India; and I have now to request that you will inform the Court, that the Lords of the Treasury fully participate in the sense which the Board entertain of the liberal manner in which the Company have met the utmost expectations that could fairly be formed upon the subject.

"A bill will be introduced into Parliament for the purpose of giving legal effect to the resolution of the Court, as soon as you inform me that it has been confirmed by the Proprietors.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "C. W. W. WYNN."

"The Chairman and Deputy Chairman."

The *Chairman* said that, in rising to propose "that the Court of Proprietors do approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 9th of April," it became incumbent on him to make a few observations of an explanatory nature. The Company were, by the act of 1793, compelled to maintain 20,000 of His Majesty's troops for the protection of their territorial possessions: at that period the amount of charge for retiring pay and pensions was very small; but in consequence of recent regulations which had been made by the Legislature, the amount was raised to a very high sum. This attracted the notice of the House of Commons, and it became a question why the Company should not bear a portion of this charge. His Majesty's Government were of opinion that they should pay part of it, and an application was made to the Court of Directors on the subject; that body, however, took a different view of the question and they were borne out by a legal opinion in contending that the Company could not be called on to defray any part of this charge, either retrospectively or prospectively. Thus the matter remained for some time: but after the account between the Government and the Company was brought to a close last year, the subject was again agitated; and his Hon. friend (Mr. Pattison), who then filled the chair, and other Directors, thought there was a fair claim, in equity, that the Company should pay a part of the charge. The Court of Directors examined the subject as accurately as they could, but not quite so minutely as they could have wished, a circumstance which arose from the great number and variety of interests that were connected with it: after having given the subject the best consideration in their power, it was agreed to recommend the annual payment of 60,000*l.* a sum which was conceived to be fully commensurate with a liberal view of the whole case. In looking at the question, it should be taken into consideration, that all claims between the Government and the Company were finally closed by the act of last year up to May 1822. The Court of Directors had agreed to the resolution which had been read, not unanimously, but nearly so, and therefore he anticipated very little objection to it from the Gentlemen before the bar.

The Hon. Chairman then moved in form, "That the Court do approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 9th ult., granting the sum of 60,000*l.* per annum to His Majesty's Government, with a view of relieving the finances of the country from the charge incurred for retiring pay, pensions, &c. on account of that part of His Majesty's forces which is maintained in the East-Indies."

Mr. *Hume* wished to know whether, in point of form, any legal opinion had been taken with respect to the operation of the By-law, sec. 20. cap. 6, in reference to the proposed grant. That By-law ordained, that every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting (not indeed to His Majesty's Government, but to any person) any sum of money exceeding 600*l.*, should be submitted to two general Courts, together with a report stating the grounds on which the grant was recommended, which report should be signed by the Directors who approved of the same. He looked upon the grant now proposed as coming within the general terms of "any sum of money exceeding 600*l.*" Now, if he were correct, the Court was precluded *in limine* from proceeding, because no report had been laid before them; no reason was given for the grant, all the information they had consisted in the advertisement signed by their secretary. He wished the By-law to be read, and the opinion of the Company's law-officer to be taken as to how far the proposed grant came within its meaning.

The *Chairman* said, no legal opinion had been taken upon this occasion. The By-law, in his opinion, did not apply; it specified a grant above a certain amount "to any person;" and "the Government" could not be considered in the nature of "a person."

Mr. *Hume* took it for granted that this money was to be paid to persons. It signified little to him whether 60,000*l.* was paid to the Government or to a person. In the case of the Marquis of Hastings, 60,000*l.* were placed in the hands of trustees for his benefit, but that did not alter the nature of the grant. In the present instance, the money was to be given in charge to Government, and by them it was to be distributed amongst a number of individuals. He would read the 88th sec. of the 53 Geo. III. c. 155, which shewed clearly that this grant could not stand. It ran thus:—"And whereas by the said Act of the Parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year of his present Majesty, it was enacted, that no grant or resolution of the said Company, or their Court of Directors, to be made after the passing of that Act, and during the continuance of their right in the exclusive trade thereby granted, whereby the funds of the said Company might become chargeable with any new salary, or increase of salary, or any new or additional establishment of officers or servants, or any new pension or increase of pension, to any one person, exceeding £200 per annum, should be available in law, unless such grant or resolution should be approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Af-

airs of India, attested under the hand of the President of the said Board; and whereas, for further protecting the funds of the said Company, during the continuance of the further term hereby granted to the said Company, it is expedient that the said Company should be put under reasonable limitations, in respect to the granting of gratuities: Be it therefore further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be lawful for the said Court of Directors to charge the funds of the said Company with the payment of any gratuity, to any officer, civil or military, or other person, exceeding the sum of £600, unless the grant, or resolution for that purpose, shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, and approved and confirmed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India." Now he considered that the Committee of By-laws, acting in pursuance of this legislative provision, and anxious to extend to the funds of the Company that protection which the Legislature contemplated, agreed to sec. 20, cap. 6, which ordained:—"That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding in the whole £600, shall be laid before and approved by two general Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same." He contended, that, in principle, the clause in the Act of Parliament, and this By-law, were intended to guard against the grant of any sum of money beyond what was specified, for any purpose, unless a report stating the grounds, on which it was recommended, and signed by the Directors who approved of it, were laid before the Proprietors. The law meant this, or it meant nothing; and he was convinced that those who proposed it had this principle in view. He did not now contend against the propriety of the grant: but he contended that, as the Court was not in possession of a report stating the grounds of the grant, and signed by all the Directors who approved of it, they could not regularly proceed.—(*Hear.*) He should be glad to know how many Directors signed the recommendation, and how many dissented from it? If there were any dissent, it ought not to be kept back: the Court ought to know what that dissent was. He understood a dissent was entered into by a part of the Directors; and, in his opinion, the Court ought to be in possession of the names of those who signed the resolution or who dissented from it, before the annual change in the direction took place. It was important that this should be known, because some of those who formerly agreed to or dis-

agreed from the plan, might not now stand in the same situation before the Court as they did at that time. He asked, ought they not now to adjourn the consideration of this question, to give the Court of Directors time to lay the necessary documents before them? He did not mean to say that he would oppose the grant: he could not tell what course he would take, until the papers were produced: his decision must depend upon a perusal of them. But, looking to the spirit of the Act of Parliament, and of the By-law, he must contend that this grant was not now regularly before the Proprietors.

The Chairman observed, that the Hon. Proprietor had quoted one By-law; but he had neglected to quote another, which was the only one that really bore upon the case. He had referred to the By-law, sec. 20, cap. 6, respecting gratuities, but he had not adverted to sec. 4, cap. 9, which alone was applicable to the present resolution, and which had been complied with. This grant of money was not in the nature of a gratuity; it was proposed because an equitable claim existed on the Company—not as a mere gratuitous gift. The By-law which the Hon. Proprietor quoted did not, therefore, apply to it. The Hon. Proprietor had adverted to the dissent of a part of the Directors from this resolution: with respect to that fact, no concealment had been attempted. In opening the business, he had taken occasion distinctly to state that there was a dissent, therefore the observations of the Hon. Proprietor might have been spared. An Ex-Director had the power of dissenting from a measure which might have been completed while he was in the direction, and, in one case, he believed that right had been exercised. The Hon. Proprietor had not advanced one word against the merits of the case: he applied himself solely to a matter of form. Now he (the Chairman) must contend that the present proceeding was strictly right in point of form, and therefore he submitted to the Hon. Proprietor whether it would not be better to go at once to the merits of the question, instead of raising such an objection.

Mr. Hume again contended that his position was correct. The two By-laws, sec. 19, cap. 6, which related to pensions, and sec. 20, cap. 6, which referred to gratuities, must be taken together; it was impossible to separate them. By their provisions the Directors were to be guided in recommending grants of money; and he called on their law-officer to say whether a subsequent section, in another chapter of the By-laws, was to render null and void all that preceded it.

Mr. Trant said, when he saw the advertisement in the newspapers, stating that this resolution, and, as he understood, the

grounds on which it was passed, were open for the inspection of the Proprietors, he certainly did expect, when he came to the house, to find something more than the mere resolution which had appeared in the public journals. With respect to what the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had advanced, he (Mr. Trant) was inclined to think that the case did not come clearly within the letter of the By-law which had been read. But he supposed, the Committee of By-Laws would take the case into consideration, because, from the statement of the Hon. Chairman, it did appear to him that this grant was something in the nature of a gratuity. The Hon. Chairman said that, from a fair and liberal, and just sense of the merits of the case, the Court of Directors came to a determination to grant £60,000 a year to the Government, to meet certain charges of retiring half-pay and pensions. Doubtless the Court of Directors had investigated the matter thoroughly; and therefore he did not wish the resolution to be withdrawn at present, especially as it must be brought before another Court. If it did not come within the letter of the By-law, he should prefer going on with the consideration of the question at once. He asked, however, whether it would not be necessary to alter this By-law, or to form a new one, to meet such a case in future? for, as the law at present stood, the Directors might give half the Company's revenue to the Crown—and they must themselves feel that it was better they should not possess such a power.—(Hear!)

Mr. *Loundes* was astonished to hear that the Court of Directors had so extensive a power as that which the Hon. Proprietor had ascribed to them. If they possessed the power of giving away one-half of the Company's revenue, what was to prevent them from yielding up the whole of it? He came to that Court, as strenuous an advocate for the British army as any man present; he had advocated their cause in coffee-houses, and in every place where their merits were called in question, for their honour was as dear to him as his own: but, with all his admiration of their brilliant qualities, he could not consent to this abstraction of 60,000*l.* annually from the Company's funds. He had come to the determination that not one halfpenny should be taken away from his income in furtherance of this plan. He did not, however, wish that the 60,000*l.* a year should be withheld: but means might be found to pay it without taking a farthing from the income of the Company. He wished to have it ascertained whether the power alluded to by the last speaker did really exist? Whether the Directors could, without the authority of the Proprietors, give half the revenue of the Company

away? Let them answer that: because, if they possessed such a power, he and eight other Proprietors would demand a Special Court to put an end to it. (The Chairman intimated that they had no such power.) Why, the Hon. Proprietor declared that such a power did exist. (Here Mr. Trant made an observation, which was not distinctly heard: we understood him to say that he had alluded to territorial revenue.) Mr. *Loundes* continued.—He could not suffer the territories or grounds of the India Company to be given away, without knowing on what grounds such a proceeding was justified. It was absurd to say, as the By-laws did, "You shall not give away a few thousands without the authority of the Proprietors, but you may dispose of half millions at a time without their concurrence." The spirit of the By-laws plainly shewed that they were intended as a fence to prevent inroads on the Company's property; and assuredly a stronger fence ought to be erected to provide for the safety of half-millions, than was deemed necessary for the security of a few thousands. But it appeared that the former were left unprotected, while the latter were secured: this was a very great absurdity, and ought not to be suffered to exist on the books of the Company.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, there was so much good sense in what had fallen from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) that he hoped the Court of Directors would pause, and not make this grant *per saltum*. It appeared from the statement of the Hon. Chairman, that this subject was formerly recommended to the attention of the Executive Body, who, doubting the equity of the King's Government, had then refused acquiescence, although they afterwards allowed the existence of a claim, and calculated that 60,000*l.* a year would be a fair and liberal allowance. This statement shewed that the case involved difficulties, and that there had been a dispute: therefore, he argued with his Hon. Friend, that the Court of Directors ought to lay before the Proprietors the grounds on which they ultimately agreed to this grant. He had no doubt that the King had a well-founded claim of equity; neither did he doubt that the Directors had acted properly: but the Proprietors, he thought, were not asking too much when they called for a pause, and requested that there should be laid before them the grounds of the resolution, and the names of those assenting to it. He saw the Company's learned Advocate and Solicitor in the Court, and he would ask them, whether they could suppose that the word "person," in a By-law, could destroy its spirit, and mar its effectual operation? If 60,000*l.* were wanted, it was fitting that those to

whom that property belonged should know, clearly and distinctly, on what grounds it was demanded. Were they to give away £60,000?—(Mr. Hume.—“It will be a million.”)—It certainly would be a million in time; and were they to give such a sum away, without any reason assigned, because it was to be distributed amongst many, instead of being confined to one? In the case of the Marquis of Hastings, the grant (and he would say it was most illegal) was for the use of that nobleman and his family; and these grounds were stated for the recommendation. Why should not the Proprietors also know the grounds in this case, where the grant was made to the Government? Should they be debarred from that information on account of the word “person?” The Company were, in fact, called upon to grant pensions to retired officers and soldiers; the Government was only the channel through which their bounty was administered. (The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—“It is the creation of a new pension.”) It certainly was so. If the money were distributed amongst one hundred officers and soldiers, a new pension was granted to each of them: a pension which, for aught he knew, might, in some instances, exceed £200 a year. Far be it from him to insinuate any thing against the propriety of the grant: he believed the claim to be fair and equitable; and if so, the Company had a right to bear a portion of the burden. All he contended for was, that the proceeding should be legal and proper.”

Mr. Hume submitted to the Court, that the Company's Law Officer ought to be requested to state whether the grant was legally brought forward?

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said this did not appear to him to be an occasion on which it was necessary to call on the Law Officers for their opinion: because, without meaning any disrespect to them, the Proprietors were as competent to form an opinion on the point at issue as they were. He believed, the glorious uncertainty which pervaded the acts of the Legislature was the groundwork on which professional gentlemen built their fame; and he was ready to admit, that their opinions were very valuable in expounding the labours of the legislators of this country; because he believed, that, till their opinions were known and recorded, no man could, in many instances, discover the meaning of particular enactments; but he thought the law in the present instance was so perfectly clear, that it was not necessary to request the formal opinion of Counsel. “There were now in the Court individuals by whom that By-law was passed, and he would ask, could any one of them get up and say that at the time it was agreed to, it had entered his mind that it would apply to a case like the present?

did any one of them entertain a feeling that it would not apply to all cases where grants of money were demanded? He thought not: and he believed the same opinion pervaded the whole Court, and was not confined to the makers of the By-Law. He would now submit to the Court of Directors, whether, by framing those By-Laws strictly, by shewing great jealousy on the part of the Proprietors, that their consent to every grant of money should be legally had, those to whom the formation of the laws were entrusted had not rendered them an essential benefit, instead of doing them a disservice? Did they not feel, instead of their being improperly confined and fettered by those laws, that they constituted their strength and safeguard? Backed by these laws, they were enabled to stand up boldly before Government; and when asked to do that which, under different circumstances, they could not refuse, they had it in their power to make this strong and decisive answer: “we cannot comply with your demand, unless we receive the sanction of our constituents.” Every care should, therefore, be taken that those laws should be kept inviolate. It was desirable that they should not establish a precedent, by which hereafter the Directors might be placed in a very difficult situation. If they now granted £60,000 a year, contrary to the spirit of the By-law, Government might at a future period, when their Charter came to be renewed, demand £600,000 a year on the “King's equity,” and quote the present instance to prove that they need not go before the Proprietors with the reasons on which the demand was founded. They could not, in that case, as they might now, state to his Majesty's Ministers “that it was fitting, in the first place, to consult a great many heads about it.” But why should the desired information be withheld? When this transaction came to be discussed in Parliament, all this delicacy must be overcome, all this reluctance would be of no avail. The public would be put in possession of all the reasons by which the Court of Directors were influenced; they must, of necessity, become acquainted with the grounds on which that body proceeded. The Executive Body ought to recollect, that although they might refuse to give up the reasons which led to this transaction, yet there would be discussions elsewhere, in the course of which they must be fully developed. Assuredly the Court of Proprietors was competent at least to judge of this question; and he really could not comprehend what motive the Court of Directors could have, in raising doubts and difficulties as to the production of the grounds on which they felt themselves compelled to concede the demand that had been made on them by Government. It

was said that the grant was made "with a view of relieving the finances of the country." Now this was not, as it appeared to him, a very fair ground for the appropriation of their funds. He had heard of "a loyalty loan;" this, however, was not "a loyalty loan," but "a loyalty gift," on their own shewing, since it was to relieve the finances of the country. In urging these topics, he conceived that he was acting for the benefit of the Court of Directors. Let the proposition of this day be carried, and he knew not where they were to stop. His objection was solely to this point, that if the motion succeeded, a most dangerous precedent would be established; and he demanded, as a Proprietor, whether, in common courtesy, he would say in common decency, they ought not to lay before the General Court the grounds on which they called upon them for their money?—(Hear!)

After a short pause—

Mr. *Hume* rose, and said he was really at a loss to account for this want of attention to the representations that had been made. But when he stated to the Proprietors, that they were called on to grant, not £60,000, but a million of money, computing principal and interest to the termination of the charter, he hoped they would act as the importance of the occasion required. He would ask, was it perfectly certain that they would have any security for their stock at the expiration of their lease? Government had the power to refuse its renewal. He did not mean to say they would use it: but why should they, by agreeing to such a proposition as this, give the staff, as it were, out of their own hands? If their finances were so very flourishing, they ought to consider the situation of their officers in India, and assist that meritorious class of individuals. It was really a species of Quixotic volunteering, to come forward for the purpose of assisting the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stated that he had 5,000,000*l.* more than he wanted for the service of the country. He wished to call the attention of the Court to the Company's debt. In 1813 it was 29,000,000*l.*, and it had risen progressively to 37,000,000*l.*,—39,500,000*l.*; and in 1821, it amounted to 38,900,000*l.* Now, if they compared their debt and surplus with the debt and surplus of the country, it would be found that the Company's surplus was not proportionally so great as that of the country, with its 5,000,000*l.* If the Proprietors exercised a sober and discreet judgment, they would decidedly refuse this grant until the documents were before them: it would then surely be time enough to decide. It was proper they should clearly understand what they were about before they proceeded farther, because it was quite clear that they would be kept by

Government to their bargain, whatever it might be; and they ought to consider well, before they threw a million of money out of their hands. The Hon. Chairman had spoken of a settlement of accounts with Government. He was sorry the Hon. Gentleman had introduced that topic; for he had no hesitation in saying, that by the negligence of the Directors, in letting the account go on for years, the Proprietors had lost a million of money. He was not present when that subject was disposed of: but had he been in the Court, he would have stated that the Proprietors had great cause of complaint, and that the Directors were highly censurable for allowing the accounts to go on without adjustment for so many years. He, however, would also have said, that when the account had remained so long unsettled, he approved of their coming to such an arrangement as had been effected; but as to commencing a new score, without knowing why or wherefore, he entirely objected to it. He should now move, "that the consideration of this question be deferred to a future Court."

The Hon. D. *Kinnaird* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Trant* said he could not sit still after what the Hon. Gentleman had stated, particularly with respect to the blame which he had asserted attached to the Court of Directors, for having allowed the account between the Government and the Company to go on so long without a settlement. It happened to him (Mr. Trant) to have been employed in the financial department abroad, and he could aver, that neither the authorities abroad nor the Court of Directors were to blame. The Director^s had pressed the subject on the Government: but every one who knew the relative situation of the Company and the Crown, must be aware that it was impossible for the former to enforce a settlement. He had before stated in the Court that such was the case; and he knew it to be the fact, because he had entered into the items which composed the account. With respect to the resolution before the Court, he did not think that this grant was to be considered merely in the light of a gratuity, or a gift intended for the relief of the finances of the country. These terms were used in the resolution, it was true, but if the whole of it were looked to, instead of selecting a small part, a fair, just, and equitable claim would be apparent. The Company were bound to pay the expenses of the King's troops employed in India; and certainly the charge occasioned by providing for those who were invalided home must in fairness be considered as part of that expense. In coming to this arrangement, the Court had not, perhaps, stood very exactly on the question of pure and strict right, but had

allowed some liberal considerations to influence them, and these might be said to bring the grant, in some trifling measure, within the description of gratuity; this, however, was only conjecture. But, even if it were the fact, he thought the Directors had taken a wise course. It should be recollected that, by Act of Parliament, the King's Government were authorized to claim a considerable portion of the Company's surplus revenue, no less than 600,000*l.* a year. He did not know that it had been claimed: he knew, however, that it had not been paid. When this was the case, he thought they ought to be a little careful how they ventured on the ground of strict right: by insisting too strongly on it, they might, perhaps, have the worst of the contest.

Mr. Lowndes attempted to speak.

Mr. Pattison rose at the same moment, and said, as the Hon. Proprietor had the advantage of having already spoken, he would perhaps concede to him the right of next addressing the Court, and stating his opinion on this subject. The question before the Court was not so much a question of substance as of form; it was simply this, whether the Court of Directors had complied with the forms stipulated by the By-Laws and by the Act of Parliament: the substance had been very little touched upon. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had incidentally given them a strong opinion, on a subject which was not before the Court, namely, the adjustment of the account with Government; and he had asserted, that by the neglect of the Executive Body the East-India Company had lost much money. This had nothing to do with the business before the Court. If there were neglect, which he entirely denied, it was a past neglect; it was a neglect of the past time, not of the present: this was neither fair nor just. The Hon. Proprietor had proceeded to censure the conduct of Directors in past days—and for what? for not doing things impossible; for not compelling Government to come to a settlement of the account. The Court of Directors had long been praying for that arrangement, but they could not effect it. (*Hear!*) This was a charge they must answer by saying, "we could not succeed, but the fault was not ours." The Hon. Proprietor, however, concluded by declaring that the arrangement was a very desirable one. When that arrangement was laid before the Court, they had not the honour of the worthy Proprietor's company: but knowing his extraordinary activity; knowing that, without being gifted with ubiquity, the Hon. Proprietor did a great number of things in a great number of places; he (Mr. Pattison) took it for granted, and he believed, stated his persuasion at the time, that the Hon. Proprietor had no serious

objection to the measure: and why? because he was not in the Court, where doubtless he would have been, had he disapproved of the arrangement. He knew the Hon. Member's avocations to be of that multifarious character, that he would have come and devoted a portion of his time, as he frequently did, to the business of the Court, and told them plainly, "you are all in the wrong;" a proceeding of which he was not very sparing when he deemed it necessary. With respect to the charge which the Hon. Proprietor had brought against the Directors on this occasion, he completely gave the "go by" to one very important circumstance. The defence of the Executive Body in proposing this resolution might, he thought, resolve itself into one single word; it was, indeed, rather a long one—notoriety. The predicament in which the country was placed by the burden of retiring pay and pensions, was notorious to all mankind. The system by which the Minister contrived, by an annual payment of 2,800,000*l.*, to meet a present charge of 5,000,000*l.* for pensions, &c., was also notorious; and if it were not, the Hon. Proprietor had endeavoured to make it so. Now whether the surplus revenue of the country were 5,000,000*l.*, or 3,000,000*l.*, or 2,800,000*l.*, did not touch the present question. He would maintain that, in whatever way it was looked at, the proposed measure was a fair and a judicious one. It was very clear that Government were liable to the payment of 5,000,000*l.* annually for pensions, 3,000,000*l.* of which were especially applicable to the military department. It was very well known, that during the period in which this charge was accumulating, the East-India Company had the benefit of a large portion of the military force of the country to defend their Eastern possessions. this being the case, they could consequently come to a decision on the justice of this measure by an arithmetical proposition—a mode, by which great questions were often solved, even by an appeal to the rule of three; and he thought, to get rid of that portion of the pension charge, which was incurred by the King's troops while in the Company's service by a payment of 60,000*l.* a-year, could not appear to any reasoning mind to be an unjust or an unwise measure. (*Hear!*) The principle of the grant he would strenuously contend for, and he knew that on this part of the subject he spoke to a willing audience. The Court of Directors, in agreeing to this measure, wished to shew to the Public that the acquisition of our Indian territories, large and valuable as they were, had been effected without any expense to the country, and that the rule and authority over those possessions were maintained without any charge to the nation. From these

premises he drew this conclusion, that as 20,000 of the King's troops were employed in the service of the Company (by law he believed they were not obliged to maintain more, though that number was sometimes exceeded), and as those 20,000 men formed an aliquot part of the whole force of the country, it was fair that the Company should pay an aliquot part of those pensions. Now his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), if he would permit him so to call him, and he was esteemed by so many for the services he had rendered his country, that he (Mr. Pattison) would be happy to be permitted so to denote him,—he, with that appetite for papers, which had long distinguished him, wished for a volume of documents on the subject of this grant to be laid before the Court. The nature of the case would not, however, allow this. The present arrangement was like the adjustment of the Company's great account with Government, in which a gross charge of 8,000,000*l.* sterling was made on account of the Eastern Islands. The same feeling led the Court of Directors, on this occasion, if he might be allowed the use of a familiar word, to "lump" the charge; they thought it a matter that must be taken altogether, and therefore they "lumped it." It was a round unshapely word but he was pleased with it, for it had been successfully used; and when it was applied, at a conference held with his Majesty's Ministers with reference to the Government account, it was received by them with gratulation. It was quite clear, if they had gone into a detail of figures, if the retrospective charge had been taken into consideration, the Company would have had a very, very large sum to pay. At an early period they were called on to look at the subject in a retrospective point of view.

Mr. Howarth.—"I rise to order. The Hon. Gentleman is entering into a discussion very foreign from the business before the Court. The question is, whether the proposition can now be entertained or not."

Mr. Pattison heard with great deference the opinion of the Hon. Proprietor, for whose character he felt great reverence, and whose talents he held in the highest esteem; but assuredly he could not prevent him from applying himself to the first proposition, which was to approve of the resolution of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Howarth appealed to the Chairman. The Chairman said, the question was "that this debate be adjourned;" in arguing that question, if his Hon. Friend could, by an effort of ingenuity, introduce those observations so as to bear on the question, he was at liberty to do so; if he could shape his observations to that point, so as to shew the impropriety of ad-

journing, he would be guilty of no irregularity.

Mr. Pattison said he bowed implicitly to the decision of the Hon. Chairman, and he would endeavour to exert his "ingenuity" so as to make his argument bear on the question. If, however, he thought that the principle on which the Court of Directors had acted was a doubtful one, if he did not know that the circumstances which gave rise to this proceeding were as open and as glaring as the day, he would not have opposed the adjournment; but, as the matter stood, he conceived such a step to be perfectly unnecessary. He had been interrupted when he was stating the original view which his Majesty's Ministers took of this question; namely, that of giving their demand a retrospective operation. There the Court of Directors had the advantage of legal advice; and he trusted the Hon. Proprietor would allow that the Directors were perfectly right in taking legal advice on the subject. The legal opinion then given was, that Government not only had not a right to make a retrospective demand, but that, according to the Act of Parliament, they had no right in law to call on the East-India Company to pay any part whatever of the charge, prospectively or retrospectively. (*Hear!*) But there was a tribunal to which the mind of man had recourse in cases of great as well as of minor importance—the tribunal of equity. It was true they were not compelled to go before that tribunal: but the high-minded man would not take advantage of such a circumstance; and he and his colleagues thought that, as East-India Directors, representing the great body of East-India Proprietors, they would not act properly if they took advantage of it. (*Hear!*) They then came to the question of pounds, shillings, and pence. The Directors considered that the whole estimated account being 90,000*l.* or 100,000*l.* a year (for in the early part of the discussion that sum was mentioned as the amount to which they should direct their attention) would bear too hard on the funds of the Company; but looking to the details, 60,000*l.* was deemed sufficient. These details were not before the Court; and the main reason for not laying them before the Proprietors was, that the documents themselves were not in that state, were not moulded to that shape and form, which they ought to possess to meet the public eye. From the knowledge he had of the character of the Hon. Chairman, particularly during the last year, he was quite convinced that he felt no indisposition, that he entertained no disinclination to lay information before the Court of Proprietors, where that information was likely to do good. But to return to the resolution itself he thought the Court must see that the measure was perfectly proper. The country was labour-

ing under accumulated distress; the agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers, and traders, were all complaining; but let them look to the other side of the picture, and they saw their territories in India flourishing beyond all former example; they saw a surplus Indian revenue, to the amount of 2,500,000*l.*, which, after defraying the territorial charges in England, still exceeded a positive million. Under such circumstances, did it not become their duty to relieve the finances of the country from a portion of the burden which they had created? The Directors considered that the Company, as the rulers of India, under whatever shape so called, having their power clearly defined, and being left unmolested in the possession of that power which those troops had contributed to establish, were bound in equity to meet part of the expense occasioned by the employment of those troops. The King's pre-eminence, and the sovereignty of the Legislature could not be doubted, but still the Company was left in a high situation: to them was committed the administration of the affairs of India, and by them the power of managing those affairs was delegated to the Executive Body. Their view of this question ought, therefore, to be the view of those who were entrusted with the Government of India. The question was to be considered in something of a statesman-like manner, not as a mere mercantile body would view it, with reference to pounds shillings and pence: and if it could be shown that the sum offered was fairly and liberally proportioned to the relative situation of the two Governments, he conceived the Directors had acted a proper part in making the arrangement. They looked not for popularity (which no sound-minded man ever coveted for a moment), but they looked to their own consciences, to the approbation of the Proprietors, and to the good opinion of the country at large for their reward. (*Hear!*) Considering this great question as statesmen, they would not touch upon it till their outstanding accounts were settled. They stated distinctly to Ministers, "we cannot consider this question till the question between us and Government is adjusted;" but they did throw out, that when the account was settled, this business should be taken up. In the course of the negotiation, the Directors stipulated that the accounts of the Company with the Government should not be protracted, as had heretofore been the case, but that they should be brought to an annual settlement. Those annual settlements were now in progress. Some few difficulties had occurred; but the Executive Body promptly declared that the Company should pay nothing until this principle was fully recognized. It was now in action, and would effectually lead to

an annual adjustment of accounts. The Court of Directors, at the same time, secured for the East-India Company a prompt acknowledgment of all sums which might be expended in his Majesty's service, by regular bills on the different departments: therefore they had nothing to fear on this account; they had nothing to fear on the score of long protracted settlements, unless a new war broke out, and the Company were again called on to conquer all the islands in the East. If such should be the case, he hoped the final arrangement would be as satisfactory to all parties as that which the Court of Directors had effected last year. In his opinion, these new regulations were very important, because the Company, in all their dealings with Government, were anxious for "short reckoning and long friendship." Having thus stated his view of the case, he would ask, could delay in this situation of things be productive of any good? Having stated, distinctly, how the transaction began, having stated the conclusion at which it had arrived, a conclusion satisfactory, creditable, and liberal to the East-India Company, he thought the Directors could not be said to have done amiss; he therefore confided the resolution to the good sense of the Court of Proprietors, and he confidently trusted that they would agree to it, without calling on the Executive Body to lay before them a mass of documents, which could not throw any additional light on the subject. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Howarth trusted the Court would grant him its indulgence while he made a few observations. He was sorry that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Pattison) had taken up the time of the Court so long on matters that were not properly before it; and he was also sorry that his Hon. Friend behind him (Mr. Hume) had touched on the adjustment of the account between the Government and the Company, because he believed, if any individuals ever deserved praise for zealous exertion, unconquerable perseverance, and inflexible integrity, that praise was most justly due to the two Honourable Directors who had brought those accounts to a close. His wish was to call back the recollection of the Court to the state in which they really stood; and he was the more anxious to do so, because an Hon. Friend (Mr. Lowndes), who frequently addressed and entertained the Court, did not appear to understand the situation in which he sat, as a Proprietor in general Court assembled. It was to bring to his knowledge, and to the knowledge of others who might not be correctly informed on the subject, the situation in which they really stood, that he now ventured to address the Court. By a section of the Act of Parliament under which the Company held their present charter, it would be ob-

served, that the Legislature had taken out of the hands of the Directors the possibility of voting away a single shilling beyond a certain sum from the funds of the Company; and at the same time that the Legislature took the power from their hands, they placed it in the hands of the Proprietors, in general Court assembled; they had stated that the check over the disbursement of their funds should be placed unequivocally in the hands of the Proprietors.—(*Hear!*) Well, if it were so, did it not follow that the Proprietors, when called on to vote a large sum of money, should be put in possession of the grounds on which the Directors recommended the grant? Were they to be indecently pressed to come to a resolution, without any papers being laid before them? Ought not some explanatory documents to be produced? Were they to have no information, on an occasion of such importance? Were they to be unduly drawn upon for money, without knowing distinctly for what? He thought that the Directors had acted rightly and equitably in this case; he did not find fault with them for bringing the subject forward; but he must contend, that the Proprietors could not, in the present state of the case, be called on, with decency, to give a blind vote, on a naked resolution.—(*Hear!*)—without any information whatsoever.—(*Hear!*) There was another point, connected with the By-Laws, to which he begged leave to advert, interested as he was in feeling and believing that those laws were drawn up in accordance with the spirit of the Act of Parliament. It was said, the word "person" was used in the By-law, and that that word precluded the Proprietors from calling for information when the transaction was between the Government and the Company. Could any thing be more hostile to the spirit of the Act of Parliament? That Act unequivocally declared that the Directors should not vote a sum exceeding 600*l.* without stating to the Proprietors their reasons in the shape of a report; and yet it was contended that they might vote away 60,000*l.* a year without going through any such form! Could any thing be more absurd? Could such reasoning ever be allowed to prevail over plain common-sense? Now, was it not incumbent on the Court of Directors to lay before the Proprietors, in general Court assembled, some data on which they might proceed? He hoped that, until they did so, the Proprietors would resist the grant. He trusted, however, that the good sense of the Directors would induce them to withdraw the proposition, until they were prepared to lay proper reasons for its adoption before the Court.

Mr. Loundes rose to require some in-

formation on a point of great importance, which was incidentally touched on by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) in the course of his speech. That Hon. Proprietor had said, that Government was entitled to a portion of the Company's surplus revenue, amounting to the large sum of 600,000*l.* a year. (A Proprietor said, across the Court—"No such thing.") Certainly he understood the Hon. Proprietor to assert, in very plain terms, that Government had a claim on a large portion of the surplus revenue of India. Now it struck him that, if there were any surplus, it must first be applied to the reduction of their debt, before Government could claim one halfpenny.—(*Hear!*) That was the principle on which he proceeded. The claim of Government must fall to the ground, because whatever surplus arose must be applied, in common honesty, to the liquidation of their debt. The Hon. Proprietor said that, by law, this 60,000*l.* might be claimed. Now he would ask whether, by the enlargement of our Indian territory, the Government had not increased the amount of customs to a degree which benefited the revenue far more than the Company were advantaged by the loan of 5,000,000*l.*, which they had formerly borrowed? If Government, in consequence of that enlargement of territory and increase of commerce, made eight or ten per cent. of their money, they made twice as much as the Proprietors made of their stock. No man was more eager for the interest of the British army in India and therefore he hoped this 60,000*l.* a year would be paid to them in some shape or other; but he objected to its being thus brought forward by Government, because they had no claim in law. He should like to know on what grounds the Company were called on to pay this money? And in examining that question, he would inquire what was the increase of revenue in consequence of the enlargement of our Indian territory. He believed it was increased three or 400,000*l.* a year, and that was capital interest on a loan of 5,000,000*l.* of money. Government made 10*l.* per cent. of their money, while the Proprietors made only 4*l.* Therefore, prior to their proceeding further with this business, they ought to inquire what advantage Government had made by the increase of the customs, in consequence of this loan of 5,000,000*l.* He was glad to see the principle of justice so strictly attended to in that Court, because when an army was sent to protect foreign dominions, the power which was in possession ought certainly to pay a fair portion of the expense. When a British army was sent abroad to the East or the West-Indies, the parties owning the territory ought to meet a part of the expenditure, unless, as in

this case, the country received a good and equitable interest for the loan of its money. If Government had not been greatly benefited, then he thought the Company would have been bound to pay the expense of this army. The same observation would apply to the army which had been sent to Egypt, and which was evidently intended for the protection of our Indian territories.—(*Order! Order!*) When he voted the thanks of the Court to the Directors, for having brought that long out-standing account to a close, he could safely say, that he never seconded a motion with more pleasure; and he did so, because he thought that, instead of receiving 1,200,000*l.*, the Company would have had that sum to pay. With respect to the British army, he wished to see it provided for in the most liberal manner, for it was the *nucleus* of the honour of this country.—(*Cries of Order! and Question!*) If gentlemen meant to call him to order when he spoke of the honour and glory of the British army, they must call him to order every hour in the day.—(*Laughter!*) He did not praise them so much on account of their bravery and gallantry, as for their love of justice and humanity. The brightest gem in the character of the British army was not the bravery of their conduct as soldiers, but the mildness and justice of their demeanour as citizens. In Spain and Portugal they did not disgrace themselves by rapine, but paid fairly for every thing. (*Hear!*) He hoped the French would pursue the same course. He had his doubts, however; and those doubts arose from the hatred which the two nations bore to each other. He was, he confessed, glad that France had sent an army into Spain, because he hoped to see those radicals ousted of their power. When speaking on the merits of the British army, it was impossible not to recollect that at the time they were employed on the Continent, Kings and Emperors throughout Europe were receiving bribes; but at that period, so fertile in corruption, there was not a British subaltern who would degrade himself by receiving a bribe. Poor five shillings a day spurned all bribery. He trusted, that the French army would put down radical principles in Spain; and he was the more anxious on that point because he had some property in the French funds, which the success of the arms of France would render more valuable.—(*Order!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I am sure the Hon. Proprietor must feel satisfied that the Court have heard him long enough on subjects which have nothing to do with the question under discussion. Let him apply himself to the real question, which has no reference to his property in the French funds."

Mr. *Loundes* observed, that he had some *y* in the French funds; and he

maintained that a man had a right to get good interest for his money abroad, and to bring it home to this country.—(*Order!*) Till he knew what benefit this country had derived by the increase of our Indian territories, he for one would not vote for one shilling of this £60,000 a-year. If it were placed on a footing of equity, a balance ought to be struck on each side. If, looking to the profits and losses of the two parties, it appeared that Government had made eight or ten per cent. on this loan of £5,000,000, why should the Company be called on to pay? Having been at a considerable distance from town, he had not during the last six months troubled them with any observations, and he therefore hoped they would excuse him for having taken up so much of their time.

The *Chairman* then put the question on the adjournment, which was negative.

Mr. *Hume* pressed for a division before they proceeded with the business; and he put it to the Hon. Chairman how far it would be proper for those gentlemen who were servants in the house, and might therefore be considered as under the controul of the Court of Directors, to vote on such a question. That point had never been discussed; but, after the decision of this question took place, it would perhaps be well to have it inquired into.—(*Hear!*) He thought it ought not to be allowed.

The *Chairman*.—"I apprehend those gentlemen are here as Proprietors: and I do not know of any By-law which disqualifies them from voting. The opinion of the Hon. Proprietor on this point does not alter the state of the matter. I believe that, on this or any other question, these gentlemen would give a fair, unbiassed, and conscientious vote, like any other members of society."

A *Proprietor* said, that his Hon. Friend had not alluded to the right, but to the propriety of these gentlemen voting on this occasion.

The *Chairman*.—"I do not know what other individuals may conceive to be proper or improper."

The Court was then cleared for a division, when there appeared, for the Amendment 31; against it 82. Majority against the amendment 51. The discussion was then resumed on the main question.

Mr. *Forbes* said, he entirely approved of this resolution; under the present circumstances, he thought it absolutely necessary. He hoped, however, the Company would be suffered to pay the £60,000 annually in East-India sugar.—(*A laugh!*)

The Hon. *D. A'Innaid* moved, "That the By-law, sec. 19, cap. 6, be entered or read." That By-law, he observed, ordained "That every Resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new Pension, or an Increase of Pension, exceeding in the whole £200 per annum to

any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such Grant is recommended, which Resolution and Report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same."

Now he was the last man who would ever wish, by any matter of mere form, to assist in a vexatious opposition, or unnecessarily to interrupt any course which the Executive Body might think proper to adopt. But this was an occasion on which it became the Court of Proprietors to act deliberately, and to know clearly and distinctly what they were about: therefore he meant to move, as an amendment, that the By-law, sec. 19, cap. 6, had not been complied with. He wished the Court of Proprietors not to consider that By-law merely with reference to the present question, which, in his view of the subject, was a matter of very minor importance. If this motion were carried, they would establish a precedent of the most dangerous kind. In the first place, they were about to decide precipitately, directly in the teeth of a By-law, to which the Court of Proprietors had given their solemn sanction, not hastily, nor on the spur of the occasion, but after a careful investigation by a Committee appointed by themselves; and after they had twice acknowledged the justice, necessity, and propriety of that By-law.—(*Hear!*) If this By-law were openly infringed (and not one word had been said to shew that the proceeding now recommended would not be an infringement of it.) Why then "fie on your By-laws—they are useless and ridiculous." If the By-laws might thus be broken, what security had they? What security had they that their property would not be given away as often as the Directors pleased? This was a very great question; and he was surprised that the proposition for an adjournment, which was made by his Hon. Friend, in a most handsome and courteous manner, for the purpose of giving the Directors time to consider the subject, had been negatived. He contended that the Executive Body were placed in a dilemma from which they could not escape. They were responsible for calling on the Proprietors to abrogate a By-law, for such would be the effect of an affirmation of the question before the Court. He did not think there was any man, before or behind the bar, who could deny that this proposition involved a breach of one of their By-laws, in letter and in spirit. This grant was evidently a gratuity; it was a sum voted on no other ground except that of "relieving the finances of the country." It was nothing

more than an absolutely generous grant. (*Hear!*) He would not appeal to any feeling which might be alive at the moment; but he would appeal to the candour of the gentlemen behind the bar, and he would demand of them whether it was not proper that this question should be farther considered? He asked of them why they should infringe a By-law? That was the point which he wished to keep entirely distinct from the equity of the grant. He would abstain from noticing the reasons given by an Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) for the course that had been pursued: he wished not to touch on these grounds; he would rather apply himself to the fact, that they were called on to infringe a By-law. The Hon. Director said, "it was a delicate subject—that there were other considerations involved besides the mere abstract consideration of granting £60,000 a-year; that the motive which induced the Directors to proceed was a delicate one—that it was difficult to lay the documents before the Court of Proprietors, because the transaction involved the procuring for the Company something collateral, the adjustment of the account between them and Government."—(Mr. Pattison.—"No, no!") He (The Hon. D. Kinnaird) took it that the question did not rest solely on the grounds stated by the Hon. Director; but he would say, that if ever he heard grounds advanced in support of a proposition which were perfectly unsatisfactory, they were these. This adjustment of the account seemed to be one of the grounds on which the Court of Directors had thought proper to forego the guard which the Court of Proprietors had placed around them, to prevent them from complying with demands for improvident grants. It appeared that the Crown came to the Court of Directors in a bullying manner, and said, "we will not settle the account till you give us £60,000 a-year."

Mr. Pattison said the Hon. Proprietor had wholly misrepresented him. He had used no such words as those quoted by the Hon. Proprietor; and, when he took such a course, he felt it necessary to appeal to the Chair. He (Mr. Pattison) had certainly mentioned, distinctly and separately from the main question, that the Directors had determined not to take this matter into consideration till the account was settled; he had said nothing whatever that implied any bargain with Government. He did not know how accounts were settled at the other end of the town, but in the City, they were not settled in that way.—(*A laugh!*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird understood the Hon. Director distinctly to say that this grant was connected with a collateral advantage; and, if he did not, he (The Hon. D. Kinnaird) knew not what application the sub-

ject of the adjustment had to the present question. He wished to know on what principle the Directors could come to them and ask for grants of money, while they withheld all information? How could they talk of delicacy, when they conducted themselves in this manner? They, at the west end of the town, knew of no such delicacy.—(A laugh.)

Mr. Pattison said the word *delicacy* had not escaped him this day. He had used no such expression: it was entirely of the Hon. Proprietor's own manufacture. He (Mr. Pattison) had said, that the papers were not brought forward, because they were not in a proper shape to meet the public eye.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said he did not mean to impute delicacy to the Hon. Director, but—

Mr. Pattison.—“I have, in every thing I said, strictly avoided personality. But when the Hon. Proprietor says he does not mean to impute delicacy to me, *he is*, I think, a little personal.—(Heart?) I believe, however, I may claim to have as good a share of delicacy as the Hon. Proprietor, although far below him in point of ingenuity.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said he did not mean any thing personal by the observation he had made. In recapitulating the grounds which the Hon. Director had laid down in support of this grant, he (the Hon. D. Kinnaird), had used the word “delicate,” because there evidently was a feeling that it was a case which was not fit to be submitted to the Proprietors. This was one of those very cases in which the necessity for strictly adhering to the By-law was most palpable—it was one of that class of cases which had given rise to the By-law. The Committee of By-laws felt, that the Directors might be placed in a situation where arguments would be urged by Government to induce them to agree to a grant of money, against which arguments they might not feel themselves strong enough to oppose sufficient reasons. In that case, all they had to do was, “we must go before the Court of Proprietors on a grant of money—and the reasons for it must be made clear and open to them. Perhaps it is for the interest of the Company that there should be a compromise of different matters—that they should give a *quid pro quo*; but there is a By-law, which ordains that the Proprietors should be absolutely cognizant of the whole proceeding. They will be just, they will be equitable, but they must know the grounds on which the grant is required.” Now he (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) did most sincerely believe, that if this proceeding were made a precedent it would produce the most unfortunate results. If those who supported the proposition did not show that it did not involve an infraction of the By-

law, it was not his fault; he had brought the question clearly before them. If they so stultified themselves, as by their vote, without any reason assigned, to declare that this proposition came within the compass of the By-laws, he would view their decision with the deepest regret. He would ask them how it was possible, in the teeth of those words in the By-law which he had quoted, and in the absence of so many Proprietors, who thought the Court was acting strictly under the By-laws, to agree to this proposition? He would now move his amendment, because he was determined, if they chose to violate a By-law, that it should be done with their eyes open. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving—“That the By-law, cap. 6. sec. 19. has not been complied with, as regards the introduction of the grant of £60,000 per annum to His Majesty's Government, with a view of relieving the finances of the country from the charge incurred for retiring pay, pensions, &c., on account of that part of His Majesty's forces which is maintained in the East-Indies.”

Mr. Howarth seconded the motion.

The Deputy Chairman said, after the very strong declaration of the Hon. Proprietor who had just spoken, that no person could be found in that Court bold enough to differ from him with respect to the application of the By-law to the present resolution, he rose, not without diffidence, to declare that he could not come to the same conclusion at which the Hon. Proprietor had arrived. He had no hesitation whatever in saying, that he felt he had not departed from the strict line of duty in recommending to the Court of Proprietors, as he most sincerely did, the present grant. The Hon. Proprietor had moved, that the By-law, sec. 19. cap. 6. should be read, for the purpose of proving that the Court of Directors were deficient in their duty because they had not accompanied this resolution with certain documents, and with a report setting forth the reasons on which it was founded. He, however, could not think that the resolution came within the meaning of that By-law, which ordained “that every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole £200 per annum to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose.” He would rather submit that this question came under sec. 4. cap. 8. which ordained, “that no motions shall, in future, be made in a General Court, to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by the persons proposing the same, and published by the Court of

Directors, at least fourteen days previous to the holding of such General Court." He apprehended that this By-law immediately applied to the question before the Court—(*Hear!* from the Hon. D. Kinnaid); and he hoped the Proprietors would favour him with their attention while he delivered his sentiments thereon. He was glad that the Hon. Proprietor had drawn the notice of the Court to the By-law, which, he would maintain, applied to the question, and which had been complied with to the letter. His Hon. Friend the late Chairman, had truly stated, that the notoriety of the case and the publicity of the transaction afforded sufficient evidence to prove that the Directors had violated no law. This, it should also be observed, was a measure that would be considered by Parliament, as well as by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. If these were not reasons sufficient to prove to the Proprietors, that the present proceeding was in perfect accordance with the spirit of their By-laws, he knew not where such could be found; undoubtedly they had satisfied his mind, but if he were of a different opinion after the doubts expressed, he would not shrink from avowing it. (*Hear!*) Every part of the subject had been investigated with great attention by the Court of Directors; and a great majority of them came to the conclusion that they were doing their duty, and nothing more than their duty, in bringing this matter before the Proprietors in the mode which had been adopted, not only with reference to form, but also to substance. He saw no intention to object to the grant itself, with the exception of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume). The principle appeared to be generally agreed to, and he could not but rejoice at finding that it seemed to meet the cordial concurrence of the Court; and, indeed, he thought that no gentleman who looked to the peculiar situation of the Company and the country, could feel that it was other than his duty to grant assistance in the present case. The wording of the resolution had been criticized, and objection had been taken to the expression of "relieving the burdens of the country," and it had been said jocosely, that the landed interest should be also called on to assist the country in its exigencies. But let gentlemen examine the relative situation of the Company and the country at this moment, and let them say whether it was not fitting that this proposition should be agreed to. The principle of relieving the country was not new to the East-India Company; many instances might be brought forward to prove their having acted up to it, commencing even with 1781, when a large sum of money was voted in General Court for two regiments. Twenty thousand of His

Majesty's troops were authorized by Parliament to be employed in the territories of the Company; and surely it was but just, as the Company had the benefit of their services, that they should also bear the incidental burdens which were necessarily attendant on their employment. To those gentlemen who were of opinion that this particular burden ought not to be borne by the Company, he would further say, that if, on the one hand, the Company were now called upon to defray certain retiring pensions, they, on the other, paid a much smaller bounty for soldiers on enlistment than they did formerly: and what was the reason? it was because the soldier was willing to take a less bounty, on account of the pension which he was ultimately entitled to. If it were otherwise, the Company would be compelled to pay a much larger bounty than they now did. The Hon. Proprietor, (the Hon. D. Kinnaid) supposed that the Court of Directors had entered into a compromise with the Government; that they had stipulated to grant this sum, provided Government conceded something else to the Company. Now he, for one, was prepared to deny that this was the case, there was no compromise whatsoever. Another Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) asserted that the Court of Directors were compelled to entertain this question. To prove that such was not the fact, he would refer to the statement of his Hon. Friend the late Chairman, under whose auspices and in whose administration this measure originated. No force, no compulsion was employed; the Executive Body felt the justice of the claim, and they readily entered into its consideration at the proper time. The subject, it may be recollected, was mentioned in the House of Commons two years ago, and a strong desire was evinced to consider the funds of the Company liable to discharge a very large sum annually for retiring pay and pensions of that part of His Majesty's forces serving in the East-Indies, and that too retrospectively, from 1813 or 1793. He was not present in his place at that moment, or he would have felt it incumbent upon him to have instantly repelled such a declaration; but the Court of Directors immediately resisted the idea, and their opinion of its illegality has been confirmed by the most eminent lawyers; and even the entertainment of any prospective assistance to Government was made dependent upon the liquidation of all outstanding accounts between the Public and the Company. The settlement of that account had been much eulogized, although an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) asserted that the Company had, by the conduct of the Directors, lost a million of money. But surely it was of great importance to close that account, after it had remained

open for thirty years: surely it was an act which deserved a more favourable mention. That account, he would say, was closed to the satisfaction of both parties, because the arrangement had justice for its basis. (*Hear!*) The question now before the Court having been treated more as a matter of form than of principle, he had confined his observations to these few general remarks, he hoped the Proprietors were satisfied, as he was himself, of the justice and propriety of this measure. He recommended it to the Court, with the full belief that the publicity and notoriety of the case were ample security for them, that the Directors had no desire to infringe the rights of the Proprietors by any neglect of their rules or regulations. (*Hear!*)

Mr. G. A. Robinson said, he conceived this to be a question of law, namely, whether the Court of Directors had conformed to the spirit and letter of the By-law in bringing this grant forward, or, whether they had broken it? He was persuaded that behind the bar, as well as before the bar, the strongest desire existed to conduct the business in the most legal and proper manner. Concurring as he did in the opinion of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), and differing as he did from the Hon. Deputy Chairman, he thought he should be much better able to come to a right decision if he were favoured with the opinion of the Company's law officer. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume said, if the Court understood what had fallen from the Hon. Deputy Chairman, they would perceive that the Proprietors were called on to agree to this vote on the By-law, sec. 4. cap. 8, which he had quoted. Now he intreated his Hon. Friend to read it again. It had nothing more to do with this resolution than the man in the moon; it related to a very different subject indeed. That By-law was utterly inapplicable to the question before them. The By-laws interfered with grants of money in two ways, with reference to individuals behind and before the bar. The By-law which the Hon. Deputy had quoted was framed for the purpose of preventing Proprietors from rising in that Court, and moving *instantly* that offences should be forgiven, or grants of money made. It had been found that individuals, by packing that Court, had succeeded in absolving the Company's servants from grave offences, as well as in voting sums of money. A Proprietor might, before this law was agreed to, bring down fifty or sixty individuals to a Quarterly Court, which was open to every species of business, and start any action of the kind to which he had alluded. Instances were known where sums of money had been voted without due notice, in spite of the Directors. They were utterly unable to prevent it,

because they had no voice except as Proprietors. To remedy this evil, the By-law was enacted: the whole of cap. 8 related to the proceedings of General Courts, and sec. 4 did not apply to any resolution moved within the bar, but to such as were made by gentlemen outside of the bar. Cap. 8 regulated the manner in which a ballot was to be called for; laid down rules for the question of adjournment; and stated what questions should be reduced to writing. Then came the 4th section, on which the legality of the present motion rested. That section ordained "that no motions shall, in future, be made in a General Court, to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by the persons proposing the same, and published by the Court of Directors at least fourteen days previous to the holding of such General Court." He contended that the Hon. Deputy was altogether at sea with regard to this By-law, and if he did not find more valid reasons than this to uphold the grant, and overturn his Hon. Friend's amendment, the proposition of the Court of Directors must fall to the ground. They were not to take one solitary isolated By-law, and to decide merely by that; they were to look to the context, and mark the spirit in which the laws were framed. What was the origin of their By-laws? The first charter which was granted to the Company, by the 9th and 10th of William the Third, authorized the Court to form By-laws for the good government of the trade. The Act of Geo. II. and the 13th of Geo. III., also gave them liberty to form By-laws, for the proper Government of their concerns, provided those By-laws were not in opposition to the spirit of any Act of Parliament, or opposed to the charter which they then had. Now he must say, if they were by Act of Parliament allowed to frame By-Laws, and if they did frame them, and thought them of such importance that they had a permanent Committee of By-laws to watch over them, they ought to insist on their strict observance. So important was that Committee considered, that he heard an Hon. Director declaring some time ago, in opposition to the motion of an Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Hume's), who wished to nominate a particular individual on the By-law Committee, that the appointment was of the utmost importance, not as it affected the affairs of the Proprietors only, but as it embraced a consideration of the acts of the Directors themselves; and therefore the Hon. Director contended that those placed on that Committee should be men of weight, rank, influence, and experience,

both commercial and otherwise. That Hon. Director considered the able fulfilment of the duties which devolved on the Committee of By-laws as paramount to the good government of the Company. What situation were they then placed in, when they were called on to agree to a resolution which was contrary to a By-law and an Act of Parliament? He found, by the 87th section of the last Act, that the Company were to pay the whole expense of 20,000 of His Majesty's troops in India. Well did he recollect the objection taken to their employing so many men, and he much doubted the propriety of it. If the Government wanted assistance, let them reduce the amount of force, and free themselves from the expense. Then came the 88th clause, which declared, "That it was expedient the said Company should be put under reasonable limitations in respect to the granting of gratuities." What had the Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison) said? That this was a charge which they could not be compelled to bear, by law. What then was it? It was a gratuity, because it was that which they voluntarily did, and which they could not be forced to do. It could not be separated from the idea of a gratuity; and the 88th section provided that the Proprietors should know the grounds on which gratuities, above a certain sum, were granted. What was the proceeding in that Court, with respect to that particular section? He believed the necessity of having a By-law in conformity with that section originated in that corner where he sat. If the proposition did not originate with him, he at least took a part in the discussion. He called on the By-law Committee to take into consideration the By-laws, which were no longer applicable to the new charter, and to decide what fresh laws, or what alterations in the old, were necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the 53d of Geo. III. That Committee met, and he believed they performed their duty zealously, since they had received the thanks of the Proprietors for the manner in which they executed the functions which had been entrusted to them. They had the Act of Parliament before them; they knew the meaning and understood the spirit of every clause, and, in conformity with that meaning and spirit, they framed those By-laws, that Court having first called on them to make such alterations as the new state of things rendered necessary. This being the fact, in what situation would the Proprietors be placed, if, having approved of those laws, and having acted on them up to the present time, the Court of Directors were now to turn round and say, "we admit the force of this By-law, but yet for this specific purpose we mean to waive it, and call on you to agree to this resolution?" (*Hear*) The section which the Hon. Director had

quoted as justificatory ground for this proceeding applied entirely to the introduction of a motion by some gentleman before the bar. It did not contain a word that could apply to the motion of the Court of Directors. But what did they find in the section which he contended had not been complied with; they there found these words, "That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding in the whole 600*l.*, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same." If they were expected blindly to follow the votes of the Court of Directors, what was the use of stipulating that a report of this kind should be laid before them. There were twenty-four Directors: he should be glad to know how many of them disapproved of this proceeding. One of them he knew did; and and doubtless there were others. His Hon. Friend the Chairman of the Committee of By-laws had told them, and the Committee he believed without exception would also tell them, that this By-law was intended to meet a grant like the present.

Mr. Lowndes.—"It would be of great service if the Hon. Chairman of the Committee of By-laws would state what meaning he affixed to this section."

Mr. Hume said, his Hon. Friend had already stated his interpretation of it, and he wished others who had acted on the By-law Committee to state theirs. That By-law specifically named what should be done; namely, that a report should be laid before the Proprietors, containing the grounds on which any grant beyond a certain amount was recommended, and signed by such Directors as approved of it. Had any one of those stipulations been complied with? Not one of them—there was no report, there were no documents; therefore he held that no man, acting on the fair dictates of his judgment, could, after reading the By-law, be led to suppose that those forms had been complied with which the nature of the case demanded. When he came to consider the suggestion of his Hon. Friend (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) he was quite disposed to give up his original proposition for requesting the opinion of Counsel on the By-law: it was so very clear, that he did not think such a step was necessary. He called on the Court to look with extreme jealousy at the present proceeding. The first step towards destroying society, was by annulling and vilifying the laws. No state could have permanency, nor could any man have confidence in that society with which he associated, if in his absence laws and re-

gulations, which were perfectly understood, and which were formed for the benefit of all, could on any occasion be broken through. He cared not whether it was 7,000*l.*, if it carried them within the limits of the By-law, or 70,000*l.* He looked not to the amount; it was the violation of the By-law which attracted his attention. If they broke the By-laws in one instance, they might abrogate them in all; he therefore called on the Court, *in limine*, to resist the present motion, and to protect laws which had been solemnly agreed to. He would not now say whether he thought the proposed grant was or was not too much; when that question came before them, he would state his opinion. The question now was, whether any sufficient reason was given for bringing it forward? If the state of the public finances were relied on as a reason, why Government might go a great deal farther. They might say, "the national debt amounts to eight or 900,000,000*l.*, and we ask you, what proportion does your population of India bear to the population of this country, who are obliged at present to bear this burden? Your population is infinitely greater, and you must pay in proportion to its extent." Could any thing be more monstrous than such a proposition: and yet it was not more monstrous than that which was now before the Court. He thought he had placed the subject in a nut-shell, so that any person might decide upon it. He did not mean to say that Government ought not to receive assistance, if any were due to them in equity; neither did he mean to argue that the sum proposed was either too great or too small: all he said was, "shew us the data on which we are to decide, and let strict justice be done." The late Chairman said the documents were in such a state as rendered them unfit to be laid before the Proprietors. If that were so, could he, as a man of consistency, press forward this resolution? (*Hear!*) If he remained there till ten o'clock at night, he would endeavour to prevent a breach of the By-laws. Why not wait ten or twenty days, and bring the subject forward accompanied by proper information? He did not mean to say that they ought not ultimately to agree with the Directors, but he could not consent to proceed thus hood-winked. How could they at any future time refuse smaller grants, if they now conceded this? "Oh!" it would be said, "how can you refuse 5,000*l.* to this poor individual, when the other day you broke a By-law, in your haste to bestow 60,000*l.* a year on Government?" And let it be remembered, that looking to the intent of the Charter, that sum would indeed be swelled to a million. He acted as much as any man that the finances of the country should stand well; but

let the load be placed on the proper horse. Let the Court look to the Bank Directors; that body, who were in the habit of making millions by the public, had offered nothing "to relieve the finances of the country." No, the Directors were better servants to the Bank proprietors. One of them, when a certain measure was recently proposed, said "as a Bank Proprietor I like this; but as a Legislator in my place in Parliament, I think it an improvident bargain for the Public, and I must vote against it." Was this inconsistent? Certainly not. It was the act of a man who well understood his private and his public duty. He begged of the Court not to set the example of violating its own rules. Having stated so many grounds for delay, he did not conceive that the Court would proceed in opposition to propositions so reasonable, in opposition to plain common-sense. At least he hoped that those Honorable Directors who had differed, or who might now differ from the proceeding, would favour the Court with their opinions, and the grounds on which they had formed those opinions: by this means the Court would in some degree arrive at the reasons which influenced those who were opposed to them. He did not know how far he was likely to be successful; but if he and his Hon. Friend were beaten on this motion, he would call *instantly* for any protest or documents that might be in the hands of the Directors. He implored the Directors, however, not to proceed, but to grant that short delay which had been requested.

Mr. *Bebb* said, he was grateful to the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume,) for the vigilance which he exercised over the purse of the Company in that Court, similar to that which he had exercised in another place, and which had deservedly gained him such high credit with the country. (*Hear!*) He would admit, for the sake of argument, that the Court of Directors had not broken the letter of the By-law; but still he must contend, looking to the spirit of the By-law, that the General Court ought not to be surprised into a grant of money without the whole of the grounds of the question being laid before them, so that they might be able deliberately to form their minds on the subject. (*Hear!*) Were they at present in that situation? Had they any documents before them? (*Hear!*) Why, it was well known they had none. (*Hear!*) And he must say, even though they had not broken the letter of the By-law, that he thought, in justice and propriety to their constituents, the necessary documents ought to be laid before them, and a week or ten days should be allowed to enable them to turn the subject in their minds, that they might come to a fair and deliberate conclusion.

(*Hear!*) He spoke thus, because it was known that there was a division amongst the Directors, and the General Court ought to have an opportunity of judging which party was in the right. On the general question he would say nothing, but he thought it would be respectful and decorous to the General Court if the proper papers were laid before them, that they might be enabled to arrive at a just decision. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Gahagan* observed that the Court was placed in a very singular situation. Neither the late Chairman nor the Hon. Deputy Chairman seemed, in the course of their observations, to entertain any great doubts as to the propriety of laying before the Court the documents which had been called for. The late Chairman had merely stated that the papers were rather voluminous, and, to use his own expression, that they were not in a shape to be presented to the Proprietors. He had not, however, asserted that it would not be proper and decorous to produce them; neither had he denied that such was the usual and ordinary course. The Hon. Deputy Chairman did not even say that it would be inconvenient to lay before the Court such documents as the Executive Body had in their possession; he merely stated "that the Court of Directors having complied with one By-law, had, in his mind, done sufficient." He went thus far with the Hon. Deputy, that he admitted the Directors had complied with one By-law. But then he did not think the Hon. Deputy had gone far enough. He had quoted the By-law, sec. 4, cap. 8, which ordained that no grant of money should be proposed in the General Court without notice in writing. He knew the Directors had not attempted to take the money without giving a written notice but was that all which it was necessary to do? He turned to the book of laws, and there he found (in contradiction to those who asserted that enough had been done) another By-law, which expressly provided that every resolution of this nature should be submitted to the Proprietors in the form of a Report, stating the grounds on which the grant was recommended, and signed by the Directors who approved of the same: therefore they asked that this form should be complied with, in addition to what the Directors had already done. He admitted that the Directors had gone half-way; but it was absolutely necessary, to satisfy the law, that they should go farther. He asked them not only to give him notice in writing, but a report in writing. Instead of doing that, they quarrelled about the words "gratuity" and "pension." The By-law said, "you shall not grant a sum of money exceeding £600, without laying a report before the Proprietors." What

was this provision intended for? It was meant to protect the funds of the Company; to prevent the Directors from voting away the money of the Proprietors without shewing the reason why. The Proprietors now demanded the reason; and, assuredly, if they were to be satisfied where only £600 was demanded, it was absurd to say that they should not be satisfied where £60,000 a year was at stake. He had not heard any one assert that the By-laws had been complied with; the utmost that had been said only amounted to this, that some little inconvenience would attend the production of the documents. Now it might be inconvenient to the Directors to bring the papers forward, but it would be still more inconvenient for the Proprietors to act without them. All the Proprietors said was, "Give us what documents you have, square as the paper may be, though they may not be in a lumped and rounded condition; still suffer us to read them in detail, and then call the Proprietors together at a future day. But it is not fair to ask us thus blindfolded to proceed. He did not doubt but that the transaction was concluded in the spirit of equity; but where was the necessity for hurry? why should the business be pertinaciously pressed forward to-day? Surely a delay of five or six weeks could not be prejudicial to the party for whom the grant was intended. Let that period be allowed for consideration, and he had no doubt that the resolution of the Court of Directors would be ultimately confirmed.

Mr. *Trant* said he would, in the first place, address a line from the great Roman poet to the Hon. Gentleman who moved this amendment—

"*Segnibus irritant annos demissa per aures,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus,*"

and then he would ask him to hand over the By-laws, because he wished to see what the words really were. There appeared to him to be two points for consideration: first, whether a certain By-law had been complied with; and next, whether it was necessary that it should be complied with. The By-law alluded to was sec. 19, cap. 6, and it was argued that it applied to this particular case. Before he proceeded farther, he must say that he was satisfied by the statements which had been made by gentlemen behind the bar (especially that which had fallen from the late Chairman) of the expediency and necessity of the resolution which had been proposed by the Court of Directors; although, perhaps, it would have been more satisfactory if they had done that which several gentlemen now called for, namely, had they given the Proprietors an opportunity of casting their eyes on the grounds which induced them to recommend that resolution. He would now come to the

question immediately before the Court, and inquire whether the By-law applied to this resolution? After giving it the best consideration, he thought that it did not; it applied to the grant of a new pension, and certainly this was not a pension. It was proper that this should be understood, otherwise it might be supposed, because officers happened to receive £200 a year or more from this grant, that therefore the Company were forming new pensions. This, as it appeared to him, was not the case. The real question was, were the Company called on, in justice and equity, to pay this part of the charge incurred by the King's troops, whom they were bound to support by Act of Parliament? That he held to be the only question. It had been stated that some liberal considerations had mixed themselves up with this transaction. The expense, it was said, was calculated at £80,000, £90,000, or £100,000 a year, and that £60,000 had been considered by the Directors as a fair *modus*. Then came the question, if the claim were equitable, was that sum too great or too small? These were the whole matters which they had to consider, and they would be submitted to two General Courts. He must say, had the papers been in a tangible state, it would have been more satisfactory had they been laid before the Proprietors; and he came to the House for the purpose of perusing them, supposing that they were open for inspection; but after the explanation which had been given he was satisfied of the justice of the resolution, and, if it were put to the vote, he would support it. Though he felt as conscientious a regard for the interest of the Company, and entertained as strong a determination not to give away one shilling of their funds without the consent of the Proprietors, when they were entrusted with the power of acceding or refusing, as any gentleman in that Court, still he would vote for the resolution, and in so doing he did not think that he in any degree swerved from his duty. It had been stated, that they might perhaps be called on hereafter to grant sums of very great magnitude if this resolution passed. But it should not be forgotten that this was a peculiar case; and if any danger of that kind were apprehended, it might be easily guarded against. From what he had before said, perhaps somewhat inconsiderately, gentlemen might be led into a mistake, and indeed one gentleman (Mr. Lowndes) had fallen into the error, by supposing that he had an impression on his mind that the Court of Directors might give away half the revenue of the Company. What he meant to say was, that the Court of Directors might, as the law then stood, in such a case as the present, give away half the Company's revenue without laying

satisfactory grounds before the Proprietors (*Hear!*); and, therefore, he wished a new law to be formed to remedy such an improper state of things.—(*Hear!*) The Hon. Chairman of the Committee of By-laws (Mr. Howarth) and an Hon. Member of that Committee (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) stated, that in framing the By-law which had been adverted to, their attention was directed to a case of this nature. He knew not what their intention was; but it happened to him and to others at times that, having some intention in view, they did not express it very clearly; and though the Committee might have harboured such an intention, the By-law certainly did not give evidence of it.

Mr. Pattison said, if he understood the Hon. Proprietors (the Hon. D. Kinnaird and Mr. Gahagan) correctly, they had asserted that there was no gentleman behind the bar who had the hardihood to say that the By-law was not infringed. He, however, was one of those who did conscientiously believe that the By-law was not, either in its spirit or phraseology, applicable to this case. He was anxious to state his opinion before the Court heard that of the Learned Serjeant; this was the most desirable course, because he did not wish to shield himself behind a bulwark of such magnitude, and therefore he would speak his mind before the Learned Serjeant favoured them with his opinion. When he looked to the nature of this grant, it appeared to him that the Hon. Proprietors had misconceived the matter altogether. This, it should be observed, was not to be a perfect grant till it had received the sanction of Parliament. And why so? Because such a grant could not be legally made without that sanction. They, as Proprietors, and assisted by the Members of the Board of Control, were inadequate to perform this act, and therefore it was necessary to apply to Parliament, which would not be the case if the grant came within the meaning of the By-law. He was exceedingly surprised to hear the Hon. Chairman of the Committee of By-laws (Mr. Howarth) say, that it had been the intention of that Committee to guard against grants of this nature; if it were so, he was very sorry that they had not expressed their intention in such clear and intelligible terms as would have been understood by all.

Mr. Tucker said, the present was quite a legal question, and although several opinions had been given on it, he was not satisfied with any of them. He had some doubts on this point, and he would ask their legal adviser to favour the Court with his opinion. They were precluded from going into the merits of the case until it was decided whether they were, by this proceeding, acting against the law; and it was therefore necessary that they should have a sound legal opinion. On a ques-

tion of commerce, or of finance, he would place great confidence in the opinion of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen; but a legal question was a very different matter, and required legal knowledge to solve it properly.

The *Chairman* had no objection whatever to submitting the question to the learned Serjeant.

Mr. *Howarth* was desirous, before the legal opinion was required, to call the attention of the Court to one circumstance. The circumstance he alluded to, was the Act of Parliament under which they derived all their powers. The 88th section of that law did not say, "That you, the Proprietors, in General Court assembled shall grant any money the Directors may require of you," but "that no grant shall be made, except by the consent of the Proprietors in general Court assembled, the reasons for such grant having been previously laid before you." If all the By-laws were abrogated and done away with, common sense must tell them that the Act of Parliament forbade a vote of money without the grounds were duly stated.—(*Hear!*) Now, had they an *opportunity* of information to guide them on this occasion? Was it not a mere demand that the Proprietors should come to a blind vote, because the Directors asked it?—(*Hear!*) They wanted no By-Law to guide them in this case, the statute provided for it, but he must say, that those By-laws were drawn up with a view to the Act of Parliament. They were framed in a plain and intelligible manner, and were not calculated to meet special pleading objections, and hair-breadth distinctions. Let the Proprietors look to the spirit of the law, and decide as men of common sense and common honesty. This he considered to be one of the most indecent stretches on public confidence he had ever heard of. Why did not the Directors say manfully, "Since you are dissatisfied, we will bring the resolution forward some days hence, and we will furnish you, in the mean time, with such data as we can procure?"

The *Chairman* said, the present proceeding was not of the By-laws, and an amendment had been moved affirming that proposition. He certainly was no lawyer; but, having applied his best faculties to the question, he could not see how the section which had been quoted applied to the resolution.—(Mr. *Howarth*.—"Look to the Act of Parliament.") The Hon. Gentleman referred to the Act of Parliament; but he (the *Chairman*) could not perceive how that would help him. If the Court of Directors had done this in private, if they had made any effort at concealment, then the observation of the Hon. Proprietor would have been pertinent and correct; but they had done no such thing, they openly called their constituents together, to deliberate

whether this proposition were right or wrong. He had examined the resolution attentively, and he was prepared to maintain that it related neither to a pension nor to a gratuity. It was a grant, intended to take from the country an annual burden, arising from an expense which the service of the Company occasioned. This was the true state of the case; and it appeared to him quite evident that the grant did not come under sec. 19 cap. 6, as a pension, nor under sec. 20 cap. 6, as a gratuity. He might be wrong, but such was his unbiassed view of the question. A legal opinion had however been called for, and perhaps the better way would be to let the learned Serjeant state his sentiments.

Mr. *Hume* wished, before the learned Serjeant gave his opinion, that he should distinctly know what the question was which he was called on to answer, he then would be able to shape his answer directly to the point. He (Mr. *Hume*) meant, therefore, to move that the question be put in writing, and that the learned Serjeant should return his answer in writing, sufficient time being given to him for that purpose. The question he meant to propound was, "Is the proposed vote to concur in the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 9th of April, granting the sum of 60,000*l.* to His Majesty's Government, with a view of relieving the finances of the country from the charge incurred for retiring pay, pensions, &c.' to be construed as coming under all the forms prescribed by, and conformable with sections 19 and 20 of cap. 6 of the By-laws?" This was a clear and plain question; for it must be remembered, that it was not merely sec. 19 which had reference to this resolution, but sec. 19 and 20. The only cavil that could in his opinion be raised was, whether the word "person" took the case out of the operation of those laws. In his view of the question, it came decidedly within the spirit of those laws. The grant was either a pension or a gratuity: if the former, it came under sec. 19 cap. 6; if the latter, sec. 20 cap. 6 applied to it.

Mr. *G. A. Robinson* considered the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman but as another mode of procuring an adjournment of the question, the Court having already decided on that point; therefore, unless the learned Serjeant himself declared that he wished for delay in order to consider the question, he (Mr. *Robinson*) would object to waiting for his opinion in writing. If the learned Serjeant were prepared to give an answer *viva voce*, he thought it should be called for at once.

Mr. *Grant* was desirous, before the learned Serjeant gave his opinion, to say a few words in explanation of the view which he entertained of the subject im-

mediately before the Court. The discussion now turned on the sense and meaning of the By-laws, as applicable to the proposition brought before the Court, and not on the general question of the propriety or impropriety of that proposition. There were different ways in which the By-laws might be infringed, by not giving full force to them or by overstraining them: he and he doubted not his friends in the direction, were most anxious to respect them. There did not exist, he was convinced, the smallest idea, intention, or wish to infringe the By-laws in the present case. Why should there? There was no necessity for any such act. The Directors, in the business now brought before the Proprietors, had done their best for the interest of the Company; they had nothing to conceal or to apprehend. If gentlemen knew all the circumstances of the case in question, they would much better understand the difficulty under which the Directors had to act, and perhaps they would be a little surprised that they had not made a worse bargain. That was not, however, the point at present under consideration. The question now was, whether by the proposition before the Proprietors they were or were not keeping within the bounds prescribed by the By-laws. The Hon. Director believed that not one of the By-laws applied to this grant except sec. 4 cap. 8. He did not think that the others which had been quoted applied, either legally or equitably, to this subject, or were intended to apply to it. Sec. 18, cap. 6, merely related to *additional salary*: next came sec. 19, cap. 6, which ordained in substance, as inserted in the margin, that "Resolutions of the Court of Directors respecting new or increased *pensions* exceeding 200*l.* per annum, to be laid before two General Courts, together with the documents upon which such resolutions may have been formed." Now the Hon. Proprietor (Hon. D. Kincaid) endeavoured to shew, that because this grant (or whatever else it was called) to Government was intended to assist them in paying certain *pensions* from the Crown, the word connected the resolution with this By-law, as if, when the By-law was formed, any person could by possibility have contemplated a transaction of this sort; those who drew up the By-law most certainly could have had no such anticipation. The next By-law which had been adverted to, was sec. 20, cap. 6. This By-law ordained, "That every resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to any person, *by way of gratuity*, any sum of money exceeding in the whole 600*l.*, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommend-

ed, which resolution and report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same." The Hon. Director wished to know how this By-law applied to the present case? It related only to granting to any person, *by way of gratuity*, a portion of the Company's funds beyond a particular amount. But the present was not a *gratuity*; it was a sum granted on account of an equitable demand. Government had stated their claim, and the Court of Directors, after due deliberation, conceded that sum to which they believed them to be entitled. The object of the By-law was plain and tangible; it evidently did not apply to the case. Then the last was sec. 4, cap. 8, which did apply to the present resolution. It set forth, "that no motions shall, in future, be made in a General Court, to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing by the persons proposing the same, and published by the Court of Directors, at least fourteen days previous to the holding of such General Court." This By-law, (continued the Hon. Director) which did apply to the case, had been most strictly complied with. The question, therefore, was whether this was the substantive By-law which ought to be observed, and which was observed, or whether the proposed resolution came within the meaning of either of the others. He wished the question to be put to the Learned Serjeant on this point, but not in so limited a manner as the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had proposed. He was anxious that the proposition should be put in a more general form, and he also thought that the learned Serjeant should state his opinion to the Court at once: for during an experience of thirty years, he (Mr. Grant) never remembered such a principle to have been asserted or followed as that which the Hon. Proprietor desired to introduce, when he wished the answer of the learned Counsel, to a question proposed to him in that Court, should be given in writing, instead of being given verbally; he should object, most decidedly, to that mode of putting off the motion. If gentlemen who had opposed this resolution brought before the Court, had said at once, that though it stood, as it clearly did, on the By-law sec. 4, cap. 6, yet that they had not sufficient information, or that they wanted documents in order to proceed, that allegation might have been made without reference to By-laws which did not bear on the case, as a reason for delay; that would form a distinction in itself, and if urged substantively, would be a matter for the consideration of the Court. But they had pursued a very different course, and endeavoured to create delay

by impugning the whole proceeding as contrary to the provision of By-laws which did not meet the case. With respect to this call for information, he might be permitted to observe, that he understood the negotiation which had brought the present business before the Court, to have passed very much between the Chairs of the Company and members of his Majesty's Government in confidential conferences, which were not subsequently reduced to writing, as frequently happened in transactions between the Government and the Court of Directors. If gentlemen wanted a series of reasonings on this arrangement, for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the Directors had made a provident bargain, it might induce that inconvenience of stating the claim of the Government in as strong a manner as it could well bear: a proceeding which did not seem to be the business of the Court of Directors. That there had been any motive or object in the whole of this transaction, but that of keeping clear of all avoidable dispute with the Government, and making the best possible bargain, he utterly denied. The object of the present measure was to indemnify Government for certain expenses incurred on account of that part of his Majesty's army serving in India, for which no provision had been made by the charter: the expense was not at that time foreseen. It fell now upon the Public, and it was deemed equitable the Company should sustain a share; that object was effected, he thought, on fair terms. An equitable arrangement had been the object of the whole proceeding on the part of the Court of Directors; and he apprehended, if they had not acted on an amicable principle, it would not have been so well for the Company: it was undoubtedly better to act in that manner, rather than to come to a state of open difference. The impression on his mind was, that if the Company had acted differently, Government might have called for a compulsory Act of Parliament, instead of agreeing to this arrangement. Under the peculiar circumstances of the country, they would perhaps have called on the Company for the payment of a much larger sum than that which was now demanded. He conceived that, in now bringing the measure forward to the Proprietors, the Directors were perfectly within the rules of the law; and he assured the Court, that he, for one, would not, on any ground of convenience, infringe or violate the By-laws. (*Hear!*) He apprehended the question proposed by the Hon. Proprietor was too limited in its terms, and therefore he wished to substitute the following:—“Whether, in submitting the present question for the approbation of the General Court, the obligations of the By-law have been fulfilled?”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird objected to the question of the Hon. Director, as too general. Doubtless it was *bonâ fide* his intention, in putting a question, to receive such an answer as would not only carry great authority with it, but as would also give considerable satisfaction to a large proportion of the Court. If the learned Serjeant could remove his doubts, he should be very glad; but the form of the question just proposed was likely to give rise to a general answer, which would not satisfy him. That question might be answered by the learned Serjeant, without his stating any grounds for his opinion, and thus the Court would be no more enlightened than it was before. The Hon. Director asked generally, “Have not the By-laws been complied with?” The learned Serjeant might answer, “Yes.” Then he (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) would demand “What By-law has been complied with?” The answer to this, for aught he knew, might be the production of some By-law which he had not read, and which absolved the Court of Directors from pursuing those terms which appeared to him to be necessary. The Court would be detained to no purpose, if a question of this kind was constantly recurring. He wanted such an answer as would prevent discussion hereafter, and therefore he would ask distinctly, has this particular law been complied with?

Mr. Tinning said, he should not have presumed to trouble the Court on this occasion, had he not thought it his duty as a member of the Committee of By-Laws. Sorry as he was to oppose any opinion of the Hon. Chairman of that Committee, and admitting as he did the zeal which that Hon. Gentleman manifested on all occasions for the well-being of the Company, still he thought he should not be acting fairly if he did not declare it to be his opinion, that no invasion of the By-law had been committed in the present instance. He had not supposed, when he entered the Court, that there would have been any opposition given to the proceedings this day, on the ground that they were at variance with the By-laws. If he had been aware of the circumstance, he would have come to the Court better prepared to meet the question, because he would have examined the effect and bearing of the different sections. Since, however, he had arrived, he had collected the nature of the question from what had been said; and he deemed it proper to state, that the opinion which had been so ably expressed by the Hon. Director who had just sat down perfectly coincided with his own, and removed any doubt he might have been disposed to entertain as to the resolution being contrary to the By-law. See. 19, cap. 6, applied to any new or increased pension not exceeding 2000; sec. 20.

cap. 6, to gratuities of money exceeding 600*l*. He understood the present resolution grew out of that sort of arrangement which was perpetually recurring between the Government and the Company, and was not affected by either of those heads. He might be wrong, but it was fitting that he should state his opinion. Being a Member of the By-laws' Committee, he would not sit by and see those By-laws transgressed, without coming forward manfully, and stating to the Directors that they should not infringe them; but he thought there was no transgression in this instance. There were many members of the Committee, he believed, who never thought that this would be argued as a question connected with a transgression of the By-laws; therefore, if there were any doubt on their minds whether it was or was not a transgression, he could wish the discussion to be put off, that they might have an opportunity of considering the subject. If there were matter of doubt, he could wish that doubt to be removed by calm deliberation, and not by a hasty and precipitate opinion. Those who thought that the present case was not affected by the law ought to consider that there were others who thought differently, and for their satisfaction it would perhaps be well to delay the question until the Court next met.—(Hear!) As to all the information being given which gentlemen might wish or require, that was another question. He came to the Court under the strong impression that a matter of such deep importance would never be submitted to the consideration of the Proprietors, unless it had previously undergone a calm and careful deliberation before the Directors.—(Hear!) And he must say that, in all the momentous questions that arose between the Government and the Company—questions which were carried on in a manner advantageous both to the country and the Company—he was very glad to see transactions of so much importance kept secret, instead of being divulged to all the world.—(Hear!)

Mr. *Jowndes*.—Before they proceeded farther, he thought they ought to require the opinion of those who had framed the By-laws, and who had signed them, with respect to the intent and meaning of the laws that had been so often adverted to. Why, he asked, should a lawyer put into the mouths of people a meaning which they never meant? No serjeant-at-law, however learned, should tell him what his intention was in framing a regulation.—(Order!)

The *Chairman*.—It would save a great deal of time if the learned Serjeant were allowed to state his opinion, which he was ready to do.

The question propounded by Mr. *Grant* was then read.

Mr. *Hume*.—"As the motion before you regards the breach of a specific law, I say you must ask whether that law has been broken."

The *Chairman*.—"The question now proposed refers to all the By-laws, and therefore includes those which have been specifically quoted."

Mr. *Hume*.—"My objection is, that the question is too general. Lawyers may be good judges of Acts of Parliaments, but certainly Members of a Corporation should be able to judge of their own laws; I therefore will not pledge myself to be guided by the opinion which has been required."

[The Hon. Proprietor here read his question.]

The *Chairman*.—"The fair question is, whether the obligations of the By-laws have been fulfilled generally. The learned Serjeant will, of course, touch on every By-law which seems at all connected with the question."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I have no objection to that question being put first. I can put my own afterwards."

Mr. Serjeant *Bosanquet* trusted that he might in justice to himself be allowed to say, that he would at a much earlier period have offered himself to the notice of the Court for the purpose of stating his opinion, if he had been permitted to do so; he hoped, therefore, that the delay would not be attributed to any unwillingness on his part to give the Court every assistance in his power. He had stated on former occasions that he had not the honour to be a Member of that Court; he was not a Proprietor, and his reason for not becoming one was, because he thought he could perform his official duty better by abstaining from being so, and thus precluding himself from taking any part in the debates upon the business which usually came before it. He would also take the liberty to say, that this question was perfectly new to him; when he came into the Court, he had no idea that such a question would be put: but he had had an opportunity of hearing a great deal said on the subject, and therefore had it in his power to state his opinion more explicitly, and with more confidence, than he had done on other occasions, when no argument was advanced on either side.

"Whether, in submitting the present resolution for the approbation of the General Court, the obligation of the By-laws have been fulfilled," would be, he supposed, substantially the nature of the question meant to be submitted to him. He had attended to the other question proposed, connected with certain By-laws which had been specifically mentioned to-day; if there were any other By-laws which bore on the question, he professed not to say on the moment, but certainly

he knew of none. Three By-laws had been adverted to, namely, sec. 19, cap. 6; sec. 20, cap. 6; and sec. 4, cap. 8. The first of these By-laws provided, "That every Resolution of the Court of Directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole £200 per annum to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in the form of a Report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, which Resolution and Report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same."

The following section ordained:

"That every Resolution of the Court of Directors for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding in the whole £600, shall be laid before, and approved by, two General Courts, specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a Report, stating the grounds upon which such Grant is recommended, which Resolution and Report shall be signed by such Directors as approve the same."

The first question was, whether those By-laws, or either of them, applied to the present subject of discussion; and having paid the best attention to their provisions, he was certainly of opinion that they did not apply to the present subject of discussion. It appeared to him that the operation of these laws was intended to apply to the granting of pensions and gratuities to individuals, which the Company was empowered to bestow. In the first place grants to individuals were in contemplation, which however, in the present case, he thought could hardly be looked upon as the subject of consideration; besides that the law related to grants which the Company were, under certain circumstances, legally authorized to make. Now by the authority of the Act of Parliament which gave rise to those By-laws, certain requisites were to be complied with before a grant or a gratuity was valid; but provided those requisites were complied with according to the Act of Parliament, the grant was good and valid to all intents and purposes, and became chargeable on the funds of the Company; the preamble of the restraining clause in the Act of Parliament referred to charges on the Company's funds. Then came the question: Was this the grant of a pension, or gratuity to individuals?—or was it indeed a grant at all?

By the law as it formerly stood, and which was mentioned to-day, the manner in which allowances to the King's troops were to be made was specified. A question arose whether, as the law then stood, any demand could be made on the

Company for the payment of pensions to those troops. The demand of Government to that effect was resisted, and resisted successfully; it was then proposed to make an alteration in the law; and the Court was now called on, as he apprehended, to agree to an Act of Parliament for altering the law, and the modifications under which the alteration should take place. The resolution specifically adverted to the assistance of an Act of Parliament, and undoubtedly that assistance was necessary. Then, he conceived, the question for consideration was, whether the application to the Court for its consent to the introduction of an Act of Parliament, by the operation of which a charge would be made on the funds of the Company of a sum to be paid to the Public, in consequence of a previous correspondence with Government, was to be viewed in the light either of a pension or a gratuity within the meaning of the By-laws referred to.

His opinion was, that it could not be so considered. He thought this was a transaction wholly out of the contemplation of those By-laws; and certainly, if he were right in his opinion, that which might at present be done on the subject could not be quoted as a precedent for any case of a grant of money, made by the Court of Directors, which was not also to be sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. He did not found his opinion, in any degree, on sec. 4 cap. 8 of the By-laws, which provided—

"That no motions shall in future be made in a General Court to forgive any offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to make any grants of any sums of money out of the Company's cash, without notice being given in writing, by the person proposing the same, and published by the Court of Directors, at least fourteen days previous to the holding of such General Court."

If it were not a grant, which he apprehended it was not, then this section did not apply to it; and if it were, the notice which the section required had been given. He was not aware of any other point that called for observation; his humble opinion was, that the present resolution did not come under the By-laws which had been quoted, and consequently that the proceeding involved no breach of them.—*(Hear!)*

The Hon. D. Kinnaid trusted that the learned Serjeant would not suppose that he meant any disrespect towards him, when he stated wherein the learned Serjeant's exposition of the law did not remove from his mind the difficulties by which the subject was surrounded. He had connected the proposed grant quite gratuitously with an Act of Parliament which was in contemplation; but, though that Act of Parliament were passed hereafter, it would

be for an object very different from that of taking any thing from the Company, or for sealing the consent of the Company to any grant of money. When the grant passed that Court, it was complete for all its purposes; and, so far as the Company were concerned, nothing farther was necessary. The Act of Parliament was not necessary to enable the Company to give the money, but it was necessary to enable the King's Government to receive the money.—(*Hear! mingled with cries of "no."*) If that Company chose to give money to Government—if any individual made a will in favour of Government—or if any nobleman or gentleman surrendered a part of his income to Government, as Lord Camden had done, an Act of Parliament was necessary to enable Government to apply that money; and here he conceived the Act of Parliament was called to enable the King's Government to receive this grant. Surely it seemed a very absurd thing to call for an Act of Parliament hereafter, to legalize their passing a grant of money now.—(*Hear!*)

The moment the Act was performed by that Court, they were effectually precluded from any further proceeding—their task was wholly at an end; therefore he considered this Act, on their part, as entirely complete without any Act of Parliament whatever. If he was right in that position, they were not only asked to grant a sum of money, but to alter the law. Yes, and in a very disagreeable shape also. They were not merely told to put their hands in their pockets, and give away 60,000*l.* but they were told to do it in violation of an express law. Government, however, he took it for granted, cared not, if they got the money, whether they got it regularly or irregularly; but the Court ought to entertain a different feeling. No man could say that this was not a pension or a gratuity; and, when it was proposed in this way, the law was violated. The difference of men's opinions on this question was very extraordinary. One gentleman, while he agreed to the vote, said it would be necessary to alter the law to prevent the recurrence of such a case in future. The Hon. Chairman said it was undertaking a burthen which the Company's service had hitherto imposed on the state; that was, in other words, undertaking to pay a large sum of money annually. Now, if it were not a gratuity or a pension, what the deuce was it? If they could prove that this was not taking 60,000*l.* out of the pockets of the Company without stating any grounds for it, he would be satisfied; but, until they could do that, he must suppose that some very extraordinary revolution had taken place in the understanding of those, who could not perceive that this was either a pension or a gratuity, and who would

not allow that the spirit of the By-law was violated. He defied the ingenuity of man to prove that similar grants were not likely to come before them again. It would be only necessary to shew that an Act of Parliament would be required after a resolution for a grant of money was agreed to, and vote after vote might be brought forward, without the least grounds being stated for them.

Mr. G. A. Robinson said, that having, in the first instance, rather concurred in sentiment with the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), he felt it necessary to declare that he never was more truly convinced of the error of his opinion, that when he heard the sound, able, conclusive, and to him convincing exposition of the learned Serjeant. (*Hear!*) He had considered that the Act would have been complete if it had passed the Court of Proprietors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; but now it appeared that it was necessary they should have recourse to an act of Parliament. The resolution stated that the grant was made conditionally, subject to the sanction of the Board of Commissioners, and under the provision of an act of Parliament. Now this was not necessary, he thought, to enable Government to accept the grant; but it was necessary on this ground: in the present Charter Act there was a clause, called "the appropriation clause," which stated specifically how the territorial revenue was to be applied; that appropriation did not embrace such a grant as was now proposed, and therefore an act of Parliament became necessary.

Mr. Hume said, the manner in which the surplus was to be appropriated was clearly pointed out, until it arrived at 12,000,000*l.*, which was to form a guarantee fund. He regarded the whole as a mere quibble, at variance with common sense.

A Proprietor said he had voted with the Hon. Gentleman for the adjournment, but he could not support the affirmative of the proposition now before the Court, which declared that a By-law had been infringed. The By-law could not be taken in the sense which gentlemen had affixed to it.

The Chairman.—"After the opinion of the learned Serjeant, does the Hon. Proprietor insist on the amendment being put, or will he withdraw it?"

The Hon. D. Knmard.—"I cannot withdraw it, but I will not divide the Court."

The amendment was then put and negatived. The original motion, for approving of the resolution of the Court of Directors, then passed in the affirmative.

The Chairman was proceeding to state the next subject which was to be considered, when

Mr. Hume complained that the question had been informally put; the Chairman should first have proposed, "that the

words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," after which he should have put the main question.

The *Chairman* contended that he had taken the regular course.

Mr. *Hume* reiterated his objection. By the manner in which the question had been put, he was precluded from pursuing his ulterior object. His intention was to have demanded a ballot when the main question was put.

The *Deputy-Chairman* said, there was a little noise in that quarter of the Court where the Hon. Proprietor sat when the question was put, which might have prevented him from noticing it: but he could assure the Hon. Proprietor, that the question was proposed strictly according to the regular forms and rules.

Mr. *Howarth* inquired whether, under all the circumstances, the *Chairman* would grant a ballot?

The *Chairman* said he was justified in refusing it, because the question was fairly put and decided. The Hon. Proprietor would have another opportunity of discussing the measure, since, when the bill was brought into Parliament, it must be laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. *Hume* said, he was deprived of the power of demanding a ballot in consequence of the irregularity which had taken place.

Mr. *Patten* observed, that the Hon. Proprietor had been deprived of the advantage by his not looking about him. If he had looked sharp, as he generally did, he would not have been disappointed.

Mr. *Dart*, the Secretary, explained the course which the *Chairman* had pursued. He had put each question regularly and clearly.

A few observations fell from Sir F. Ommalley, the Hon. D. Keane, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Trevelyan, when the conversation terminated.

MAJOR J. R. CARNAC'S CASE.

The *Chairman* stated, that the Court was farther made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of the 19th of March, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th December last, granting to Major James Rivett Carnac, of the Madras establishment, the sum of 33,000 Bombay rupees, at the rate of 2s. 3d. per rupee, upon the grounds therein stated. He now moved "that the Court do confirm the said resolution."

Mr. *Hume* said, he had, at the last Court, stated his objection to this grant, and had adduced such arguments as, he thought, should have led the Proprietors not to agree to it. He had looked to the case in all its bearings, and he was decidedly of opinion that this gratuity was not necessary. Indeed, if they wished to do justice to all their ser-

vants, they would pause a little before they acceded to this proposition. Here was an officer brought forward in the most extraordinary manner; an officer who had long enjoyed a liberal salary and large allowances, perhaps greater than any other individual so circumstanced had ever received, and yet the Court of Directors had taken upon themselves to grant him this farther remuneration. He would assert that he was borne out in stating, if they granted to Major Carnac this additional sum of money over and above what he had already received, that there were very many officers who had passed a long life in the Company's service, and who were now existing on a mere pittance of half pay, that were not fairly dealt by, because they had a tenfold greater claim on the gratitude of the Company than Major Carnac had, and they were not thus rewarded. An excess of liberality to one party operated, in his opinion, as a reflection on others who were not thus distinguished. He looked upon this to be a most unfortunate proposition, so far as the rest of their military servants were concerned; and, if other gentlemen were so disposed, he would demand a ballot. Such ill-judged grants ought to be held up to public notice.

Mr. *Lowndes* did not mean to enter into the merits of Major Carnac; but, looking to the grants which were hourly demanded, it appeared to him that the Company were extremely liberal to their servants, but not quite so liberal to themselves. He never knew of such an anomaly as their conduct presented; they were hardly able to pay their debts, and yet they were constantly voting away large sums of money from the funds of the Company. He certainly would set his face against those immense grants to individuals, in which he believed there was a great deal too much of favoritism. He wished to learn from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), whether he meant to bring forward the subject to which he (Mr. Lowndes) had alluded in his letter from Dover? The complaint in that case was of favoritism. The individual stated that he had not had a fair trial, that he had not been allowed a fair chance. While he was, upon this topic, he could not help adverting to the prevalence of Scotch interest in that Court; and, indeed, in every part of the country. An Englishman stood no chance whatsoever, if he were opposed by Scotch interest. He did not mean to advance any thing against those gentlemen: he knew their merits very well; but he did not think they ought to be allowed to put an extinguisher on the merits of all other people. So great a number of Scotch gentlemen were employed in the East, that he had ceased to speak of the East-Indies, and had been led to denominate their Eastern territories "the Oriental Nova Scotia."—

(A laugh!) With respect to the present grant, he doubted much if it would have been so readily brought forward if the party to be benefited happened to have been a Major Walker or a Major Hunter.

Mr. Gahagan said, when this case was last before the Court he had not read the papers relating to it; but in consequence of what had fallen from the gentlemen behind the bar, he had perused them, and the conviction on his mind was, that the services of Major Carnac had been very meritorious. If money were an equivalent for such services, he thought the sum proposed was not more than Major Carnac deserved; but he could not suffer the question to go to the vote without taking a particular view of it. These were services, not of yesterday, but of a retrospective nature, covering a period of several years. During that time, it appeared that Major Carnac, contrary to their own regulations, filled a situation as a civilian; and, under the Act of Parliament, it was well known that the Company could not grant to a mere civilian, for an equal length of meritorious service, the same extent of bounty which they were now about to confer voluntarily on this gentleman. He did not mean to oppose the grant, but he thought that in thus acting they had lost sight of an important principle. A civilian, of Major Carnac's standing, could not have asked for this remuneration.

Mr. Money said he was not present when this question was first brought before the Court, but he was anxious to express his most cordial assent to the justice of the proposition. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had said that the income which Major Carnac drew from his employment was greater than that allowed to any other person in his situation: the fact was directly the reverse. He drew, when Acting Resident, less than his predecessor, and less than his successor had done; and indeed he might add, less than any other Acting Resident in India. His income was still farther reduced by being paid in the Baroda currency, instead of the currency of Bombay: an act of injustice which the Bombay Government had subsequently remedied. In consequence of being paid his allowances in that depreciated currency, he had sustained a loss of eight per cent. Major Carnac had, for a long time, held the situation of Resident at Baroda under these disadvantageous circumstances; and it should be observed, that the arduous duties of that situation, and the responsibility which was attached to it, were not less than those which any other Resident had to encounter. Looking to the peculiar circumstances in which the Company stood with respect to the Peishwa, and considering the many difficulties

which, at that critical period, Major Carnac had to contend with, and which he finally overcame, he might say that he had had more important duties to discharge than many other Residents whose allowances were more ample. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) had remarked, that this gentleman, if he had not been a Scotchman; but the Hon. Proprietor would he thought find, on inquiry, that he had committed as great an error in making that remark, as if he had described himself to be a Scotchman. He had also observed, that such a proposition would not have been so readily acceded to if the object of the grant had been Major Walker: here again the Hon. Proprietor was wrong. Major Walker, who laid the foundation of that system which Major Carnac had so successfully carried into effect, had been liberally rewarded.

Mr. Lowndes said, he had used the names of Walker and Hunter without reference to any particular persons, but as mere English names. He could assure the Court he had no objection to Scotchmen, but he did not think it fair that the Scotch interest should overpower every other.

Mr. Pattison said, the Hon. Proprietor, who he believed was an Englishman, in alluding to the sister nation, was not acting a genuine English character.

Mr. Trant said, gentlemen seemed to be in error with respect to the extent of allowance which Major Carnac had received, or might have received. Having been in the civil service, he pretty well knew what a civil servant might not receive. The papers submitted to the Proprietors proved, that before Major Carnac was two years in the service, he was appointed assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with an allowance of 600 rupees in addition to his military pay. Now, if he had been in the civil department, he would have been restricted to an allowance of 500 rupees, for a service of three years. He stated this to prove, that if the doors were thrown open for the admission of military officers to that department of the service which it was usually considered the right of the Company's civil officers to fill, that it might be necessary to apply for some legislative enactment, with respect to the performance of civil duties by military officers, similar to those which the Legislature had already imposed, for the purpose of preventing the appointment of young and inexperienced civilians to certain important situations. It was quite clear, from those papers, Major Carnac had done his duty with the utmost propriety and success. He did not object to the individual; but he objected to the principle of appointing young officers, of the rank of ensign, for instance, to civil offices of

very considerable importance. Major Carnac had, it appeared, been taken from the Presidency of Madras, to which he belonged, and removed to that of Bombay. One of the Members of Council had objected to his removal; and very properly, because it was against the then existing order of the Court of Directors. In a recent number of *The Asiatic Journal*, an Hon. Member was represented (perhaps somewhat too strongly), when speaking on this case, as giving an opinion, that no distinction should be made between the employment of civil and military officers for the performance of political duties. The following was the passage. "He (Mr. Hume) did not object to military officers being employed in political duties in India; on the contrary, he admitted that some of their most important political transactions had been carried on by military officers." Of that position (observed Mr. Trant) there could be no doubt. The passage went on: "It was very fit, where a military officer proved that he possessed the energy and ability which were necessary for the performance of civil duties, that he should be employed; and he hoped nothing would prevent their Governors from making use of such talent, whenever it was necessary to call it into action." He (Mr. Trant) had no doubt that the Hon. Member gave his opinion, not as a general proposition, but with the reservation of a strict necessity. That the Governor General, or the Governors of the different presidencies, should be at liberty to appoint civil or military servants, according to their talents, to the performance of particular duties, was very proper; but, in his opinion, nothing save necessity ought to warrant the translation of individuals from one service to the other. With respect to what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), he would ask whether it was quite fair towards those who were in the Company's service, to state in such a general and unqualified manner as he had done, that a system of favouritism prevailed in that Court? In this case the Hon. Proprietor had almost insinuated that the Court had been packed, than which no idea could be more unfounded. He (Mr. Trant) had, on the former occasion, fairly stated, that the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors ought to be very cautious how they granted money for past services; but, while he admitted this, he never could suffer his mind to harbour the thought that the Directors, in proposing a grant of this nature, were actuated by any but the purest motives.—(*Hear!*) He did not consider this as a gratuity, but as an equitable claim, and therefore he should vote for it, as he had done for the equitable claim which preceded it. He had risen, chiefly with the view of pointing out the

anomaly which existed with respect to the employment of civil and of military servants for the performance of civil duties. The Legislature had thought it necessary to tie up the hands of the Government abroad, as to the employment of civil servants. This, however, was not the case with reference to military servants; and he thought the same restriction ought to extend to both.

Mr. Hume said, his statement on the former occasion was, that, previously to Major Carnac's being appointed Resident at Baroda, it had been ordered that the successor of Major Walker should receive 2,000 rupees, monthly allowance, instead of 3,000 which had been theretofore paid. Major Carnac succeeded Colonel Walker; and, as the former gentleman applied for remuneration on the ground of the difference between what he had received and what had been allowed to Major Walker, he (Mr. Hume) argued that his claim for the balance could not be agreed to, because the regulation which reduced the monthly allowance did not apply to him alone, but would apply to every person who might hereafter fill the situation.*

The Chairman said, his Hon. Friend (Mr. Money) seemed to think that the Committee of Correspondence, by whom Major Carnac's claim was investigated, had rested their decision, in some degree, on the loss that gentleman had sustained in consequence of the rate of exchange. The Committee did not, however, agree to his claim on that ground; which, on the contrary, was negatived by them; because what Major Carnac suffered by the unfavourable state of the exchange was equally suffered by the service in general. The general rule of not granting additional remuneration for services was a good one; but this was conceived to be a very fair exception.

Mr. Money said, he had not adverted to the rate of exchange as one of the grounds on which the Committee had recommended this grant. He had only mentioned it to shew that Major Carnac was in the receipt of a smaller, instead of a larger income than other Residents, his allowance being still further reduced by the unfavourable state of the exchange.

The motion was then agreed to.

EAST-INDIA SUGAR.

The Chairman said, he had further to acquaint the Court that it was made special for the purpose of receiving a communication of the proceedings adopted by the Court of Directors, in consequence of the resolution of the General Court of the 8th ultimo, with a view to obtaining

* The Hon. Gentleman is so reported to have expressed himself in the *Asiatic Journal* for April, p. 354.

an equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugars.

The Clerk then read the papers, for which, see below.

The *Chairman* moved, that the Petition to Parliament on the subject of the equalization of the sugar duties, which had been agreed to by the Court of Directors, be now read.

The petition was then read.

Mr. *Hume* suggested, that it would be better if the prayer of the petition called on Parliament to adopt measures for a gradual equalization of the duties. The prayer of the petition, as it now stood, was for a direct and immediate assimilation of the duties: it would be more advisable to request that an inquiry should be instituted into the nature and operation of the duties, and that means should be taken for their reduction.

The *Chairman* said, the only reason he had for declining to comply with the suggestion of the Hon. Proprietor was, that it would not be in conformity with the resolution of the General Court, by which the Court of Directors were guided.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that doubtless the petition was intended to have a good effect; and, if that object were more likely to be attained by such a slight alteration as he proposed, he was quite sure there would be no objection raised against it in the General Court.

The *Chairman* said, he could have no objection to the proposed amendment, if the Court were satisfied.

Mr. *Lowndes* was proceeding to speak, when he was interrupted by

The *Chairman*, who stated, that the question merely was, whether the Court approved of the petition of the House of Commons, which had been read? If the Hon. Proprietor had any thing to offer against the petition, he was at liberty to state it: but he hoped the Hon. Proprietor would recollect that it was very late, and that the Court of Directors had still much business to go through.

Mr. *Macaulay* objected to any deviation from the terms of the resolution of the General Court.

The petition, as originally read, was then agreed to *unanimously*, and the seal of the Company was ordered to be affixed to it.

The Court adjourned at half-past five.

PAPERS REFERRED TO ABOVE. "

To the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c.

My Lord:—We have the honor of transmitting for your Lordship's consideration a copy of certain Resolutions of a General Court of Proprietors of the East-India Company, which was holden upon the 8th inst., respecting the existing restrictions on the Sugar Trade of British-India.

And we are instructed by the Court of Directors, at the same time, to solicit the honour of an interview with your Lordship, upon the subject-matter to which the resolutions have reference.

We accordingly take the liberty of requesting to be favoured with an opportunity of waiting upon your Lordship at such time as your Lordship may be pleased to appoint.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WIGRAM.

W. ASTELL.

East-India House, April 17, 1823.

At a Court of Directors, held on Thursday the 10th April 1823.

The Court, advertent to the resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 8th inst. respecting the existing restrictions on the Sugar Trade of British-India,

It was, on a motion,

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the said Resolution, and to report the result to the Court.

By the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, April 16, 1823.

In pursuance of a reference of Court of the 10th inst. in which the Court, advertent to the resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 8th inst. regarding the restrictions on the Sugar Trade of British-India, have been pleased to order, that it be referred to the Committee of Buying and Warehouses to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the said resolution, and to report the result to the Court. Your Committee have proceeded to take this important subject into consideration accordingly.

Your Committee have collected and submitted to the Court, in the appendixes to their report of the 11th December last, so full a detail of the progress of the commerce in sugar between British-India and the United Kingdom; of its beneficial operation upon the agriculture and revenues of India; and of the ample means which exist of increasing the quantity of Indian sugar to almost any desirable amount, that they do not at this time see it necessary to enlarge upon those particulars, but will proceed at once to the practical question of obtaining relief from the great inequality of the Home Consumption Duties, which are charged respectively upon East-India and West-India sugars.

This inequality arises from a permanent excess of ten shillings per hundred weight in the duties on East-India sugar, beyond the duties on West-India, if both are classed as muscavado; and also a duty of five shillings per hundred weight on East-

India Sugar if clayed, or of the appearance of clayed: this duty of five shillings will as the law now stands, 1 and 2 Geo. IV. cap. 106, and 3 Geo. IV. cap. 106, expire upon the 25th March 1824.

Your Committee admit, that West-India clayed Sugar is liable to a duty of five shillings per hundred weight more than West-India muscovado sugar, and therefore it may be alleged that the relative excess of duty on East-India Sugar is simply maintained by the additional duty of five shillings per hundred weight. But your Committee understand that this enactment is not effective in practice, as your Committee believe that little or none of the Sugar imported from the British West-Indies, whatever may be its colour, quality, or value, is rated as clayed, or is liable to be charged with the additional duty of five shillings per hundred weight; but as regards East-India Sugar, the Court have demonstrated, in their memorial to the Lords of the Treasury of the 7th April 1821, that, in fact and practice, all East-India Sugar will come within the construction of the act, and be liable to be charged with the duty of clayed, or, in other words, that so long as the acts of His present Majesty above noticed shall remain in force, East-India Sugar, when cleared for home consumption; will pay a duty of fifteen shillings per hundred-weight higher than West-India Sugar when cleared for home consumption, a difference which is sufficient to exclude East-India Sugar entirely from the home market. And this construction, so unfavourable to Sugar the produce of British-India, your Committee understand has been put upon the law by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, and corroborated by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, who by the importer of Indian Sugar is in all cases compelled to pay the high duty of fifteen shillings per hundred-weight in excess of the West-Indian, leaving the matter to be "hereafter adjusted in conformity to the decision of any court of law to which the parties may think fit to resort." The litigant parties here intended, are, the importing merchants and the Commissioners of the Customs; but your Committee, considering the recorded observations of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade, and also of the Lords of the Treasury upon this subject, are of opinion, that it will not be expedient either for the East-India Company, or for the private importers, to institute a suit for recovering back any part of the duty so paid on East-India Sugar.

Were your Committee to proceed in stating the arguments which may be adduced to shew the injurious effects of this prohibitory import as it regards British-India, and its impolicy as it respects the

interests of Great Britain, it would extend their report to an inconvenient length; which is at this time the less necessary, as the subject in all its bearings is fully within the knowledge of the Court, and of His Majesty's Government.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that it is not expedient at this time to address a further memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or to any of the public boards for relief, under any technical or limited view of the question; but your Committee take leave to recommend that the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman be requested to transmit to the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, a copy of the proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors of the 8th inst. and at the same time to solicit the honour of an interview with his Lordship thereupon; and your Committee recommend, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be also requested to endeavour to obtain the sanction and assistance of his Lordship, and of the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, in procuring the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, for the full investigation of the merits of the important subject under consideration.

Should the representations of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman (but which your Committee trust will not happen) prove unsuccessful in obtaining the desired Parliamentary Committee, it will then, your Committee presume, remain for the Court of Directors, in furtherance of the resolution of the General Court, to present petitions, in the name and on behalf of the East-India Company, to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of these duties, and for permission to be heard by counsel before the two Houses respectively in support of their claims.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 16th April 1823.

A report from the Committee of Buying and Warehouses, dated this day, being read, stating that, in pursuance of the Court's reference of the 10th instant, they have proceeded to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 8th instant, regarding the restrictions on the Sugar trade of British India; adverting to the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury of the 7th April 1821, respecting the additional duty of five shillings per cwt. upon Sugar, denominated "clayed," and expressing the Committee's opinion, that it is not expedient at this time to address a further memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, or to any of the public boards for relief under any technical or limited view of the question; but recommending that the

Chairman be requested to transmit to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, First Lord of His Majesty's Treasury, a copy of the proceedings of the General Court of Proprietors of the 8th instant; and at the same time to solicit the honour of an interview with his Lordship thereupon; and that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be also requested to endeavour to obtain the sanction and assistance of his Lordship, and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, in procuring the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons for the full investigation of the merits of this important subject; and the Committee further stating, that should the representations of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman prove unsuccessful in obtaining the desired Parliamentary Committee, it will then remain for the Court to present petitions in the name and on behalf of the Company, to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West-India Sugars, and for permission to be heard by counsel before the two Houses respectively, in support of their claims.

Resolved: That this Court approve the said report, and that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be accordingly requested to take the steps therein recommended.

At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 13th May, 1823.

The Chairman informed the Court, that in pursuance of the minutes of Court of the 16th ultimo, he and the Deputy Chairman had transmitted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool a copy of the proceedings of the General Court of the 8th ultimo, respecting the proposed equalization of the duties upon East and West-India Sugar, and had solicited the favour of an interview with his Lordship thereupon.

That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had accordingly waited upon his Lordship by appointment on the 2d instant: his Lordship being attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and the President of the Board of Trade, and had endeavoured to obtain the support of his Lordship and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers to the general object of relief to the importers of East-India Sugar in respect to the home consumption duties; and that they had particularly requested to know whether His Majesty's Government were disposed to acquiesce in a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, to take the Sugar question into full consideration, in case such a motion should be proposed in that House.

That his Lordship was pleased to answer the observations of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman by saying, that he had duly considered the subject, and was fully aware of all its bearings; but his Majesty's Government would not support the request for an equalization of the duties upon East and West-India Sugars as asked, nor were they prepared to recommend the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons.

That His Majesty's Government were however desirous of affording relief, so far as respects the Act of the 1st and 2d of His present Majesty, cap. 106,* which lays an additional duty of five shillings per hundred weight upon East-India Sugars, of a certain degree of fineness; and by assisting in obtaining the repeal of that act, as it affects the Sugars of British India, and of admitting such Sugars to home consumption in like manner as before that act was passed, upon payment of a general duty of ten shillings per hundred weight more than West-India muscavado Sugars, without any reference to its greater or less degree of whiteness; it being distinctly understood that such concession does not extend to loaf Sugar, nor to Sugar-candy, nor any species of refined Sugar; the act to have a retrospective operation, as far as relates to all the Sugars now in bond, and also to certain other cargoes *sub judice*.

It is also to be understood, that the additional duty of five shillings upon British West-India clayed Sugar will be at the same time repealed.

The Chairman then noticed to the Court, that having thus reported to the Court the result of the interview with the Earl of Liverpool, it became his duty, as prescribed by the minutes of the General Court of the 8th ultimo, to move this Court, that petitions be presented "in the name and on behalf of the East-India Company, to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West-India Sugars, and for permission to be heard by counsel before the Houses of Parliament respectively, in support of their claims."

And the Chairman moving the Court accordingly, the same passed in the affirmative; it was then ordered that petitions be immediately prepared to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for an equalization of the duties upon East and West-India Sugars, and for permission to be heard by counsel thereupon.

* This Act is continued by the 3d Geo. IV. till 25th March 1824.

Asiatic Intelligence.

SUNDRY ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, PREVIOUSLY TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF
CALCUTTA.

To His Excellency the most Noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K. G., G. C. B., Governor General of British India, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the East-India Company's Military Forces in the East-Indies, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:—We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, cannot allow ourselves to witness the departure of your Lordship for Europe, without offering to you the tribute of our most unfeigned respect and esteem. We trust we are not presumptuous, in adding to this tribute our most unqualified admiration of the wise and enlightened policy of your Lordship's government, during the period you have held the reins of administration in this country.

Your Lordship has already received the high and enviable rewards which, under the British sceptre, await the statesman and the warrior who has uniformly promoted the best interests of the empire, and sustained the character of the English nation for justice, probity, and valour.

Amidst the lustre of the distinguished and honourable applause which surrounds your Lordship's name, we are persuaded you will receive with the warmest cordiality of feeling the sincere and heartfelt expressions of regard and esteem, now offered to you by a community over which your Lordship has so long presided. Enjoying as we have done the most ample means of appreciating the upright, mild, and conciliating virtues by which your Lordship is so eminently distinguished, we cannot contemplate without the deepest regret the moment at which you are to bid us farewell! But we beg to assure your Lordship, that the recollection of these virtues will never be erased from our hearts.

It will fall to the lot of the future historian of India to do justice to acts, by which in the council and in the field your Lordship's Government of Hindoostan has been rendered so pre-eminently illustrious. But we, the immediate spectators of these great events, cannot restrain ourselves from again expressing the sentiments which they are so eminently calculated to inspire. We have already had the happiness of congratulating your Lordship, on the distinguished success that attended your wise and vigorous measures

in the prosecution of two just and necessary wars in which you have been engaged; and we have seen with the highest satisfaction, the testimony we then bore to the wisdom and energy of your administration, confirmed by the applause of your King and country. When you took into your hands the reins of administration, dangers of no common magnitude threatened the peace and stability of the British power in the East. Before the watchfulness and vigour of your Lordship's rule these dangers quickly disappeared, and India presents at this moment a scene of happiness and tranquillity, unexampled in any former period of her history. The resources of our power, whether they are sought in the attachments of our native subjects to the British sway—in the respect which our Government commands from the surrounding States—or in the increasing amount of a revenue drawn from an industrious and contented people, have multiplied beyond our most sanguine hopes, and every succeeding year of your Lordship's government has beheld our dominions in the East, more and more consolidated, on the best and most stable of foundations.

Knowing the peculiar interest which your Lordship must always take in the happiness of Central India, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of congratulating you on the increasing peace and prosperity of this portion of the country; provinces that have been long a prey to the most cruel and lawless devastation, present at this day no dangers to intimidate the traveller in pursuit of his honest avocations; and the husbandman now sows and reaps in security, where but a short time ago he was exposed to unrelenting and predatory hands, ready to descend upon his fields, and seize the fruits of his labour.

We have likewise long admired the zealous and hearty alacrity, with which your Lordship has uniformly entered into every scheme for the diffusion of knowledge and civilization over the vast continent of India. We have often beheld you bending from the high duties of your station to aid the endeavours of the humblest individual, who devotes his time and talents to the moral instruction of our native subjects, and the numerous and highly prospering schools, which, under your Lordship's patronage, have arisen over Hindoostan, bespeak the interest you have

taken, to have been no less operative than cordial.

We have also witnessed the uniform readiness and energy, with which your Lordship has countenanced every plan for promoting the splendour and the healthfulness of the capital of British India. The public edifices which have arisen in Calcutta under your auspices, will proclaim to future ages the care with which your Lordship provided for the religious and commercial convenience of the European community, while the native population will point with gratitude and exultation to the public works of your Lordship, as worthy of the proudest days of their ancestors.

But it were vain to attempt enumerating the splendid and benevolent acts, by which a Government distinguished by every thing great and good has been rendered so truly dear to us. We are unable to discover a single province, in the wide extended empire over which your Lordship has so long ruled, that has not tasted the happy fruits of your wisdom, energy, and benevolence, and in which the name of the Marquess of Hastings is not honoured and revered. The regard and veneration with which this name will ever be pronounced by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, will long proclaim the high estimation in which your Lordship's character has stood amongst us; and we are persuaded that you carry along with you, in the affliction of the natives of India, one of the most gratifying rewards which the honourable ambition of a Governor General can covet. To this reward your Lordship is eminently entitled, distinguished as your administration has been, for the truly paternal manner in which you have so frequently and so feelingly inculcated mildness, humanity, and conciliatory conduct towards the native population of the country.

Deeply impressed with these sentiments, we cannot contemplate without regret the departure of a Governor General, who, in the fruits of his administration, has left us so rich a legacy as your Lordship has bequeathed, and who in *private life* has given us so eminent an example of all that is dignified and amiable; and we should be lost to every generous and grateful feeling, if we did not assure your Lordship, that you bear our warmest and most sincere wishes for your health and happiness in your native country—for those of your noble consort, and every member of your illustrious family, and did we not embrace this opportunity of recording the high regard and esteem with which we have the honour to be, your Lordship's most faithful, humble servants,

(Signed by 680 of the Inhabitants of Calcutta.)

Calcutta, December 1822.

REPLY.

Gentlemen:—You are right in the persuasion which you have expressed, that I could not but meet with the warmest cordiality your flattering professions of regard: the term is only too weak to mark the deeply grateful sensibility excited by such a compliment.

The testimony of approbation to which you allude from my honourable employers at home, has been matter of heartfelt satisfaction to me. That I had fulfilled my duties in a manner correspondent to their expectations, would have been an assurance sufficient for me to rest upon with constant pleasure in retirement. The stability added to their possession of territory, the general tranquillity of a country heretofore agitated without respite, and the large augmentation of their revenues, have been generously acknowledged by them. I might well indulge vanity in such a recognition of the results from my endeavours; as far at least as my consciousness of what was attributable to those who co-operated with me would allow me to ascribe any thing to myself. Yet this would still be but an outline, within which there was room for those nearer at hand to perceive many defects, such as might justly detract from aught of merit in the mere superficial feature. You have striven to make me believe that you have not discovered blemishes of such extent. Need I say how much I feel that favourable judgment!

I have ardently sought the esteem of the British community in India, because I found every motive for esteeming those who compose it; and I derive no ordinary pride from being told that I have attained the object. Indeed, a sincere community of interest with you has been cherished by me. I have studied to give to the Indian service, civil and military, that rate in the estimation of society at home, which the incalculable value of India to England, the gallant elevation of spirit in the Honourable Company's armies, and the proud integrity of the civil functionaries so truly claim. It is from such a view, even more than from its useful influence on the native powers, that I have been precise maintaining the dignity of this government, which could not be upheld without similarly raising its dependent branches; and I venture to think that your experience has justified the policy.

Your laudatory adVERTISEMENT to the demeanour which I have observed and inculcated in intercourse with the natives, is peculiarly gratifying to me. The effects, if I do not deceive myself, are very visible, in the reliance of all classes of them in the fairness of our purposes, and in the frankness with which they meet an encouraging advances from us. The observation applies itself more particularly to the readiness with which they send their children to

the schools established by us. This is so distinct, that I now look with confidence to the rapid diffusion of moral instruction throughout a population in which it has for a long period been lamentably wanting. The known talents and disposition of my destined successor ensure persevering attention to this most interesting point.

If it will be with concern, as you kindly profess, you shall hear me say farewell, believe that the word will be pronounced by me with unfeigned regret. I have framed ties of sentiment here which cannot be relaxed (though but in a degree) by separation, without pain. The very applause with which you grace my departure must unavoidably render more acute the thought of ceasing to share with you the ennobling task of erecting the monument of British beneficence in meliorating the condition of the Indian people. It is true, my recollections and my exertions will still earnestly point towards those whom I leave here; but memory is cold in comparison with the cheery reciprocation of good-will beaming in countenances animated by mutual trust.

One point still remains. Your resolutions purport the design to raise an equestrian statue of me. Let me implore that this plan may be abandoned. I have lived long enough among you, to know how seriously the younger part of the community are burthened with charges altogether indispensable in this climate. You have authorized in me the vanity of apprehending that many, in a generous competition to manifest attachment, might be eager to offer contributions which they could ill afford to such an expensive undertaking. But the undertaking is not less superfluous than expensive. If I continue to hold in your esteem that place with which you have honoured me, I ask no other fame. I therefore repeat the supplication; while the intention, as well as the distinction conferred upon me by your address, will ever be contemplated by me with glowing gratitude.

MASONIC ADDRESS.

To the most noble FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF
HASTINGS, K. G. & C. & C.

*Acting Grand Master of the most Ancient
and Hon. Society of Free and Accepted
Masons in and throughout every part of
the East-Indies.*

Most Worshipful Grand Master.—We, the Provincial Grand Master, and office of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal, and the masters, wardens, and members of the several lodges of free-masons working under its authority, most respectfully beg permission, on the eve of your Lordship's departure for Europe, to offer our united sentiments of regard and esteem for your Lordship's person and virtues.

As a masonic body, placed under the protecting care of your Lordship, we cannot contemplate the loss of our illustrious Grand Master without feelings of the deepest regret; entertaining as we do the most affectionate regard and devotion to your Lordship, as one with whom it is our pride to be enrolled in the same fraternal band.

Nine years have elapsed since your Lordship's auspicious arrival to preside over the destinies of this great country. The general sentiment on the approaching relinquishment of your high office, has already reached your Lordship's ear by the united voice of its inhabitants. In this, we, as individuals, have most cordially joined. The wisdom of the measures planned by your Lordship, and the splendid achievements that were their consequence, will shed lustre on the pages of future history, and become lessons for the policy of the statesman, and the honourable ambition of the soldier. Permit us, most illustrious and noble brother, to dwell upon the more endearing virtues by which your residence amongst us has been distinguished.

It was with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to our illustrious and royal grand master, for the watchful care evinced by him for the craft in general, that we found your Lordship invested with a superintending power over the masonic institutions in the Eastern quarter of the world. The wisdom of this appointment was exemplified in its immediate effects. The influence of your Lordship's great name, exalted rank, high acquirements, extensive benevolence, and masonic character, was seen in the new zeal it infused into the fraternity. The appearance of your Lordship amongst the brethren in India, gave additional vigour to the spirit so inspired, and working under the eye of a Grand Master so distinguished for every masonic virtue, the ardour of that spirit has continued unabated, to the honour of the craft, the increase of its numbers, and the extension of its charities.

As masons, contemplating and constantly remembering the remote antiquity of our origin, and interested in every thing that promotes the usefulness of our craft, it is impossible to have beheld the advantages derived to this great city, in the encouragement given by your Lordship to science and the arts, without a grateful admiration of the enlightened and liberal mind under whose influence they have been attained. We have witnessed our city improved and embellished, not to gratify the caprice of private taste, but to promote the general health and convenience. We have seen public edifices arise for the advantage of commerce, and we have been repeatedly called on to perform the grateful task of laying, with the

impressive mysteries of our order, the foundation of temples, erected to the pure service of the ever-living God. These, my Lord, will remain monuments of your enlightened taste, and of the patronage afforded by you to the liberal arts, while, on the firm foundation you have laid for the future security of this vast empire, a fair fabric of public prosperity and gratitude shall arise, sacred to the happiness of millions, and the perpetuation of your Lordship's fame.

As a masonic body, we feel ourselves called on by a sense of duty to offer to your Lordship the testimony of our grateful homage, for the benefit which we in particular have derived from the exercise of the high powers vested in your hands. In the selection of a Deputy Grand Master from among the most honourable and respected of our brethren; in the formation of a provincial grand lodge; and the appointment of a zealous, able, and enlightened Grand Master; under the influence of whose character and watchful superintendence incalculable benefits have accrued to the fraternity; in the readiness with which, amidst concerns of the greatest public importance, your Lordship has uniformly received our applications for advice or instruction, for the condescending urbanity and endearing kindness with which this advice and instruction have been afforded, and for the example you have given for the exercise of the first and noblest duties of our order, universal charity and benevolence.

It only remains for us now, most noble Lord and illustrious brother, to perform the sorrowful task of bidding you farewell! We invoke with fervent hearts the Almighty Architect of the universe to bless and preserve you for many years to come in health, peace, and happiness, unclouded by misfortune to your Lordship, and those most dear to you; and, above all, that they may be passed in possession of that internal gratification, which cannot fail to arise from the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your high station to the satisfaction of your sovereign, the admiration of your country, the honour of your own great name, and the benefit of mankind.—(Signed by 250.)

REPLY.

Brethren: The compliment which you have offered to me is peculiarly affecting and grateful to my feelings. It ought to be so. As you have yourselves observed, each of you has already affixed his name to the general address with which I was honoured some days ago. There is, of course, a motive for your wishing to come forward again, and, as I cannot but understand it, the quality of that motive is most flattering to me; you have desired to bear a more precise and emphatic testimony to my conduct. That observation

which masons reciprocally exercise over each other, not as a privilege, but as a duty, binds the craft to be strict in a public profession of opinion; so that where it can commend, the commendation stands vouched by the known caution. Your approbation of me may be mistaken, may be undeservedly partial, may be exaggerated in phrase; but it must be sincere, and as such I take it to my heart. (*Applause.*)

You have thanked me for the encouragement I have given here to masonry, and for the vigilance I have exerted for its preserving an accurate course. That fostering care was incumbent on me from the superintendence which I have held. But I have not considered the fulfilment of such an obligation as a dry duty; I have felt a lively interest in the promotion of what I believe to be highly beneficial to society. The veil thrown over masonry renders its operation silent and unobserved; yet the influence of a body spread through all classes of society, pervading every circle, and diffusing (though by its separate members) opinions digested and matured from remote periods in the brotherhood, must be powerful in its effect. I think the traces of its useful sway are discoverable if we cast our eyes on older times. Reflect upon that semi-barbarism which was the condition of all the states of Europe in ages not long past. What apparent cause was there for a sudden and rapidly progressive mitigation of the rude oppressions which characterized the day? If none such can be confidently pointed out, is it not reasonable to recur to an agency, which, while it is unobtrusive, must in its very nature be active. The secrecy observed in masonic proceedings, and the rigid scrutiny exercised into the private character of candidates for admission, excited the curiosity of the higher ranks, and at the same time removed every fear of their discrediting themselves by becoming members of the fraternity. Once initiated, they received lessons which never could have reached them in any other situation. They were taught, that throughout the necessary gradations in a community, and amid the unavoidable distinctions arising from talents or property, man was still the brother of man. This primary position once adopted, all corollaries from it were readily embraced. The doctrine imbibed in the lodge, became the rule of action for the man of might in his public sphere, and his example disseminated the principles of humanity and justice to the utmost extent of the circle. Surely this is not a visionary supposition. Observe the difference of character between the nations of Europe where masonry has flourished and those in which it has been proscribed; and let the contrast, so favourable for the former,

support my hypothesis. The proof will be still stronger if you advert to the despotism, the ferocity, the degradation of manhood in the Asiatic regions, where no ray of masonry has ever pierced the gloom. In Europe, what were once masonic principles alone are so generally prevalent, that it would now be difficult to make it believed that they were once acknowledged only in a confined society; yet it is well that the sanctuary for them should still exist. Our forms are only constant inculcations to us of the moral rules which ought to be observed, in all times, cases, and situations. If I may have been fortunate enough to have recollected them in the exercise of authority, as you would kindly persuade me, I am most happy.

Now, in the truest spirit of fraternal affection, I bid you farewell, with this parting injunction: continue to fear God, to honour the King, and to keep pure the Craft."—*Cut. John Bull, Dec. 25.*

NATIVE ADDRESS.

Public Meeting of Natives at the Town-hall.

In compliance with a notice published on the 15th instant by the Sheriff of Calcutta, a numerous meeting of the principal native inhabitants was on Saturday held at the Town Hall, to deliberate on a suitable address to be presented to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, on his approaching departure from India.

The meeting having been opened by the Sheriff,

Baboo Ram Comul Sen moved, that Baboo Hurry Mohun Tagore be called to the Chair, which was unanimously supported.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Tagore having taken the Chair, addressed the Meeting in English, reminding them of the purpose for which the present assembly was convened, and of how great an interest it was to the native community at large that a suitable Address should be presented to the Marquess of Hastings, expressive of their regret at losing so wise and benevolent a Governor. An Address was then submitted to the Meeting, written in the English, Bengalee, and Persian languages, which was read by the Chairman, and unanimously approved by all present.

Baboo Radamadub Bonnerjee rose to observe, that although the Address was a very good and suitable one, he thought that some amendment and additions might be made to it, and would therefore move that the meeting resolve itself into a committee.

The Chairman replied, that the Address had already been approved of by the whole meeting assembled, and he did not think it any utility to go into a committee, or discuss the point any further.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 90.

Baboo Gopee Kissen gave it as his opinion that some mention ought to be made with respect to the great restrictions taken off the press in India, which he thought had in a great measure led to many of the principal improvements of Calcutta, and mainly contributed to many of their comforts.

Baboo Radah Cantoo Deb seconded the motion, and wished likewise to propose that the Address should state their great obligations to his Lordship for his toleration of their various religious rites, and especially of the Suttees or burning of widows, which are still permitted without hindrance.

Baboo Ram Comul Sen seconded the motion, which was finally carried, being supported by nearly all present.

Baboo Radamadub Bonnerjee then rose and addressed the meeting. As he was anxious that some more lasting token of regard and veneration should be presented to their benevolent Governor, he would propose that a grand triumphal arch should be erected to his Lordship's memory at the head of Chaudpaul Ghaut, to be adorned with tablets bearing suitable inscriptions, and the whole structure crowned by a bust of his Lordship.

This last proposition seemed to be received with joy by some of the gentlemen present, and a good deal of confused conversation in the native language ensued; but whether the difference of opinion was as to who was to pay the costs, or from what other cause, we know not; suffice it to say, that like Mr. Macleod's proposition for a diamond star, this well-intended proposition met with so few supporters that it fell to the ground.

The Chairman moved the thanks of the Assembly to the Sheriff for conveying the present meeting. Carried unanimously.

Baboo Ram Comul Sen proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman for his able assistance, which also met with universal approbation.

The meeting was most respectably attended, amounting to between thirty and forty of the most opulent natives and six or seven European gentlemen, the latter of which were attracted by the novelty of the thing, this being we believe the first public meeting of the native inhabitants ever yet held in Calcutta; which, considering its being the first, went off with much order and regularity.—*Reporter.*

Presentation of the Native Address.

The Marquess of Hastings having fixed upon Monday the 30th ult. for receiving the Address of the Native Inhabitants, a number of the most respectable Native Gentlemen attended at an early hour.

We noticed, besides the Vakeels and ordinary attendants at the durbar of the

Government House, members of all the principal families of the city, and a number of Persians, belonging to the commercial establishments of that nation. At about half past ten o'clock, the Governor General, attended by his Staff, and the Persian Secretary, went round the room and received the compliments of the persons assembled; after which the Members of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address, retired with others of the principal Native Inhabitants to the Marble-hall, and after an interval, during which the rest of the Company were arranged in the chairs provided for the occasion. His Lordship returned and took his seat before the throne. The Committee then entered with the address, accompanied by Captain Macan, the Persian Secretary to the Commander-in-chief. The address was then read by *Radhakanth Deb*, in English, Bengalee and Persian, as follows:

To His Excellency the Most Noble Francis, Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General, &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship:—We the native inhabitants of Calcutta, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Lordship to express our unfeigned regret at your intended departure from this country, and to offer you our good wishes for your health and happiness.

To describe adequately the distinguished military talents, policy, prudence and affability possessed by your Lordship, and the unremitting zeal and eminent ability displayed in your government of India, would far surpass our limited abilities; but we cannot withhold the expressions of our gratitude, for your suppression of the lawless plunder and robbery which has been cruelly practised by the inhuman Pindarees; a work which the late Emperors of Hindostan, in the zenith of their power, could never effect.

During your Lordship's administration, the important public duties of Government have been discharged in such a manner as to obtain the highest approbation of the Honourable East-India Company in England. Through your Lordship's indefatigable exertions, tyrannical chieftains and barbarous marauders have been subdued, which has tended to secure the permanent peace and tranquillity of His Britannic Majesty's Indian subjects. The improvement of Calcutta has contributed much to the beauty of the town and comfort of its inhabitants, and the promotion of education has been encouraged among the Natives by the formation of several efficient institutions: and we might have looked for still greater and more extended benefits, if the country had been for a longer period blessed with your Lordship's august presence and glorious administration.

We cannot but sincerely regret that we must part with so good, mild, wise and valiant a ruler, and humbly take leave of your Lordship, expressing our cordial wishes and prayers, that you may arrive in safety in your native country, and enjoy with your noble family long life, health and prosperity.

Calcutta, December 30, 1822.

We regret exceedingly that the press of other matter prevents our affording space for the Bengalee and Persian versions of the above address.

After the address had been read, Hurree Mohun Thakoor stepped forward and delivered it into His Lordship's hand, when His Lordship was pleased to return a reply to the following effect.

Gentlemen:—Beassured that the honour of this address is received by me with the sincerest warmth of heart. You gratify me highly by giving me credit for a constant solicitude to promote honour, security and comfort. I do hope that I have not been deficient in such an attention. It was my duty to take care that you should reap every advantage which the British Government can extend to those under its protection, in as full a degree as they are enjoyed by its European subjects here; and if you are satisfied that I have made no distinction, but have regarded both descriptions with an equal eye, you authorize my indulging the confidence of having discharged my trust becomingly.

Your advenience to the improvement of the city is just; I have encouraged it, but the merit of able and active accomplishment rests with others. In what I have projected or sanctioned, I have undoubtedly endeavoured to beautify this capital. Though that was a secondary object, I do not consider it as an unimportant one; for I am convinced that the splendour and cleanliness of a city operate greatly on the habits of the lower classes residing in it, and the correction of their external manners imperceptibly extends itself to their morals. Hence, in providing for the augmented convenience and salubrity of Calcutta, I have sought to unite elegance with that main purpose, and I am glad that you recognize the successful result.—May those facilitations to the prosperity of the city and its inhabitants, have as ample consequences as my warmest wishes anticipate. With which prayer, and with grateful acknowledgment of your present testimony to my conduct, I cordially bid you farewell.—*Cal. Paper.*

ADDRESS FROM NAGPORE.

The following Address from the British inhabitants of the Nagpore Territories was presented to the Marquess of Hastings by Lieut. Colonel O'Brien, Commanding the 6th Light Cavalry.

*To his Excellency the Most Noble Francis,
Marquess of Hastings, K. G., G. C. B.,
Governor-General, &c. &c.*

We the undersigned British inhabitants of the Nagpore reserved and acquired territories, beg leave to approach your Lordship with the expression of our unfeigned regret at the prospect of your approaching departure from India.

Few situations can be better calculated to enable individuals to appreciate the value of your Excellency's administration to the best interests of humanity, than that in which we at present reside. A country formerly a prey to the miseries of anarchy and misrule, and to the unceasing scourge of Pindarry incursions, now enjoying the blessings of order, peace, and growing prosperity, through British exertion directed by your Excellency, is a spectacle equally gratifying to us as men and as Britons. Participating in the general admiration of your actions, both civil and military, crowned as they have been with unparalleled success, and not confined to this field alone, but embracing in their objects and effects, the whole continent of India; we yet read more distinctly the characters of your renown in their results on the comforts and the happiness of the inhabitants of these territories, and can boldly form our opinion from this local observation, on the bearing, and tendency of your measures in their more extended scale.

Those measures, we may presume to say, will confer blessings on the natives of India, which will carry your name down to the latest posterity as the benefactor and father of millions; and on the permanent affection and gratitude which such a character has inspired from the throne to the cottage, our empire in the east so greatly strengthened and enlarged both by policy and arms, under your Lordship's administration, must ultimately rest as its surest foundation. Your Excellency has yielded to none of your predecessors in your efforts to confirm these feelings in the hearts of our native subjects, whilst in extending the sphere of our political relations far beyond their former bounds, you have interwoven with them active and efficient principles of improvement in the native Governments, by the operation of which the same feelings will be associated, throughout every region where the British arms have been extended with the remembrance of your victories.

We fervently wish your Excellency the long enjoyment of your health, and of that happiness which must result from the consciousness of having laboured with ardour and success for so many years in the service of your country and of mankind.

(Signed by 127.)

Reply.

Gentlemen:—It was impossible that the address with which you have honoured me should not awaken in me peculiar animation and pride. Could I peruse it and not feel the full value of a compliment in which so many of the heroes of Seetabuldee and Soonee had concurred? I do not know how to estimate it.

The portraiture which you furnish of the altered condition of the country around you is most gratifying. The contrast between its present prosperity and its former deplorable state cannot be regarded without exultation. Such consequences from our superiority are the true triumph of Britain; and the reflection is cheering to all of us, that we have contributed towards such a trophy to her name.

Believe that the kind wishes which you have done me the honour to express for my future welfare, are returned to each of you with cordial earnestness, by your faithful and obedient servant, **HASTINGS.**

December 15, 1822.

BRITISH INDIA.

COURT MARTIAL

ON CAPT. M. EVERARD, H. M. 34th FOOT.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1822.

At a general Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on Tuesday the 24th day of September 1822, Brevet-Major and Captain Matthias Everard, of His Majesty's 14th regt. of Foot, was arraigned upon the unmentioned charges.

Charges.—Brevet-Major and Captain Matthias Everard of His Majesty's 14th regt. foot, ordered in arrest by me on the following charges, *viz.*

1st. For systematic slight affected by him in his manner towards me, his Commanding officer, on various occasions during a considerable period, but particularly on or about the 24th and 30th Dec. 1821,—1st, 11th, and 26th April, 1822.

2d. For disrespectful demeanour to me, his commanding officer, on the 5th July 1822.

(Signed) JNO. M'COMBE, Colonel,
Lieut. Col. comd. H. M. 14th Foot.
Meerut, 24th Sept. 1822.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and what has appeared on the defence, do find the prisoner, Brevet-Major and Captain Matthias Everard, of his Majesty's 14th regt. of Foot, guilty of the charges, but without reference to the intermediate dates stated in the 1st charge.

Sentence.—The Court adjudge the pri-
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soner to be reprimanded in such manner as to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief may appear proper.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) HASTINGS.

• Remarks by his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

The disrespectful conduct justly pronounced by the Court as substantiated against Brevet-Major Everard, in itself carries with it such an impeachment of the military character, that the Commander-in-Chief considers any reproof beyond the publication of the sentence unnecessary. His Excellency trusts that the reflection of Brevet-Major Everard will guard him in future against a laxity, which could not fail to bar his advancement, meritorious as has been his service in other respects.

Brevet-Major Everard to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. M'MANON, Col. A. G.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subalterns of fifteen years, standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet in the East-Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names.

44th Foot. Lieut. Daniel Caulfield, 4 April 1820.

16th Lt. Drags. Lieut. William Hilton, 5 Dec. 1821.

8th Lt. Drags. Lieut. T. R. Morgell, 21 April 1822.

Ditto. Lieut. J. K. Taylor, 1 May 1822.

46th Foot. Lieut. Hans Morrison, 7 May 1822^a.

8th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Thomas Brett, 21 May 1822.

24th Foot. Lieut. Francis Grant, 2 Aug. 1822.

8th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Henry Heyman, 20 Aug. 1822.

47th Foot. Lieut. James Clarke, 24 Aug. 1822.

41st Foot. Lieut. Buckland N. D'ucc, 25 Aug. 1822.

2d Bat. Royal Regt. Lieut. Norman Macleod, 1 Sept. 1822.

46th Foot. Lieut. Alex. Campbell, 3 May 1821.

44th Foot. Lieut. Fredk. Hemming, 27 May 1822.

The date of the Brevet rank of Captain of the undermentioned officers is altered

as follows, with reference to their standing as subalterns in the army.

14th Foot. Lieut. and Adj. H. B. Armstrong, 12 Aug. 1819.

30th Foot. Lieut. William Sullivan, 12 Jan. 1820.

47th Foot. Lieut. J. T. Keays, 14 Feb. 1820.

16th Drags. (late of 59th foot.) Lieut. William Williams, 16 March 1820.

46th Foot. Lieut. J. Raines, 9 Sept. 1820.

54th Foot. Lieut. R. Holt, 6 Oct. 1820.

47th Foot. Lieut. James Hutchinson, 11 Nov. 1820.

13th Drags. Nov. 20. Capt. F. Grove, from 69th foot to be Capt., vice G. W. Savage, who exchanges, 1 Aug. 1822.

14th Foot. Nov. 20. Henry Stanislaus La Roche, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. O'Neil, deceased, 14 Nov. 1822.

17th Foot. Dec. 10. Ensign E. S. Boscawen to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W. Keown, deceased, 9 Dec. 1822.—John D. Young, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice E. S. Boscawen, promoted, ditto.—16. Lieut. P. S. Nugent, from 44th Foot, to be Lieut. vice A. W. Gray, who exchanges, 11 Dec. 1822.

20th Foot. Dec. 1. Major Thos. Chas. Green, from 21th Foot, to be Major, vice John Hogg, who exchanges, 29 Oct. 1822.

21th Foot. Dec. 1. Major John Hogg, from 20th Foot to be Major, vice Thos. Chas. Green, who exchanges, 29 Oct. 1822.—3. Mr. Thos. Blood, Riding Master, 16th Drags., to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. H. Peole, who resigns, 1 Dec. 1822.—N. B. Ensign Blood will continue to perform the duties of Riding Master to 16th Lancers, until further orders.

30th Foot. Dec. 12. Lieut. William Sullivan, to be Capt. without purchase, vice R. Machell, deceased, 18 Nov. 1822.—Ensign Charles Deane to be Lieut. without purchase, vice William Sullivan, promoted, ditto.—Charles Wynne Barrow, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Charles Deane, promoted, ditto.

44th Foot. Dec. 1. Ensign William Sargent to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Twinberrow, deceased, 17th Nov. 1822.—Hemsworth Usher, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wm. Sargent, promoted, ditto.—16. Lieut. A. W. Gray, from 17th Foot, to be Lieut., vice P. S. Nugent, who exchanges, 11 Dec. 1822.

69th Foot. Nov. 20. Captain G. W. Savage, from 13th Drags., to be Capt., vice F. Grove, who exchanges, 1 Aug. 1822.

Nov. 10. Lieut. Atherton, 47th regt., to act as Quart. Mast., vice King, deceased.

Dec. 2. Lieut. Capt. Williams, 16th

I.L. Drags. now at Cawnpore, to do duty with Volunteers for that corps, under Brev. Capt. Cortlandt, 8th Drags.

3. Capt. Graham, 59th regt. and Lieut. Spaight, 87th, are nominated, the former to command, and the latter to do duty with Invalids of His Majesty's Service now in Fort William, exclusive of those belonging to 8th I.L. Drags. and 47th Foot.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Dec. 7. Lieut. R. Robinson, 4th I.L. Drags., for one year, on private affairs.

Lieut. Lewis, 17th Lt. Drags. (where he will rejoin his corps upon its arrival from India).

Lieut. Dobbin, 69th Foot, for two years, for recovery of health.

Capt. M. Sherer, 34th Foot, to precede his corps (via Bombay and Egypt).

13th Lieut. W. Cary, 41st Foot, for two years, on private affairs.

Lieuts. T. Impett, J. Hutchinson, W. Harrison, R. Macalpine, and G. Despard, 53d Foot (where they will rejoin the regt. upon its arrival from India).

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

The following communication has just been received from a correspondent at Saugor:—

On the 23d Oct. Capt. Blair, commandant of the Rohillahs, was ordered out to Bhilsa with 200 of his men; together with two guns, and three companies of Seapoys, which latter were to have joined them from Dabree. On reaching Raughur, their destination was changed to Gunge Basaudah, which place they reached on the 27th, and the 31st of the month were joined by three companies of the 21st from Saugor, as a detachment of that strength could not be supplied from Dabree, on account of the sickly state of the post. On the 2d of November the detachment again moved, and encamped at Seronge on the 3d, since when they have been reinforced by three more regiments of Rohillahs, from Lahore and Dabree, besides a portion of the contingents of the Nawaub of Bhopaul's troops. The cause of the movement of this detachment appears to be as follows:—

Umabjee Ghautka, a Mahattah Sirdar of Scindeah's, in demanding of that Prince the arrears of his pay, went a little further than the rules of decorum and duty warrant on such occasions: in consequence he received his discharge. A discontented son-in-law of Scindeah's (Ramrao Patanker, alias Appah Sahab) joined his party, and both moved off from Gwalior, first towards Duttea, and afterwards to

Nurwier; thence they applied to the Resident for a passport to Poonah, in the vicinity of which both were born.

Major Close granted one for 350 armed men, exclusive of camp followers, but they were averse to separate their troops and would not agree to the measure; probably dreading some foul play in the Durbar, when once divided. To check the progress of this body to the southward the Saugor detachment were ordered out. At present they occupy a position on the banks of the Scind, a little to the north of Kalabaugh, negotiating with the Durbar, from which the Maharaja's Gooroo has arrived to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, which he will either effect, or they will agree to terms and proceed on their journey with a reduced number of followers. The following is a statement of their forces: 1,509 horses, 500 on ponies and foot, eight elephants, twenty camels with jingles, thirteen ditto rockets, one ditto naubut, thirty-five sawarrie, 500 carriages, ten nakurches and twenty-two palankeens, altogether about 4,000 people; and a proportionate quantity of baggage and specie. Considering all things, it is not very likely that they will have a stomach for a tilt with the Rohillahs. As to the foot, it is well known a Mahrattah always keeps at a respectable distance from Jack's bayonet; therefore the gallant Rohillahs would chiefly have to cope, and to add one more laurel to the many they have already gathered during the late Mahrattah and Pindarrie campaigns. It is but bare justice to say, that a more active, brave, and dashing set of fellows are not in the service, and they will ever remain so, as long as they are so ably commanded.—*Cal. Jour.* Dec. 3.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 22. Mr. F. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. William Dorin, Fourth Judge of ditto for division of Benares.

Political Department.

Dec. 7. Mr. Mortlaum Rickets, Resident at Lucknow.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Dec. 7. Lieut. Arch. Irvine of Engineers, to superintend the Construction of Churches at Cawnpore.

Rev. Henry Parish, L.I.D., to be Chaplain of Garrison of Fort William, including the Clerical duties of the General Hospital.

On Saturday 21st Dec., the Hon. Sir H. Blossett, Kt. was sworn in Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, under the

usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William. On the same day the late Sheriff, James Calder, Esq. and his Deputy W. H. Abbott, Esq. gave up their official duties respectively into the hands of W. H. McNaghten, Esq., Sheriff, and W. H. Smoult, Esq. Deputy ditto. On the resignation of Mr. John Higginson, late Keeper of the Common Gaol of Calcutta, M. Wainch, late deputy gaoler, was appointed to the former office.—*Cal. John Bull.*

The following gentlemen have been permitted by the Court of Directors, to proceed to this Presidency for the purpose of practising as Barristers:—John James Pemberton, Thos. E. Turton, Longueville Clarke, and R. C. Dowdo, Esqrs.

The Rev. Richard Arnold, B. A., has been appointed a Chaplain on this Establishment, and the Rev. James Brown, Jun. Minister of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta.—*Ibid.* Dec. 16.

Fort William, Dec. 21, 1822.—The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Hon. John Herbert Harington, Esq. to be a provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Hon. John Herbert Harington, Esq. has accordingly this day taken the usual oath and his seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 22. Lieut. E. J. Smith, of Engineers, attached to Corps of Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad during absence of Capt. Stephen.

23. Lieut. Oliphant, of Artillery, to do duty with Artillery of His Highness the Nizam. Lieut. Oliphant to place himself under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

25. Lieut. Sampson to act as Adjutant to post of Lohargong, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Cathcart.

28. Lieut. W. Brown, 19th regt. N.I., to be an Assist. Revenue Surveyor in Dehly, under Capt. Oliver.—Lieut. B. Brown, regt. of Artillery, to be Surveyor in Northern Division of Moradabad, and to be attached to Mr. N. J. Halhed, Collector and joint Magistrate of that portion of the district.—Brev. Capt. Parsons, 25th regt. N.I., is appointed a Supernum. Sub-Assist. in the Army Commissariat Department.

Dec. 2. Brev. Capt. James Read, 12th regt. N.I., is appointed Superintendent

of Family Money at Barrackpore, vice Nott, who has resigned.

5. Capt. C. C. Smyth, 3d Lt. Cav., is appointed a Member of the Committee for inspecting and admitting horses from the Company's Studd in the room of Capt. Honeywood, relieved from that duty.

7. Lieut. George Martin Cook, 15th regt. N.I., to be a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, to supply a vacancy caused by the resignation of that situation by Capt. Pester.

11. Brigade Major Cooke is appointed to Berhampore, in the room of Capt. Faithful, who is re-appointed Brigade Major to the troops in Cuttack.

14. Capt. Robert Smith, Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer of Dehly, in the room of Capt. Hutchinson, nominated to the situation of Superintendent and Director of the Foundry in Fort William.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. Dec. 14. Lieut. Hay, to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast., during absence of Lieut. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Lambie.

3d Regt. Dec. 12. Cornet Drummond to officiate as Adj. to left wing, during its separation from head-quarters.

4th Regt. Nov. 23. Lieut. Cornish to officiate as Adj. during the absence of Lieut. and Act. Adj. Nash.

6th Regt. Dec. 14. Cornet Wm. Parker to be Lieut. from 30th Nov. 1822, in succession to Toone, deceased.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

8th Regt. Nov. 30. Lieut. and Adj. Bird, of 1st bat., to act as Station Staff Officer, at Keitah, vice Lumbie, resigned.

10th Regt. Dec. 6. Lieut. and Adj. McLaren to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., during absence on leave of Ensign and Interp. Quart. Mast. Scott.

12th Regt. Nov. 23. Lieut. Bell to officiate as Adjutant to 1st bat. during absence of Lieut. and Act. Adj. Bunyon.—Dec. 9. Lieut. A. D. Gordon, is appointed Adj. to 1st bat., vice Read, appointed Superintendent of Family Money.

15th Regt. Dec. 6. An exchange of situations is sanctioned between Lieut. and Adj. Whinfield of 1st, and Lieut. and Adj. Brown of 2d bat.

18th Regt. Dec. 13. Lieut. Shortland to act as Adj. to five companies of 1st bat.

20th Regt. Nov. 30. Lieut. Hoare to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. vice Fulcher, proceeding to Europe.—Dec. 14. Brev. Capt. Hewitt to officiate as Adj. to 1st bat. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. MacGrath.

23d Regt. Dec. 14. Lieut. J. B. Fenton to act as Adj. to 2d bat. during absence of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Stirling.—Capt.

Johnston, 2d bat., to have charge of detachment of Wood's Levy at Dinapore in the room of Lieut. Brown, appointed an Assist. Revenue Surveyor.

25th Regt. Dec. 4. Ensign John Woodburn is appointed Adj. of 2d bat., vice Parsons, appointed to the Commissariat Department.

29th Regt. Nov. 23. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Thomas Montague Black to be Capt. of a company, from 6th Nov. 1822, in succession to Hales, deceased.—Ensign Edw. Marjoribanks Orr to be Lieut., ditto ditto.—25. Lieut. H. V. Cary is removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Capt. T. M. Black is posted to 2d, and Lieut. E. M. Orr to 1st bat.—Brev. Capt. Black to act as Adjutant to 1st bat. during absence of Brev. Capt. Badenach, and Lieut. J. Patton to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to same bat., in room of late Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hales.

30th Regt. Dec. 14. Ensign Edw. Jackson is removed at his own request to 29th regt. as junior of his rank, and posted to 1st bat. at Benares.

Local Corps.

Nov. 22. Ensign D. L. Richardson, 1st bat. 2d regt., is permitted to do duty with Corps of Hill Rangers at Bhaugulpore.

Nov. 22. With reference to G. O. of 17th May and 14th June last, the under-mentioned Local Officers are discharged the service from the 30th inst. and allowed the customary donation of twelve months' pay.

Lieut. J. Waddilove, Cuttack Legion.

Sub-Lieut. J. McGregor, ditto.

Ensign C. Babington, Ramghur battalion (whose discharge under operation of G. O. 17th May did not take place).

Dec. 5. Lieut. Wm. Hoggan, 1st bat. 13th regt., is appointed to do duty with Ramghur battalion.

Cadets (recently promoted) posted to do duty.

Nov. 29. Ensign W. Brownlow, 2d bat. 26th N. I., at Pooree.

Ensign R. Menzies, 2d bat. 14th N. I., at Mhow.

Dec. 6. Ensign R. Menzies, 2d bat. 14th N. I., is permitted to do duty with 2d bat. 5th regt. at Secroora.

10. Gent. Cadet. Wm. Biddulph, to do duty with 2d bat. 23d regt. N. I. at Dinapore.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Dec. 4. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Irwin to act as Adj. during absence of Brev. Capt. Carleton.

ARTILLERY.

Nov. 27. 1st-Lieut. J. W. Wakefield is posted to 2d Troop Horse Artillery at Mhow.

Dec. 7. 2d-Lieut. Arthur Campbell to

be 1st-Lieut. from 17th Nov. 1822, in succession to Barnard, deceased.

Capt. James Hyde is posted to 2d troop of Horse Brigade, vice Brev. Major Whish, proceeding to Europe.

14. Lieut. G. S. Lawrenson, 1st comp. 3d bat. is removed to 1st comp. 2d bat.

PIONEERS.

Nov. 22. Ensign Welchman to take charge of 6th comp. until relieved by an officer posted to the Pioneer Corps.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Nov. 22. Assist. Surg. J. J. Paterson is removed from 2d bat. 15th, to 1st bat. 30th regt. N. I. and directed to join.—Assist. Surg. J. Clark is removed from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. T. E. Dempster is removed from 3d Lt. Cav., and posted to 1st bat. 18th regt. N. I.

25. Assist. Apoth. Donald McDonald is posted to Hospital of 16th Lancers.

Assist. Apoth. Charles Hyde is posted to General Hospital at the Presidency.

Hospital Apprentices George Daley, John Hinder, and R. S. Casebourne are transferred from Hospital of 8th Drags. to that of 16th Lancers.

Dec. 5. Surg. John Barnes is posted to 30th regt. N. I., from 21st Sept.

6. Assist. Surg. Duff to afford medical aid to 2d Lt. Cav. during absence of Surg. Grant, and Surg. Venour to take medical charge of left wing 1st bat 6th N. I.

Surg. J. Castell, 6th regt., is removed to 2d Lt. Cav.

7. Surg. John Browne, Civil Surgeon at Bareilly, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Surg. William Chalmers, attached to 20th regt. N. I., is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bareilly, in the room of Surg. Browne.

Dep. Superintend. Surg. J. McDowell to be a Superintend. Surg., and Surg. C. Hunter to be Dep. Superintend. Surgeon.

9. Dep. Superintend. Surg. C. Hunter is posted to Rajpootana Force, vice McDowell.

12. Surg. J. Browne is posted to 30th regt., and to join 2d bat. at Bhopaulpore.

Surg. Barnes (on furlough) is removed from 30th to 1st regt. N. I.

Surg. W. Thomas, from 1st to 20th N. I., and to join 2d bat. at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Royle to rejoin 1st bat. 1st N. I. at Cawnpore.

14. Assist. Surg. I. Davidson to remain in his present situation as a medical officer in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore.

EUROPEAN INVALIDS.

Nov. 19. Lieut. Pennington to reside and draw his allowances at Berhampore.

23. Major Harriot, in charge of Eu-

ropean Invalids at Benares, to assume temporary command of 2d bat. Native Invalids, vacant by demise of Lt. Col. Grant.

Dec. 5. Lieut. Gordon, Fort Adjutant of Chunar, to act as Adj. and Quar.Mast. during the period Brev. Capt. Weston may be employed on the Telegraphic duty.

RESIGNATION.

Nov. 28. Local Cornet J. Malcolm, attached to Skinner's Horse, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Nov. 23. Superintend. Surg. Ant. Dickson, on account of health.

Lieut. Henry Vigo Cary, 29th regt. N.I., ditto.

Lieut. R. P. Fulcher, 20th regt. N.I., for one year, on private affairs, without pay.

28. Brev. Maj. W. S. Whish, regt. of Art. (via Bombay), on private affairs.

Assist. Surg. Arch. Cocke, ditto.

Dec. 5. Lieut. Wm. Sage, 24th regt. N.I., on account of health.

6. Surg. Sam. Grant, ditto.

7. Capt. B. C. Swindell, 3d regt. I. C., ditto.

1st-Lieut. Thos. Blair, Art. Regt., ditto.

7. Capt. Wm. Nott, 20th regt. N.I., on private affairs.

2d-Lieut. N. H. Monkhouse, of Artillery, for one year, ditto, without pay.

Ensign Martin West, 4th regt. N.I., ditto, ditto.

14. Lieut. John Tomlinson, 9th regt. N.I., on account of health.

Brev. Capt. Charles Savage, 13th regt. N.I., on account of private affairs.

Surg. John Macwhirter, M.D., ditto.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Agnew, 22d regt. N.I., ditto.

Lieut. Col. Thos. Fetherston, 1st bat. Native Invalids.

To Bombay.

Nov. 28. Brev. Capt. Chas. Pearce, Adj. of 2d bat. 14th regt. N.I., for three months, on private affairs.

Dec. 7. Brev. Capt. J. H. Lester, Interp. and Quar.Mast. 2d bat. 16th regt. N.I., for six months, on account of health.

To New South Wales.

Dec. 14. Capt. A. Cock, 6th regt. I. C., for one year, on account of health.

Come'd.

Nov. 28. Lieut. B. Woolley, 30th regt. N.I., to visit Bombay.

4. Capt. Wm. Heude, 23d regt. N.I., Madras Estab., to Europe.

Want of space obliges us to postpone a variety of interesting intelligence, in our next trial commenced in our last

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ships advertised for Europe, with probable time of Sailing.

Prince of Orange, Monerchief, London, early in Feb.

Catherine, Knox, London, 15th Jan.

Providence, Owen, London, early in Jan.

Larkins, Wilkinson, London via Madras, 15th Jan

Apollo, Tennent, Madras and England, 10th Jan.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on 1st Dec. 1822.

<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
His Majesty's Ship	1 0
Honourable Company's Ships 7	7584
Free Traders for Great Britain 19	9570
Country Ships for ditto six, and Malta and Gibraltar three	9 5587
Ditto for China	2 1575
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade	21 9219
Laid up for Sale or Freight ..	23 975
French Vessels	10 365
American Vessels	6 170
Portuguese Vessels	7
Arabian Vessels	10

Total. 11

Free Traders in the river on the 1st of Dec. 1821 19 9136 |

Ditto ditto on the 1st of Dec. 1822 19 9772 |

Increase ... 0 436

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: — Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Northmore, Mrs. Smithwaite, Misses Harrington, Elphinstone, Sandford, Jackson, Pence, Arnold, and Ballard; The Hon. Sir H. Blossett, J. H. Harrington, Esq., J. J. Pemberton, Esq., Col. Perkins, Capt. Simonds, Rev. W. Northmore, Rev. G. Crawford, Rev. Mr. Arnold, Rev. Mr. Kirchlaupper, Major Smithwaite, Mr. Thomason, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Smithwaite, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Percheron, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Cox, Mr. McBraire, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Humfray, Master Simonds, Mrs. H. G. Becher, Mrs. Mary Duncan, Mrs. Jane Cooper, Mrs. M. Wilson, Miss M. A. Cumberlege, Miss E. Duncan, Master John Wilson, Lieut. Col. Udy Yule, C. B., Lieut. Nat. Cumberlege, Major Geo. Becher, Capt. John Duncan, Mr. M. J. Tierney, Mr. E. P. Thompson, Mr. John Tierney, Mr. John Ross, Mr. W. Dent Asperne, Mr. Geo. M'Ritchie, Mrs. M. B. Baldock, Mrs. M. T. Barlow,

Mrs. Cheap, M^{rs}s. E. Fraser, C. Cheap, G. Cheap, and E. Fisherth; Lieut. Col. G. H. Murray, C. B., Lieut. Col. C. Baldock, Captains Boulton, Wm. B. Osten, A. T. Byron, and A. T. Ellis; Lieuts. C. B. Wrottesley, A. A. M^cConeley, T. L. S. Monteith, G. M^cDowell, H. P. Lovelace, and A. M^cDougal; Cornets T. R. Smyth, G. A. Stewart, and W. Osborne; Mr. A. M. G. Mallock, Assist. Surg. G. Spencer, Lieut. A. Davis, Mr. T. Gouldsbury, Mr. F. W. Hardwicke, Mr. F. W. Anson, Mr. W. Steuart Monteith, Mr. H. P. Saunders, Mr. C. Meade, Capt. H. Beecher.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Chas. Bayley, Esq., Civil Service, — Wemyss, Esq.

From Batavia: Mrs. Fraser, D. A. Fraser, Esq., W. Thompson, Esq., S. Wilson, Esq., T. Anderson, Esq.

From Singapore Mr. C. R. Read.

From Malacca: Mr. Thompson, Country Service.

From Penang: Mr. Y. Country Service.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. At Saugor, the lady of Ensign Ripley, European regt., of a still-born daughter.

18. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Willson, His Majesty's 38th Foot, of a daughter.

20. At Jeypoor, the lady of Capt. Josiah Stewart, of a son.

23. At Koorunta Dhee, near Bukar, the lady of Capt. John Hunter, of a daughter.

27. The lady of H. Tyler, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Monghyr, the lady of Capt. Page, of a son.

— At Shahjehanpore, the lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq., of a daughter.

29. The lady of H. P. Russell, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

30. The lady of Capt. Newton Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a son.

— The lady of W. F. Dick, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Etawah, of a son.

— The lady of John O'Brien Tandy, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 1. At Jungypore, the lady of Jas. Maseyk, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of N. Wright, Esq., of Agra, of a daughter.

2. Mrs. J. Grenough, of a still-born son.

6. The lady of Lieut. C. H. Penrose, 2d bat. 27th N. I., of a daughter.

— At Serampore, Mrs. Samuel Chill, Junior, of a son.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 90.

6. At Purneah, Mrs. G. Shillinford, of a son.

— The lady of Mr. T. Vaughan, of a son.

8. The lady of Lieut. J. A. Schallch, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., of a son.

— At Jessore, Mrs. G. H. B. Gonsalves, of a son.

10. Mrs. J. Brown, of a daughter.

12. At Howrah, the lady of Dr. Stewart, Surg. of that Station, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. C. F. Davies, of a son.

14. At the house of her father, J. B. Birch, Esq. Cossipore, the lady of J. Row, Esq., Assist. Surg. 2d bat. 29th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

— The lady of the Hon. Charles R. Lindsay, of a daughter.

15. The lady of Capt. J. N. Jackson, of a daughter.

16. The lady of Lieut. Reid, District Barrack-Master, of a son.

— At the house of Mrs. Turner, Entally, Mrs. Dunne, widow of the late Ensign Dunne, his Majesty's 59th regiment, of a daughter.

17. At Serampore, Mrs. Cashman, of a son.

21. At his residence in Chowringhee, the lady of John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Major General Gregory, C. B., to Mr. M. Lowe, relict of the late Capt. J. Lowe of his Majesty's 25th Light Dragoons.

Nov. 20. At Mongier, Mr. T. N. Flashman, to Miss M. A. Wilson.

27. Mr. J. J. Fleury, to Miss N. Paul.

28. At Jungypore, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, John Wilfrid Bateman, Esq. to Miss Louisa Birch.

29. At Burreesaal, Joseph Anth. Coimbra, Esq., indigo planter of Mustafipore, to Miss Harriet Gill, youngest daughter of the late S. Gill, Esq., of the said place.

30. Mr. John Lewis de Abreu, to Miss Barbara Maria Lisman.

— Mr. John Andrews, to Miss Caroline Cantopher, daughter of the late Lewis Cantopher.

— At Patna, Mr. Joseph D'Costa, Jun. Deputy Register in the Office of the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces, to Miss Frances Hurd, daughter of the late Robt. Hurd, Esq. of Dinapore.

Dec. 2. At Mhow, in Malwa, at the house of Lieut. Col. Fagan, Lieut. Henry Garstin, 6th Cavalry, to Miss Mary Kennedy.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John Wall, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hall, Esq., of Carlisle, county of Cumberland.

VOL. XV. 4 M

10. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Capt. Alex. Cock, 6th regt. Light Cavalry, to Mrs. Charlotte Frederica Sherin, widow of the late Constantine Sherin, Esq.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, John Andrew, Esq., of Malda, to Miss Charlotte Catherine Shepherd.

12. At Malda, by the Rev. Wm. Eales, at the house of W. A. Pringle, Esq., C. R. S. Bertley, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Charlotte Dawney.

13. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Charles Jedwin, to Miss Sarah Anne Gash, daughter of John Gash, Esq., late indigo planter.

16. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, John Dick, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Eliza C. Dorin.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Capt. Wm. Kennedy, Assistant Military Auditor General, to Charlotte, second daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Blaire, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

Oct. 12. At Buxar, Lieut. Col. James Maxwell, of the Invalid Establishment, Regulating Officer of the Tannah Establishment, Shahabad, much and deservedly lamented.

21. Mr. Richard Pauling, tailor, Cosistollah, aged 39 years.

Nov. 18. The infant child of Mr. A. Wilson, of Diggah.

20. Arthur James, the infant son of A. N. Forde, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged four months.

26. At Allipore, Mrs. C. Gabriel.

27. At Meerut, Lieut. John Gilbert Barnard, of the H. C. regt. of Horse Artillery.

28. At Chunar, Ensign Daniel Campbell, 2d bat. 19th regt. Native Infantry.

Dec. 2. Mr. James Scratchly (late foreman of the India Gazette Press), after a severe attack of fever of only eight days.

— John Frederick Blissett, son of Mr. James Jacobs, aged two years, eight months and seven days.

4. At the house of Wm. Patrick, Esq., John Taylor, Esq., aged 32 years.

5. After a long and tedious indisposition, Mr. John Paul, sen., of Sulkeah, aged 46 years.

6. At the house of Mr. G. R. Gardner, in Intally, Miss Susan Martin, aged 16 years.

8. Of the cholera morbus, Lieut. Wm. Keowen, his Majesty's 17th regt., aged 30 years.

10. Mrs. Elizabeth Clara Dunsterville, relict of the late Capt. Elias Vivian Dunsterville, of the Bengal Army.

11. Elizabeth Ann, infant daughter of H. Fergusson, Esq.

13. At his residence, Dhee-Serampore,

in Intally, Samuel Nichols, Esq., aged 51 years.

14. After a few hours' illness from an attack of cholera, David Turnbull, Esq., late of Mirzapore, in the 54th year of his age.

15. At the early age of 18, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Schalch, of the Quarter Master General's Department.

— James Middleton, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., aged 72 years.

At Ghazeeapore, in November last, Lieut. James Hastings Toone, of the 6th Cavalry, and 2d in command of Gardner's Horse.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 5. Mr. A. E. Angelo, Assistant to the Collector of Government Sea Customs at Madras.

12. Mr. J. Goldingham, Sheriff of Madras.

19. Mr. G. W. Saunders, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. J. Vaughan, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Cochin.

Jan 2. Mr. E. R. Sullivan, Secretary and Treasurer to the Government Bank.

Mr. J. A. Dalzell, Postmaster General.

Mr. E. W. Stevenson, Master Attendant at Cuddalore.

Mr. W. G. Monk, Judge and Criminal Judge at Chicacole.

Mr. H. Viveash, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. J. C. Morris, Senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

9. Mr. Daniel Elliott, Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Mahratta Translator to Government.

Rev. C. Bankes, B.A., Military Chaplain at Secunderabad.

Rev. J. Wright, B.A., Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 27. Lieut. W. Campbell, H.M. 46th regt., to conduct payment of Invalids and Pensioners at Tripassore, vice Miller, resigned.

Oct. 1. Col. Thos. Hawker, H.M. 13th Light Drags., to assume command of Troops at Bangalore.

25. Capt. Patrick Brown, Madras Eur. regt., to be Paymaster to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Capt. Frederick Brown, 13th regt. N.I.,

to be Paymaster to Field Force in the Dooh.

Brev. Capt. W. Shaw, 10th regt. N.I., to be Postmaster to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Dec. 6. Capt. I. Dwinwiddie, to act as Paymaster in Ceded Districts during absence of Capt. Boles.

10. Lieut. Gen. John Orr, from Cavalry, to be placed on Senior List, vice Conyngham, deceased.

Maj. Gen. Supernum. Lieut. Col. of Cavalry Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., to be Col. of a Brigade, vice Orr, removed to Senior List.

13. Capt. John Maxwell, Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam, vice Rudyerd.

17. Lieut.-Col. Miles, C.B., H.M. 89th regt., to command the Troops in Malabar and Canara on departure of Col. Bruce, C.B., with H.M. 69th regt.

20. Lieut. J. G. Rorison, 3d regt. N.I., to be Postmaster with Travancore Subsidiary Force.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Sept. 16. Cornet G. Arbuthnot, of 3d regt., to do duty with 1st regt.

Dec. 3. Lieut. H. Taylor, of 2d regt., to take rank from Aug. 11, 1820.

Lieut. H. F. De Montmorency, of 3d regt., to take rank from July 29, 1820.

12. Cornet W. T. Boddam, doing duty with 4th regt., is appointed to do duty with 8th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Dec. 13. Senior Ensign John Dea Awdry to be Lieut. vice Heywood, dismissed; date of commission 13 Nov. 1822.

2d Regt. Nov. 4. Ensign D. Archer is removed from 1st to 2d bat. — Dec. 6. Sen. Ensign R. H. Gordon to be Lieut. vice Guppy, resigned; date of commission 23 Nov. 1822.

5th Regt. Oct. 15. Capt. J. S. Trotter is posted to 2d bat. — Dec. 11. Lieuts. Ross and Lane, and Ensign Poole of 1st bat., to repair to Darwar, the former officer to do duty with details of 5th regt. at that station, and the two others with detail of 2d bat. 19th regt.

6th Regt. Oct. 23. Ensign R. Mitchell is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

10th Regt. Oct. 9. Lieut. W. Cotton is removed from 2d to 1st bat. — Nov. 26. Lieut. M. L. Lawler from 1st to 2d bat.

11th Regt. Nov. 26. Ensign F. S. C. Chalmers is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

— Dec. 14. Capt. H. M. Cooper from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. T. Bulman from 2d to 1st bat.

14th Regt. Sept. 16. Ensign C. Bradford is removed from 1st to 2d bat. — Dec. 13. Lieut. T. Stockwell to be Adj.

to 1st bat. vice Graham. — 17. Sen. Ensign Charles Hutt to be Lieut. vice Casey, deceased; date of commission 9 Dec. 1822.

16th Regt. Oct. 3. Lieut. H. Power is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

17th Regt. Sept. 24. Lieut. Geo. Brady to be Adj. to 1st bat., vice Stedman, removed. — Nov. 1. Sen. Ensign E. Armstrong to be Lieut., vice Smith, deceased; date of commission 20 April 1822. — Dec. 6. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Crichton to be Capt., and Sen. Ensign J. Black to be Lieut., vice Lucas, deceased; date of commissions 19 Nov. 1822. — 12. Lieut. J. Black is posted to 2d bat.

18th Regt. Nov. 8. Capt. G. K. Babbington is posted to Rifle Corps. — 26. Capt. T. W. Wigan, doing duty with 2d bat., will join 1st bat., to which he stands appointed.

19th Regt. Oct. 11. Lieut. Augustus Clarke to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Butterworth, returned to Europe. — Nov. 26. Maj. T. Smithwaite is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Maj. D. C. Smith from 1st to 2d bat.

20th Regt. Sept. 17. Lieut. J. V. Hughes to take rank from 7 May 1821, in succession to Johnston, retired. — Lieut. H. Bennett to take rank from 9 June 1821, vice Bonham, deceased. — Lieut. F. Eades to take rank from 29 Nov. 1821, in succession to Harvey, retired. — Lieut. W. W. Kingston to take rank from 26 Jan. 1822, in succession to Taylor, promoted. — Sen. Ensign F. J. Warren to be Lieut. from 28 Aug. 1822, vice Albert, invalidated.

21st Regt. Oct. 31. Lieut. F. B. Griffiths is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. J. Campbell from 1st to 2d bat. — Nov. 4. Lieut. H. A. Thompson from 1st to 2d bat.

22d Regt. Oct. 26. Ensign H. Warrend is removed from 1st to 2d bat. — Oct. 8. Sen. Ensign H. Watts to be Lieut., vice Grey, deceased; date of commission 21 Sept. 1822.

Removals.

Sept. 16. Ensign H. Neale, from doing duty with 2d bat. 8th regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 25th regt.

Lieut. J. Gordon, 2d bat. 6th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 5th regt.

22. Capt. B. Baker, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., is removed from Royacottah, and directed to take charge of detachment of that corps at Salem.

Oct. 30. Major R. Davis, from 3d to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. B. Baker, from 4th to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Capt. James Noble, from 2d to 1st bat. 15th regt.

Nov. 2. Ensigns E. J. Simpson and D. H. Considine, doing duty with 2d bat.

22d regt. to do duty with 1st bat. 25th regt.

21. Lieut. Col. R. Podmore is removed from 21st to 22d regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. S. Scott, C.B., from 22d to 21st regt. and 1st bat.

26. Lieut. Col. J. Wissett, from 12th to 20th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. A. Grant, C.B., from 20th to 12th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Kelly, from 2d regt. to Madras Europ. regt.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Leith, from Madras Europ. regt. to 2d regt. and 1st bat.

Ensign C. A. Roberts, from doing duty with 1st bat. 2d regt., to duty with 2d bat. 4th regt.

Dec. 7. Lieut. H. C. Lynch, 24th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Pepper is removed from 3d to 2d regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut.-Col. (Brev. Col.) J. Leith, from 2d to 1st regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut.-Col. C. T. G. Bishop, from 1st to 3d regt. and 2d bat.

9. Lieut. S. Y. D'Esterre, Non-Effective Establishment, is posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

11. Lieut. J. S. Kinsey is removed from 2d to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat., and to join detachment at Negapatam.

Ensigns (recently promoted) appointed to do duty.

Nov. 26. Ensign James Shortrud Elliot, with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Oct. 1. Ensigns P. Oliphant, G. Woodfall, and F. R. Crozier, with 1st bat. 2d regt.

Ensigns E. J. Simpson and D. H. Considine, with 2d bat. 22d regt.

Ensign J. L. Jones, with 1st bat. 25th regt.

28. Ensigns Conway Stafford, W. S. Mackinlay, F. Ensor, and T. White, with 2d bat. 10th regt.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Nov. 8. Lieut. B. S. Ward is promoted to the rank of Brev. Capt. from 4th Sept. 1822.

Dec. 6. Sen. Ensign Thomas Luke to be Lieut., vice D'Esterre, invalided, date of commission 30 Nov. 1822.

13. Lieut. R. J. Charlton is permitted to place his services at the disposal of the Supreme Government, with a view to his employment under the orders of the Political Agent at Harowtee.

ARTILLERY.

Dec. 13. Capt. H. T. Rudyerd to be Assist. Adj. Gen. of Artillery, vice Mackintosh.

Removals.

Oct. 9. Capt. T. H. Hockley, from 1st to 2d bat.

Capt. C. Patten, from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. T. Cussans, from 1st to 3d or Golundaz bat.

Dec. 19. Capt. W. T. Brett from 1st to 3d or Golundaz bat.

Capt. S. J. Wilkinson, from 2d to 3d or Golundaz bat.

Capt. J. Moorhouse, from 3d to 1st bat.

Capt. T. S. Watson, from 3d to 2d bat.

Capt. F. W. Palmer, from 1st to 3d or Golundaz bat., and appointed to command detachment of Artillery with Field Force in the Dooab, vice Maxwell.

Capt. J. Maxwell, from 3d to 1st bat.

ENGINEERS.

Dec. 3. Capt. W. Ravenshaw to be Superintending Engineer in the Presidency Division, vice De Havilland, permitted to return to Europe.

Oct. 9. Lieut. G. W. Whistler, 7th regt., is posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers.

Nov. 26. Lieut. F. Mackinnon, 7th regt., is posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers, vice Trotter, promoted.

Dec. 11. Capt. J. S. Trotter, 5th regt., is posted to 1st bat. of Pioneers.

ORDNANCE.

Removals.

Oct. 31. Conductor M. Ormsby, from Arsenal of Fort St. George, and posted to Head-quarters of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Gorman.

Cond. P. Gorman, from Secunderabad, and posted to Arsenal at Fort St. George, vice Ormsby.

Sub-Cond. J. Rae, from Bellary, and posted to Belgaum, vice Brady.

Sub-Cond. W. Brady, from Belgaum, and posted to Bellary, vice Rae.

Sub-Cond. J. Flannagan is posted to Belgaum.

Dec. 7. Cond. J. Hamilton, from Arsenal at Fort St. George, to Seringapatam.

Cond. S. Clarke, from Masulipatam to Arsenal at Fort St. George.

Cond. C. J. Brindley, from Gooty to Masulipatam.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 17. Mr. Surg. Campbell to take rank from 17 March 1822. vice Sherwood, retired.

Sen. Assist. Surg. George Meikle to be Surgeon, vice Hastie, deceased; date of rank 9th Aug. 1822.

Mr. James Traill is admitted as an Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Sandford to have medical charge of Garrison and Civil Department at Negapatam, during absence of Mr. Assist. Surg. Smart.

19. Assist. Surg. W. Cochrane, to do duty with wing of H. M.'s 46th regt. at Belgaum, without prejudice to his appointment with 2d bat. 2d regt.

28. Mr. Assist. Surg. Magrath, to do duty under Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Pulham, to do duty under Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Turnbull, to do duty under Surgeon of Horse Brigade.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Baikie, to do duty under Surgeon of 2d battalion of Artillery.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Stewart, to do duty under Surgeon of 1st bat. of Artillery.

Messieurs Assist. Surgs. Macfarland and Traill, to do duty under Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.

Oct. 1. Mr. Mungo Park is admitted as an Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Park, to do duty under Garrison Surgeon of Trichinopoly.

11. Sub-Assist. Surg. Francis Jacob to be considered Supernumerary to the establishment.

First Dresser John King to be a Sub-Assist. Surgeon, and attached to the Garrison of Fort St. George.

30. Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane is posted to 2d bat. Artillery.

Assist. Surg. R. Rolland is removed from doing duty with 2d bat. of Artillery, and appointed to do duty with H. M. 54th regt. of foot.

Nov. 8. Mr. Sen. Surg. John Hay, to be Superintend. Surg. from 11 Aug. 1822.

Mr. Sen. Assist. Surg. J. T. Coran, to be Surg. from ditto.

Mr. Superintend. Surg. Hay, to have medical charge of Centre Division of the Army.

Mr. Surg. K. Macaulay, to be Staff Surgeon to Force in Travancore, vice Hay.

Mr. Surg. R. Gibbon, to have medical charge of Courts of Appeal and Circuit at Chittoor, vice Macaulay.

26. Surg. J. T. Conran (late prom.) is posted to 5th regt. Lt. Cav.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Fleming, M.D., is removed from 21st regt. to Horse Brigade, and appointed to medical charge of Native Troop of that corps at Secunderabad.

Assist. Surg. G. Wilson is removed from Horse Brigade to 21st regt. and 2d bat.

Dec. 12. Assist. Surgs. J. L. Geldes and D. Falconer are posted to Mad. Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. F. Pullham, to do duty with 1st bat. 22d regt.

Assist. Surg. T. Stewart is posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Nov. 29. Lieut. S. Y. D'Esterre, Madras Europ. regt., is transferred to the

Invalid Establishment, in compliance with his request.

RESIGNATION.

Nov. 22. Lieut. Edw. Guppy, 2d regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the Hon. Comp.'s service in compliance with his request.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Dec. 6. Lieut. William Graham, 14th regt. N. I., on sick certificate.

10. Major J. J. Mackintosh, Artillery. Lieut. R. M. Humsfrays, 2d regt. N. I., and Mr. Assist. Surg. G. B. Macdonald, on sick certificate.

17. Major W. Preston, 17th regt. N. I., ditto.

Capt. T. Bulman, 11th regt. N. I., ditto.

20. Lieut.-Col. W. Blackburne, 11th regt. N. I.

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) H. Wallis, 4th regt. N. I.

Capt. B. Combe, 2d regt. N. I., on sick certificate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 20. II. C. ship Astell, Aldham, from Calcutta.

21. Ship America, Eldridge, from Calcutta, 14th Dec.—*Passengers*: Messrs. W. Foster, E. Poore, Walter Inghram, and M. Burrough.

Jan. 4. Ship Almorah, Winter, from Calcutta.—*Passengers*: Capt. J. C. Hyde, Bengal Horse Artillery; Mr. Watkin Mendez, Assist. Surgeon Mad. Est.; and Mary Geldroy.

14. Ship York, Talbot, from London 18th, and Portsmouth 31st Aug.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Saxon, Capt. Weir, Messrs. Charles Johnson, Robert Sutherland, G. Lockhart, James Carr, W. F. D. Praquer, John G. Brew, John Robertson, James Alexander, Charles Grant, James Ainsley, T. Cayles, John C. Paterson, George Middlecoat, T. Baylee, and Peter Pernan.

Departure.

Jan. 9. Ship Almorah, Winter, for Bombay.

The brig Catherine, from the Isle of France, was unfortunately wrecked on the Pelicat Shoal on Friday night, 10th Jan., all on board saved.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Ross, Superintending Engineer in the Ceded Districts, of a daughter.

Oct. 26. At Coimbatore, the lady of F. F. Clementson, Esq. of a daughter.

30. At Mount Lavinia, Lady Dorothea Campbell, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Tellicherry, the lady of Wm. Mason, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

6. At Cochin, the lady of Capt. H. N. Roberts, of the Country Service, of a daughter.

10. At Poodooputnum, the lady of Edward Smalley, Esq. of a son.

11. At Vizianagrum, the lady of Capt. Hodgson, 17th C. L. I., of a son.

15. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Major Hankins, 22d regt. N. I., of a daughter.

19. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Spicer, Adj. of 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

20. At Pondicherry, the lady of F. Fondclair, Esq. of a daughter.

22. At the Hydrabad Residency, the wife of Mr. Richard Long, Assistant-Surveyor, of a son.

24. At the Presidency, the wife of Mr. Conductor Lyte, of a son.

25. At Dindigul, the lady of James Keys, Assist. Surg., of a son.

— At the Presidency, the lady of P. Cleghorn, Esq. of a daughter.

29. At Arcot, the lady of G. Baillie, Esq. of a daughter.

Dec. 6. At Nellore, the wife of Mr. David Ross, Revenue Surveyor H. C. Service, of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. G. M. Steuart, 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I., of a daughter.

7. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. John Wilson, barrack master of that station, of a daughter.

9. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Pudner, H.M. 69th Regt., of a daughter, who expired almost immediately.

— At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. Conductor John Cunningham, ordnance department, of a son.

— Fanny, the wife of Mr. William Stuart, of a son.

11. The lady of Æ. R. Mc'Donell, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Moberly, Dep. Secretary Military Board, of a son.

15. Mrs. J. S. Sherman, of a son.

17. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. French, Europ. regt., of a daughter.

— At Chicacole, the lady of Lieut. and Quart.-Mast. Cleveland, 1st bat. 19th Regt., of a son.

20. In the Black Town, the wife of Mr. G. Vanderwart, of a son.

— At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Napier, Assist. Adj. Gen., of a daughter.

21. At Masulipatam, the lady of Major Wahab, commanding 1st bat. 17th regt. N. I., of a son.

29. Mrs. Robert Stephen Theobalds, of a son.

Jan. 1. At Poonamallee, the wife of Mr. Edward Tent, of a daughter.

2. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. J. R. Ardagh, 24th regt. N. I., of a son.

3. At Salem, at the house of J. M. Heath, Esq., the lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq. Hon. Company's Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 12. At Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Malkin, B.A., Cornet Alex. Taylor, 4th regt. Light Cavalry, to Miss Caroline Halcott.

16. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roy, Henry John Vardon, Esq., to Miss Adelaide Catherine Coutet.

25. At the Black Town Chapel, J. A. Coutet, Esq. to Eliza Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas Blyth, Esq.

Nov. 16. At Hyderabad, by the Rev. Mr. Harper, Major Robert Murray, of H.M. 30th Regt., to Amelia Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Browne, Esq., formerly Vice-President of the General Post office, London.

23. At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, D. Bannerman, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Coulman, H.M. 53d Regt.

27. At Chicacole, by P. R. Cazalet, Esq., Magistrate, C. Desormeaux, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Garrison and Zilla of Chicacole, to Miss Matilda Collins.

Dec. 10. At Darwar, by St. John Thackeray, Esq., Magistrate and Political Agent Southern Mahratta Country, Capt. M. Kemble, Assistant Adjutant-General Field Force, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Wm. Molle, Esq., of Mains, Berwickshire.

11. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. A. Caffarey, merchant, to Miss Catherine Jones, the only daughter of the late Thos. Jones, Esq.

21. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. Roy, M. A., Mr. George Taylor, to Miss Julia Godfrey.

Jan. 1. At Arcot, by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, W. Harrington, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Martha, second daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Jeffereys, of Ilford, Essex.

4. At the Presidency, by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. R. W. Bruce, to Ann, the eldest daughter of Major Brown by his second marriage.

7. By the Rev. Thos. Lewis, M. A. Michael. Sargon, Esq., to Miss Emma Olivarius.

DEATHS.

Oct. 16. At Quilon, Margaret, wife of Capt. Grill, Master Attendant at that station, aged 29 years.

19. At Tellcherry, Mrs. Butterworth, of a jungle fever, which attacked her on her way from Madras to Bombay, to join an anxious son.

27. At Vellore, the infant son of Major W. C. Oliver.

29. At Seringapatam, Juliana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Garrison Assist. Surg. Searle.

Nov. 2. Mrs. Hosana Marcar Baboon, in the 73d year of her age.

6. At Black Town, Mr. A. Lafontaine, aged 31 years.

10. At his house in Condoo Chitty Street, Black Town, of the spasmodic cholera, aged 50 years, Adam Tate Gibbons, Esq., merchant.

18. At Pursawaukum, Mr. John Leech, Conductor of Ordnance.

19. At Negapatam, after a short attack of a fever, Mrs. Caroline Jeffroy, relict of the late Mr. Mark Jeffroy, aged 55.

25. At Vellore, the infant son of Capt. C. D. Carteret, 6th regt. N.I.

26. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Godfrey Greene, II.M. 34th Foot, aged 29 years.

Dec. 1. Mr. Thomas Meyer, the son of the late Mr. A. C. Meyer, shopkeeper at Madras.

8. At Chittledroog, Lieut. Brev. Capt. Thomas Cazez, 2d bat. 14th reg. N. I.

11. The Rev. John Allan, D.D. and M.D., Senior Minister of the Church of Scotland on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

12. At Bangalore, Lieut. Dowdall, Adj. II. M. 54th regt.

16. At Bolaurum, of a bilious fever, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. Kingsley, wife of J. T. Kingsley, H. M. 30th regt.

18. At Secundrabad, of fever, Ensign Vanderzee, H. M. 30th regt.

21. At Nellore, Capt. Edward Bond, 2d bat. 15th regt.

— At the Paymaster's Office in Fort St. George, Mr. Manuel DeCruz, aged 45.

22. In the Black Town, the infant son of Mr. G. Vanderwart.

23. At St. Thomas's Mount, Henry William, third son of Thomas Boileau, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

24. At the Presidency, Major General John James Durand, of the H. C. Service. On the following day his remains were interred in St. Mary's burial ground, under the military honours due to his rank.

28. Henry Hodgson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and one of the Commissioners for the Settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Jan. 5. Of the cholera morbus, Mr. H. M. M'Bean, aged 38 years.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. G. C. Wroughton, to be

acting Second Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

Mr. P. W. Legeyt, Third Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. A. Steele, Assistant to the principal Collector in the Southern Mahratta country.

31. Mr. G. C. Wroughton, Second Assistant to the Collector at Kaira.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, Third Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Nov. 18. Mr. David Greenhill, Collector at Broach.

Mr. John Hector Cherry, Collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, Sub-Collector at Solapore.

Mr. Lestock R. Reid, First Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. David Blane, First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Dec. 20. Mr. Benjamin Hutt, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

Commercial Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Acting Deputy Warehouse-keeper.

General Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. P. Stewart, Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Persian Department.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, Third Assistant to the Commissioner in the Deccan.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. W. Willes, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Northern Concan.

Mr. G. Grant, Second Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Nov. 18. Mr. R. Boyd, First Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Vihart, ditto at Surat.

Mr. H. Gordon Oakes, Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot, Second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. Alexander Bell, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. Alexander Elphinston, Assistant to the Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

29. Mr. Giberne, Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kairah.

Mr. J. Pyne, Register at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Brown, Assistant Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Political Department.

Oct. 7. Mr. N. Hornby, Assistant to the Political Agent in Myhee Khauta.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, Third Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, Second Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Nov. 12. Lieutenant J. Macleod, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed Resident in the Gulph of Persia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 22. Upton Castle, Morgan, from Calcutta.

23. Bombay Merchant, Hill, from Calcutta 26th Oct.

Dec. 5. H.M. Ship Liffey, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Grant, C. B., Naval Commander in Chief.

14. Phoenix, Weynton, from London 6th July.

18, and 20. Charlotte, Stephenson; Good Success, Poynton; and Cornwallis, Graham, from China.

30. Anna, Allen, from China.

Jan. 2. Sarah, Thacker, from London 17th Aug.

11. George Fourth, from Bengal.

Departures.

Cumbrian, Upton Castle, and Barkworth, for London.

The Sarah, Phoenix, and King George the Fourth, will sail in all January.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mr. James Fair, Mrs. Mitchell and child, Mrs. Ormrod, Major Henry Smith, Capt. Soppitt, Rev. D. Mitchell, Mr. Ormrod, Mr. Houghton, and Mr. Munro.

From Madras: W. Sheffield, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. O. Neal, H. M. 89th regt.; Lieut. M. Neal, 25th regt. N. I.; Ensign Moore, H. M. 69th regt.; M. Mossard, Mrs. Seaton, and Miss Vaughan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 7. Mrs. Robertson, of a daughter.

25. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. R. Kempt, 2d bat. 2d regt., of a son.

Nov. 5. The lady of Capt. Malcolm McNeil, H.M.'s 17th Light Drags., of a daughter.

6. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Leighton, Brig. Maj. H.C.F., of a daughter.

8. At the Retreat, the lady of D. Malcolm, Esq., of a son.

9. The lady of Capt. R. Morgan, H.C. Marine, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. Richard Beck, of a daughter.

16. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. Chas. Whitehill, Assist. Adj. Gen. G. S. T., of a daughter.

19. The lady of Mr. E. C. Harrison, Garrison Surgeon, of a son.

20. At Jeypoor, the lady of Capt. Joseph Stewart, of a son.

Dec. 5. At Ahmedabad, the lady of W. A. Jones, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

8. The lady of Archibald Inglis, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of Captain Fearon, of a son.

— At Colabah, the lady of Assist. Surg. Hathway, of a son.

9. The lady of John Sandwith, Esq., of a son.

11. At Bhowndy, the lady of Major James Morse, 1st bat. 7th regt., of a son.

22. Mrs. Wesencraft, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, D. C. Bell, Esq., Superintendent of Vaccination, Conkan Division, to Miss Smytton.

9. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davis, Mr. George Osborne, to Jane, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Huddon.

11. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, I. H. Farquharson, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Paulina Jane Prendergast, second daughter of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., Member of Council.

13. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davies, Capt. William Miller, regt. artillery, to Miss Catherine Sarah, third daughter of James Graves Russell, Esq., Clifton House, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 15. By the Rev. J. Carr, Lieut. Thomas Say, 2d bat. 5th regt. Bombay Nat. Inf., to Harrietta, eldest daughter of W. Hill, Esq., Glastonbury, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21. At Rajcote, of fever, Cornet George Richardson, 1st regt. Lt. Cav.

23. At Rajcote, Lieut. Henry Conyngnam, 1st regt. Lt. Cav.

30. Daniel, only child of the Rev. J. Nicholls, of Tannah, aged three years.

Nov. 4. Caroline Robertson, infant daughter of Mr. Alex. Robertson.

6. At Baroda, Alexander, the second son of Capt. Charles Whitehill, aged four years and two months.

— At Bassadore, Assist. Surg. John Todd, Vaccinator Poonah division of the Army.

12. At Sholapore, Capt. T. Hall, His Majesty's 67th Regt.

13. At Sholapore, Quart. Mast. Gormley, His Majesty's 67th Regt.

20. At the Government House in the Fort, Col. Maison-neuve, the Chief of the French Factory at Surat, aged fifty years.

Dec. 8. At Arungabad, of a bilious fever, Sarah Anne, the wife of Capt. John Morgan, 12th regt. Madras N. I., and Maj. of Brigade to a division of the Nizam's Troops.

12. Mr. John Goring, organist, aged sixty years.

13. Near the village of Hewra, whilst on the march with his bat. from Sholapore to Poonah, Capt. William Nash, 2d bat. 10th regt. Nat. Inf.

19. At the Presidency, after a painful

illness of two months, Frances, the wife of R. T. Barra, Esq., aged 37 years.

20. At the Presidency, Mrs. Meall, wife of Major Meall.

Lately. At Enshire, Lieut. William A. Welland, aged eighteen years.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head-Quarters on board the Nereid Yacht,
January 6, 1823.*

The Marquess of Hastings cannot quit India without soliciting the Officers, European or native, the non-commissioned officers, and men of both his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops, at whose head he has so long had the honour of standing, to accept his sincere thanks for the satisfaction which their conduct has uniformly given to him.

The fidelity, the zeal, and the discipline which have been so characteristic of the army during his connection with it, have been a source of the highest gratification to him; and he could expatiate with truth and pleasure on the brilliant gallantry of the troops. But what in his opinion has distinguished them the most, is the humane care shown by all ranks, so that the inhabitants of the countries through which divisions passed should suffer as little as possible from the progress of the forces.

Though the Marquess of Hastings had not the opportunity of witnessing in person, with regard to the Madras and Bombay forces in the field, this generous feeling towards the defenceless people, he can, from official reports, speak as confidently respecting them as he can relatively to the Bengal troops, whose kindly considerate attention on this point he has had constant occasion to observe with admiration. The sentiment thus indulged by the different parts of the combined army, has its reward in the gratitude manifested by a vast population to every detachment that moves through Central India.

His Lordship, therefore, desires to include the whole of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces in India, in the warm tribute which he hereby offers to their merits; and he trusts all portions and descriptions of those forces will believe in the earnestness of his parting prayer for their welfare.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 19. Mr. T. G. Vibart, Register of Bhagulpoor, and joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 90.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Shahabad.

Commercial Department.

Dec. 27. Mr. Edward Barnett, Commercial Resident at Hurrpaul.

Mr. James William Grant, Commercial Resident at Malda.

Mr. Francis Whitworth Russell, Import Warehouse-keeper.

28. Mr. Hans Sotheby, Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

Political Department.

Dec. 20. The Hon. Richard F. Moore to be a Junior Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Jan. 2. Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Fort William, Jan. 13, 1823.

Proclamation.

Whereas the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G., &c. has by a letter, bearing date the 9th of Jan. 1823, formally resigned the office of Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; and whereas the Honourable John Adam, Esq. has succeeded to the office of Governor-General of the Presidency aforesaid, under the provisions contained in the Act of the 33d year of the reign of his late Most Gracious Majesty King George III.

It is hereby proclaimed, that the said Honourable John Adam, Esq., did, on the day of the date hereof, take charge of the said office of Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

By order of Government,

C. LUSHINGTON,
Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 13, 1823.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Forces in India, and a Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William in Bengal, His Excellency has this day assumed the chief command of the Forces, and has taken the prescribed oaths and his seat in the Supreme Council,

VOL. XV. 4 N

under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the Hon. the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Act. Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort William, Dec. 20, 1822.

The Gov. General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank :

Artillery Regt. Lieut. Charles Cornwallis Chesney to be Capt., vice Bryce retired, with rank from Oct. 18, 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to Pension List.—2d-Lieut. W. Trigge Garrett to be 1st Lieut., vice Chesney, promoted, with rank from Nov. 17, 1822, in succession to Barnard, deceased.

20th Regt. N. I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Charles Ramsay Skardon to be Capt. of a Company, vice Travers retired, with rank from April 19, 1822, in succession to Gordon, deceased.—Ensign Stuart Corbett to be Lieut., from same date, in succession to Skardon, promoted.

Medical Department. Assist. Surgeon Isaac Jackson to be Surgeon, vice Shoolbred, retired, with rank from Aug. 28, in 1822, succession to Stuart, resigned the service.

Alterations of Rank.—Artillery Regt : Capt. Patrick Grant Mathison, date of rank Dec. 12, 1821, vice Price, retired.—Capt. Thos. Timbrell, Aug. 2, 1822, vice Fraser, deceased.—1st Lieut. Rich. Williams, Dec. 12, 1821, vice Mathison, promoted.—1st Lieut. Chas. Grant, Aug. 2, 1822, vice Timbrell, promoted.—1st Lieut. Hubert Garbett, Sept. 19, 1822, vice Cummings, deceased.—1st Lieut. James Watson Wakefield, Oct. 18, 1822, vice Chesney, promoted.—1st Lieut. Arthur Campbell, Oct. 27, 1822, vice Gray, deceased.—*Medical Department :* Surgeon Andrew Brown, Jan. 17, vice Shoolbred, retired.—Surg. Chas. Stuart, (resigned) date of rank March 22, 1821, vice Assey, deceased.—Surg. John Jack Gibson, June 10, 1821, vice Impey, deceased.—Surg. Geo. Webb, Jan. 22, 1822, vice Staunton, deceased.—Surg. Jonah John Hogg, (resigned) February 3, 1822, vice McDowell, appointed Dep. Sup. Surg.—Surg. Joseph Adams, Feb. 23, 1822, vice Durham, appointed a Superintend. Surg.—Surg. John Barnes, May 4, 1822, vice Hogg, resigned.

Capt. Nich. Manley, 20th regt. N.I., is appointed to the Fort Marlboro' Local Corps, vice Capt. Watson, who has resigned that situation.

Surg. Simon Nicolson, to be a Residency Surg. vice Surg. M'Whirter, M.D. to Europe on furlough.

Dec. 16. Capt. Honeywood, 7th regt. Lt. Cavalry, to do duty with His Lordship's Body Guard, from 13th inst.

Ensign W. E. Hay, 1st bat. 1st N.I., to do duty with 1st bat. 13th N. I. at Midnapore.

Dec. 17. Lieut. T. A. Venrenen is appointed Adj. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat. Artillery, vice Blair, who has resigned that appointment.

Lieut. John Hoare is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat. 20th regt. N. I., vice Fulcher, who has proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Apoth. Forth, to do duty with 1st Div. Field Artil. at Cawnpore.

Brev. Capt. Cox, to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 29th N.I., vice Brev. Capt. Vyse, appointed to act as Adj. to Benares Prov. bat.

Ensign G. D. Cullen (lately admitted) to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore.

Dec. 18. Brev. Capt. Lawrence, 2d bat. 2d N.I., to perform duties of station staff, at Lucknow during absence of Brig. Maj. Gough.

The following posting and removal to take place in the Regt. of Artillery :

1st Lieut. A. Campbell, to 4th comp. 1st bat.

1st Lieut. G. R. Scott is removed from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat.

Lieut. Griffiths, 1st bat. 18th N.I., is appointed to act as Adj. to Barrelly Prov. bat., during the employment in the Barrack department of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Blackall.

Lieut. Delamain, to act as Station Staff at Cawnpore during the absence of the Brig. Major.

Ens. J. H. Craigie (lately admitted) to do duty with 2d bat. 11th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. H. S. Mercer is posted to 1st bat. 29th N.I.

Ens. Curgenven, doing duty with 20th bat. 11th N.I. at Barrackpore, to proceed and join 2d bat. 28th N.I., to which he belongs.

Dec. 20. Lieut. W. F. Steer, to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 16th N.I. in room of Brev. Capt. Lester, absent on general leave.

Assist. Surgs. R. Paterson, M. D. and John Henderson, are permitted to exchange appointments ; the former is accordingly posted to Rungpore Local bat., and the latter to Infantry Levy at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Menzies is directed to join Goruckpore Light Inf., and to do duty with it during absence of Assist. Surg. the Hon. F. Sempill.

Dec. 23. Gen. Cadet Wm. Souther, lately arrived, is appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 11th regt., at Barrackpore.

Lieut. R. G. Beddingfield, 2d bat. of Artillery, to officiate as Adj. and Quart. Mast., vice Blair, resigned.

Lieut. and Adj. Goldie, Benares Infantry Levy, to assume command of detachment of that corps, on duty at Dinapore.

Brev. Capt. H. T. Smith, 1st bat. 25th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff at Nussereabad, during absence on duty of Capt. Taylor, Major of Brigade.

The following are General Orders issued to his Majesty's Forces in India.

Dec. 18. Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

67th Foot. Lieut. James Adair to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice Thomas Hall, deceased, 13 Nov. 1822.—Ens. Peter Brannan to be Lieut. without purchase, vice James Adair, promoted 13 Nov. 1822.—Wm. Child, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Peter Brannan, promoted, 13 Nov. 1822.

Dec. 19. Capt. White, 11th Drags., is appointed Interp. to Head-Quarter Division of 16th Lancers during its passage to Cawnpore.

Dec. 20. Assist. Surg. Dempster, 38th regt., is appointed to medical charge of Volunteers for 15th Foot, now at Berham-pore.

Orders by Col. Adams, commanding at Nagpore, relieving Lieut. Grant, of 24th Foot, from charge of Volunteers for Corps on the Madras Establishment, and appointing that officer to do duty with detail of Volunteers for the regiments under the Bengal Presidency, are confirmed.

Lieut. George M'Kenzie, 14th Foot, will act as Quart. Mast. to that Corps until further orders, vice Lieut. Jennings, who has obtained leave to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

Dec. 21. The following promotions and appointments are ordered until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

4th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Hugh Cochrane from 8th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., vice Robert Robison, who exchanges, 5 Nov. 1822.

8th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Robert Robison, from 4th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., 5 Nov. 1822.

34th Foot. Ensign John Stoddard to be Lieut., without purchase, vice G. Greene, deceased, 27 Nov. 1822.

Fort William, 28th Dec. 1822.

Mr. Charles Morley to be Accountant to the Military Department, vice Mr. Henry Wood.

The undermentioned Ensigns are to rank from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:

• Ens. John Halkett Craig, 22d Oct. 1822.

Ens. George Downie Cullen, Oct. 25, 1822.

Ens. James Stephen, 29th do.

Ens. Mungo Wm. Gilmore, 6th Nov.

Ens. Geo. Cox, 6th do.

Ens. Ker Baillie Hamilton, 14th do.

Lieut. H. S. Reid, 17th regt. N. I., Officiating Barrack Master 1st Division, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Hon. Company.

Capt. John Cheap, Corps of Engineers, to be a District Barrack Master, vice Reid, resigned the Service.

Brev. Capt. Anthony L. Swanston, 16th regt. N. I., to be second in command of the Mhairwarrah Local Battalion, vice Monke, appointed to Gardner's Horse.

Lieut. J. W. Patton, Barrack Master of 4th or Ghazepore Division, is transferred to the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, and Capt. Cheap (new appointment) posted to former Division of the Barrack Department.

Dec. 24. Lieut. Crommelin, of Artillery, to proceed to Dacca to relieve Lieut. Vanrenen, appointed Adj. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. of Artillery. Lieut. Vanrenen will proceed to Dum-Dum as soon as relieved.

Ensign F. Knyvett, 6th regt. N. I., is directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. 5th regt. at Agra.

Riding Master Wrenn, lately doing duty with Governor General's Body Guard, to proceed and rejoin 7th Lt. Cavalry.

Ensign F. V. M'Grath, 10th N. I., is posted to 1st bat. of the regt.

Ensign G. M. Sherer is removed from 22d to the 20th regt. N. I., and posted to 2d bat. of the Corps. Ensign Sherer will continue to do duty with 1st bat. of his regiment, until further orders.

Capt. C. R. Skardon and Lieut. Stuart Corbett, of 20th N. I., are posted to 1st bat. of the regt.

Capt. Seppings is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 20th regt. in room of Capt. Manley, who is posted to 2d bat.

Capt. Seppings and Lieut. Corbett will join Division of 1st bat. at Barrackpore.

Gardner's Horse.—Lieut. Hen. Monke, 16th regt. N. I., to be second in command, vice Toone, deceased.

Dec. 26. Ensign Hay to act as Adjutant to 2d bat. 17th regt., during absence of Brev. Capt. and Ajut. Walkinshaw on duty.

Brev. Capt. Hayes, 2d bat. 27th regt. N. I., to officiate as Fort Adjutant at Allahabad, in room of Capt. Thomas, proceeding on leave of absence.

Dec. 28. The following Officers are attached to the corps of Pioneers:

Lieut. G. Gordon, 6th N. I.

Lieut. J. Ludlow, 3d ditto.

Ensign B. Bygrave, 3d ditto.

Ensign A. Arabin, 1st ditto.

Dec. 30. The undermentioned Ensigns

and Cadets, lately arrived, are appointed to do duty with battalions as follows :

Ensign Cox, 1st bat. 23d regt. Native Infantry, at Barrackpore.

Ens. Gilmore, ditto ditto.

Ens. Hamilton, 1st ditto 10th ditto.

Ens. Stephen, 2d ditto 11th ditto

Gent. Cadet Ross, to 2d bat. 21st regt. N. I., at Saugor.

Dep. Superintending Surg. James McDowell is directed to do duty with Berhampore division, vice Superintend. Surg. Alex. Russell, who is an officiating member of the Medical Board.

Capt. P. Jeremie, 2d bat. 2d N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Resident of Malwah and Rajpootana.

Lieut. C. F. Urquhart, to act as Adjutant to 2d bat 27th regt. during absence of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Hayes, appointed to officiate as Fort Adjutant to Allahabad.

Assist. Surg. H. Guthrie is posted to 1st bat. 30th N. I. at Baitool, and Assist. Surg. J. J. Patterson to 2d bat. 22d N. I. at Nagpore.

Ensign W. R. Mitford, 2d bat. 3d regt. N. I., is appointed to do duty with Ramghau bat., at Hazarebaug.

Lieut. and Adj. Heysham, 1st bat. 27th regt., is appointed to act as Quart. Mast. during Lieut. Leadbeater's absence.

The following are General Orders issued to His Majesty's forces in India

Dec. 24. Until his Majesty pleasure shall be known.

8th Light Drags. Cornet the Hon. Chs Western, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice F. T. Fergusson, who retires, receiving the difference in value between Cornet and Lieut., 18 Dec. 1822.

13th Light Drags. Lieut. George Manners, from 54th Foot to be Lieut., vice Joseph Lyman, who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 27th Nov. 1822.

17th Foot. Lieut. J. O. Clunie, to be Adj., vice Evans, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 13th Dec 1822.—Paymast. James Allsopp, from 44th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Thomas Bourke, who exchanges, 19th Dec. 1822.

44th Regt. Paymast. Thomas Bourke, from 17th Foot, to be Paymast, vice James Allsopp, who exchanges, 19th Dec. 1822.

54th Foot. Lieut. Joseph Lyman, from 13th Light Drags., to be Lieut. vice George Manners, who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 27th Nov. 1822.

Fort William, 31st Dec. 1822.

Lieut. And. Goldie, 24th regt. N. I., to be Paymaster of Native Pensioners, and Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, vice Sanderson, resigned.

Assist. Surg. Donald Campbell to per-

form the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Mirzapoor, vice Turnbull, deceased.

Assist. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M. D., to be Deputy Apothecary at the Presidency, vice Campbell.

Mr. Henry Froster, late Local Lieut. in the Rohillah Cavalry, to be second in command of Skinner's Horse.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Hewett, M. D., to be First Garrison Assistant Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed Deputy Apothecary at the Presidency.

Assist. Surg. William Graham, M. D., to be Second Garrison Assistant Surgeon, vice Hewett.

17th Regt. N. I. Jan. 4. Ensign Wm. Joseph Phillott, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st Jan. 1823, in succession to Reid, resigned the service.

Assist. Surg. Hezekiah Clark is appointed to the Civil Station of Goruckpore, vice Graham.

Jan. 1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following removals.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson, from 2d bat. 27th to 1st bat. 13th N. I.

Lieut. Col. G. Richards, from 1st bat. 13th to 2d bat. 25th N. I.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Heathcote, from 2d bat. 25th to 2d bat. 27th N. I.

Ensign R. W. Fraser, 13th N. I., is directed to do duty with Goruckpore Light Inf.

Dep. Superintend. Surg. Chas. Hunter is attached to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, and directed to proceed to his new destination without delay, making the periodical tour of inspection of the division in his progress to Nagpore.

Lieut. T. Williams, to act as Adjutant to 2d bat. 29th, during absence on leave of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Badenach.

Lieut. W. F. Steer is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 16th N. I., in the room of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Lester, who resigns.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets are appointed to do duty with Corps.

Mr. Menteach, with 2d bat. 13th regt. N. I., at Chittagong.

Mr. Anson, Wood's Levy 13th regt. N. I., at Benares.

Mr. Hardwick, wing 2d bat. 13th regt. N. I., at Dacca.

Apoth. J. Smart and Assist. Apoth. J. Bennett, lately attached to His Majesty's 8th Dragoons, are posted, to former to the Hospital of 38th Foot, vice Dick, and the latter to Hospital of the Detachment of the 13th Foot, at Berhampore.

Jan. 2. The following temporary appointments made by Col Adams, C. B., commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in Division Orders under date 13th ultimo, are confirmed.

Lieut. Rawlins, of Artillery, to act as Adj. and Quart. Mast., and Assist. Surg.

Corbyn, proceeding on general leave, to assume Medical charge of the relieved companies of Artillery under command of Capt. Marshall, during their progress to the Presidency.

Assist. Surg. Toke to the Medical charge of 1st bat. 21st. regt. N. I., during absence on leave of Assist. Surg. Corbyn.

Jan. 4. Lieut. R. Burney, 1st bat. 8th regt., is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N. I., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. James Innes, M.D., is directed to do duty with Artillery at Dum Dum.

Capt. C. C. Chesney is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major Gen. Hardwick, Commandant of Artillery, from the 1st inst., Vice Hyde, appointed to the Horse Art.

Capt. G. Bolton, Hon. Comp. European regt., is directed to join the Detachment of that Corps now in Fort William, and under orders to proceed to Nagpore.

The following are General Orders issued to His Majesty's Forces in India.

Dec. 23. Lieut.-Col. Torrens to assume charge of the Dep. Adj. General's Office in virtue of his appointment by His Majesty; and Capt. Dwyer, 11th Drags., to officiate as Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen. during Lieut. Col. Stanhope's absence.

29. Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

14th Foot. Lieut. T. B. Ainsworth to be Capt. of a company by purchase, vice Edward Raynston, who retires, 25th Dec. 1822.—Ensign James Wat-on to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ainsworth, promoted.

31th Foot. Henry Dallas, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice John Stoddard, promoted, 27th Nov. 1822.

46th Foot. Ensign Thos. Carroll, from half-pay of 53d foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lawrie, removed to 13th Drags., 5th Oct. 1822.

14th Foot. Dec. 29. Alex. Donald, Gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice James Watson, promoted, 25th Dec. 1822.

Lieut. Job Dickson, 37th regt., will act as Quart. Master to that Corps, vice Gormly, deceased.

Jan. 4. Until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

51th Foot. Lieut. John Clark to be Adj., vice Dowdall, deceased, 18th Dec. 1822.—Ensign Burrowes Kelly to be Lieut. without purchase, 13th Dec. 1822.—Neynoe, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Kelly, promoted, ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDER OF ENSIGN M'KEAN.

The cruel and treacherous murder of an excellent young officer, under-named, is communicated in letters received from the interior, of which the following is the substance:

Ensign M'Kean, of the 1st bat. 14th Native Infantry, commanding a detach-

ment of that corps stationed in the district lately infested by Pirtée Paul Singh, had gone out on the 18th Dec., on a shooting excursion, accompanied only by two or three Sipahcees. Requiring the services of some Coolies, he sent one of his attendants to a neighbouring village to hire a few. His messenger returned, informing him that he could not procure any, and that the Mondol, or head-man of the village, had requested him to tell his master not to interfere with his people. Ensign M'Kean not apprehending any danger, proceeded to the village himself, for the purpose of explaining to the Mondol for what purpose they were wanted, as he suspected his reluctance to furnish him with the required aid must arise from some misunderstanding. On his approaching the house, a native outside with a match-lock in his hand, taking a deliberate aim, fired at him, and we are sorry to add, inflicted a mortal wound.

The Sipahcees, who accompanied the Ensign immediately rushed forward, and killed the perpetrator of this foul and treacherous act dead on the spot, and entering the Mondol's house dragged him forth, with the intention of subjecting him to the same summary punishment; but the poor dying youth opening his eyes, requested them to spare the Baboo's life; adding, that although severely wounded, he expected to recover. The Sipahcees accordingly carried off the Baboo together with the wounded officer to the camp, a few coss distant. On their arrival, Ensign M'Kean, finding that his end was fast approaching, despatched a messenger to Pertaub-Ghur, to acquaint the commanding-officer of his corps with what had happened, and shortly after breathed his last.

From his many excellent qualities, his untimely end must be deeply lamented by all who knew him. The Mondol is in custody, and will, we believe, be turned over to the Civil authority.—*Beng. Hurk.* Dec. 30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 4. Thames, Lister, from London 28th June.—7. Princess Charlotte, M'Kean, from Liverpool 25th July.—8. Princess Charlotte, Lamb, from London, 6th Feb. —13. Ann and Amelia, Short, from England 17th Aug.

Ships advertised for Europe, with probable time of Sailing.

Woodford, Chapman, early in Feb.; City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, 10th Feb.; David Scott, Emyan, 15th Feb.; and Sir Edward Paget, Geary, in all Feb.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Dec. 4. At Patna, Mrs. K. Hakob, of a still-born daughter.

18. Mrs. Francis Pereira, of a son.
 20. At Jeypoor, the lady of J. N. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.
 21. Mrs. A. D'Souza, of a son.
 — The lady of Captain Goate, H. M. 28th regt., of a son and heir.
 — Mrs. Wm. Howsigan, of a daughter.
 24. At Bareilly, at her father's house, the lady of Lieut. Griffiths, 18th regt. N.I. of a daughter.
 25. At Futtu Ghur, Mrs. Sarah Dyce, of a son.
 31. At Itally, the lady of Augustus Lashore, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of Andrew Black, Esq., of Cotchee Cottah, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. J. W. Lowrie, of a son.
Jan. 1. Mrs. J. Murray, of a daughter.
 3. At Bally Gunge, the lady of Cornet Worrall, of a son.
 4. Mrs. C. Carby, of a son.
 5. Mrs. C. W. Lindstedt, of a daughter.
 — The wife of Mr. W. H. Payne, of a daughter.
 — At Chinsurah, Mrs. W. Van'thart, of a daughter.
 6. At the Presidency, the lady of George Webb, Esq., Surgeon of the Bengal Medical Establishment, of a daughter.
 8. Mrs. H. A. Elliott, of a son.
Lately. At Garden Reach, the lady of H. W. Hobhouse, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 15.* At the Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Henry Kerry, to Miss Catherine Maclean.
 21. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Capt. J. G. Conway, H. C. M. Service, to Mrs. P. A. Berteaux.
 30. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, John Poynton, Esq., to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Joseph Greenway, Esq.
 31. At Ghazipore, Lieut. J. W. J. Ouseley, Interp. 14th N. I., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Palmer, H. C. Chaplain at Ghazipore.
Jan. 1. Mr. William Preston, jun., to Mrs. Harriet Anna Lawrence.
 2. At the Cathedral, Mr. Willoughby Fraser Hair, to Miss C. L. Bourbon.
 — At the same place, Mr. Dawson, to Mrs. Harriet Rogers, relict of the late Capt. Benjamin Rogers.
 — At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, the Hon. James Ruthven Elphinstone, Civil Service on this Establishment, to Clementina, eldest daughter of the late Henry Abbot, Esq.

6. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Daniel Johnson, Esq., of Jessore, to Sophia, daughter of Mr. G. Crahley, of Calcutta.
 8. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Stephen Peters, to Miss Fanny Pellegirin.
 — At St. John's Cathedral, Henry Sargent, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Fanny Jane Palmer, fourth daughter of John Palmer, Esq.
 9. At Barrackpore, Lieut. W. H. Terraneau, District Barrack-Master 18th Division, to Miss Sophia Christiana.
 13. By the Rev. J. R. Henderson, William Popham Palmer, Esq. (of the H. C. Civil Service on this Establishment), to Miss Temperance Sophia Law.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 14.* At sea, on board the Lady Flora, from the Isle of France, of a consumptive complaint, contracted during an unremitting attention to her sister, who died of the same disease some time back at the Mauritius, Miss Irma Licon, an amiable and beautiful young lady, aged twenty.
Dec. 4. At Patna, Mrs. K. Hakeb, in child-bed.
 9. In Fort-William, Charles, the infant son of Capt. R. C. Faithful.
 14. At Purneah, of a lock-jaw, the infant son of Mr. G. Shillingford, indigo planter.
 20. At Berelly, after a lingering illness of five months, Mrs. Eliza McCutchen, leaving a disconsolate husband and five children.
 25. At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, after a very protracted illness, Major William Middleton, late commanding 1st bat. 15th regt. Nat. Inf.
 31. Mr. Gregory Fernandes, formerly of Bandel, after a lingering illness of fourteen days.
Jan. 1. Mrs. Rosalia De Cruz, the wife of Mr. Edward De Cruz, aged 24 years.
 2. At the residence of Hugh Forbes, Esq., Tank-Square, the Hon. Francis, second son of the Right Hon. Hugh, Lord Sempill, in the twenty ninth year of his age.
 3. Mr. Daniel Templeton, aged fifty-eight years.
 5. Mr. Henry Hume, late a marine pensioner in the Hon. Company's Service, aged seventy-two years.

Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday May 28, Col. Baillie, late Resident at Lucknow, was elected to a seat in the Direction, vacated by the retirement of Joseph Cotton, Esq.

EAST AND WEST-INDIA SUGARS.

On Thursday May 22, Mr. Whitmore moved in the House of Commons, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the duties on East and West India-

sugars." The Hon. Member, after a speech for which he was highly complimented, was ably supported by Messrs. Ricardo, Wilberforce, Money, Forbes, and Wigram. The West-India interest, however, proved too powerful; and after being strenuously advocated by Messrs. R. C. Ellis, K. Douglas, Robertson, Marryat, Huskisson, and Wynn, shewed a majority of 161 against 34. The debate itself is too long for our present limits.

We are never advocates for sudden and problematical changes; but it certainly appears to us that the West-Indians are using their utmost endeavours to open for their rivals a direct intercourse with the Continent of Europe: a system which must ultimately prove far more injurious to their own interest, than the sort of competition which would ensue from an equalization of duties. The sense of the country is not yet sufficiently awakened to the extent and importance of the question; but we trust that the next Session of Parliament will manifest a different feeling.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS AT GIBRALTAR.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings landed at Gibraltar on the 30th of April, from on board the Glasgow frigate, under a salute of nineteen guns from the garrison, and were received by a guard of honour from his Lordship's own regiment, the 27th.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 28. Off Penzance. *Cumbrian*, Clarkson, from Bombay. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Woodhouse, Master Woodhouse, Mrs. Shubrick, two Masters Shubrick, Mrs. Imlack, two Masters Imlack; Lieut. G. T. Agar, 25th regt. Bengal N. I.; Mr. Rawlings, Nizam's Service; Lieut. Robison, H. M. 4th Drag.

— Ditto. *Asia*, Lindsay, from Bengal.

May 3. Plymouth. *Nancy*, Thompson, from Bengal, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena. — *Passengers*: Capt. Weatherall, 1st Royal regt., Mrs. Weatherall, Mrs. Wild, Lieuts. Impet, Despard, Harrison, Hutchinson, and Mac Alpine.

9. Deal. *Clyde*, Driver, from Bengal 20th Dec. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Buchanan, Ensign J. R. Smith, Mr. John Havil, Miss Milne, Miss Short, Miss Turnbull, three Masters Milne, two Masters Chalmers, two Masters Wordsworth, two Masters Wright, two Masters O'Brien, two Masters Short, Master Turnbull, Master Hall, and Master Riley.

10. Deal. *Castle Huntley*, Drummond; William Fairlie, Smith; and Macquenn, Walker, from China.

11. Deal. *Prince Regent*, Innes, from Bengal 28th Dec. — *Passengers*: John Macwhirter, Esq., M. D., Mrs. Macwhirter,

Mr. H. Hope, two Misses Macwhirter, Miss Plowden, Miss Hope, two Masters Macwhirter, Masters Plowden and Hope, Mr. Wm. Cropford, Mr. Wm. Bladen Taylor, Mr. Atkins, Bengal Pilot Service. (Master Robt. Highland, died at sea).

— Deal. *Orwell*, Bond (late Sanders), from China 16th Jan.

12 Deal. *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, from Calcutta 6th Jan., and *St. Helena* 18th March. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs. Shedden, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Sumbolf, Mrs. Todd; T. Hutton, Esq.; A. Dickson, Esq., H. C. M. S.; R. P. Shedden, Esq., A. Jones, Esq.; Capt. Fuller, H. M. 59th regt.; Capt. Blair, H. C. Art.; W. Harris, Esq.; A. Cocke, Esq., H. C. Med. S.; Master James Hutton, Master Arthur Hutton, Miss Mary Hutton, Miss Theresa Frances Cahill, Miss Mary Jane Cahill, Miss Catherine Neville Wyatt, Master Geo. Neville Wyatt, Miss Sumbolf, Master John William Harris, Master William Wills, Miss Cecilia Sarah Bell Porteous, Miss Eliza Dickson, and Master Henry Innes.

— Deal. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal. *Passengers*: — Mr. Brownrigg; Mrs. Brownrigg, and three children; Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Bradshaw; Mr. Fulcher; Mrs. Fulcher; Mr. Mitson; Mr. Birch; Mr. MacGeorge; Dr. Hickman; two Misses Russell; two Misses Salmon; Miss Bradshaw; Masters Birch, Mac Mahon, and Watson.

— Deal. *Minstrel*, Barnes, from Bengal. — *Passengers*: Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Mac Craken, and Master Fearon.

— Deal. *Upton Castle*, Pedlar, from Bombay. — *Passengers*: Lieut. Col. Wilson, Capt. Byne, Lieut. D'Arcy, Lieut. Sale, Lieut. Bond, Lieut. Willington, Paymast. Harmer, Adjut. Fiske, Quart. Mast. Cockburn, and Surg. Wybrow, of H. M. 17th Light Drags.; Mrs. Cockburn; Mrs. Wybrow and child; Capt. Riechie; Capt. Grant; Master Thos. Park.

14. Liverpool. *Calcutta*, Stroyan, from Bengal 6th Jan. — *Passengers*: W. Stewart, Esq., of Tirhoot, and Mrs. Stewart.

— Deal. *Ganges*, Biden, from Calcutta, &c. — *Passengers*: Mr. Dykes from Bengal; Mrs. Dykes and child; Capt. Hawthorn and three children; Capt. Croxton, Bengal Army; Lieut. Selby, H. M.'s 53d regt.; Lieuts. Townsend and Edwards, Company's Service; Lieut. Franklin, 38th regt.; Quart. Mast. Mulligan, 56th regt., and Lieut. Ouseley, from Mauritius; P. Milne, Esq. merchant.

15. Deal. *Globe*, Cuzens, from Bengal, Ceylon, and Mauritius. — *Passengers*: Major Briscoe, Royal Artillery; Mrs. De Busche and four children; Lieut. Bell, late 2d Ceylon Regt.; Lieut. Skinner, 1st ditto; Mr. Clough, Missionary; Miss

Bell, Master Fox, Master Chas. Van Lynden.

16. Gravesend. Lotus, Doveton, from Bengal.—*Passenger*: Mr. Thos. Colvin.

23. Liverpool. John Taylor, Atkinson, from Bengal 21st Jan.

24. Gravesend. Duchess of Athol, Daniel, from China.—*Passenger*: O. Muccucci, Esq.

26. Ditto. Winchelsea, Adamson, from Bengal 29th Jan.

— Ditto. Astell, Aldam, from Bengal, Madras, and St. Helena.—*Passengers* from Bengal: Capt. Baumgardt, H. M.'s 8th Light Drags.; Lieut. Markhouse, H. C. Artillery; Dr. Grant, H. C. Cavalry; Mr. Aldham; Misses A. Halhead, C. Halhead, Lamb, E. Lamb, and S. Loveday; Masters W. Jackson, A. Parby, and T. Parby.—From Madras: Mrs. Arbutnot, Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Troyer, Miss M. Scarman, Miss M. Richards, Mad. Geslin, George Arbutnot, Esq., Dr. Rogers, Major Mackintosh, Captain Troyer, the Rev. J. A. Dubois, Lieut. Browne, H. M.'s 53d regt.; Lieuts. Howender and Campbell, H. M.'s 53d regt.; Assist. Surg. Hewat; Misses Forster, Hadow, two Troyers, and Mackintosh; Masters Arbutnot, Troyer, Forster, Scarman, Hadow, and Scott.

— Deal. Earl of Balcarras, Cameron; Sir David Scott, Hunter; and Canning, Paterson, from China, all 27th Jan.

— Deal. Golconda, Edwards, from Bengal and Madras.—*Passengers* from Bengal: Mrs. Dr. Mellis, Mrs. Dr. Barne, Mrs. C. Imlach, Mrs. J. Watson, Mrs. E. E. Middleton, Mrs. C. Neish, Mrs. S. Bryant; Captain A. Creagh, H. M. 8th regiment Irish Drags.; Geo. Watson, David Gray, C. Gaillard, Esqrs.; Masters Shum, D'Aguilar, two Creaghs, Watson, Imlach, Bryant, Neish; Misses Shum, Watson, Middleton, D'Aguilar, Bryant; Capt. Savage and Todd, 13th regt. N. I.—From Madras: Mrs. Reid; Mrs. Knox; Miss Knox; Maj. Gen. Haes; Lieut. Ashe, H. M. 41st regt.; Capt. Chipmell, Capt. Knox, Lieut. Morphet, Lieut. Heathcote, Lieut. Warren, and Lieut. Taggart, H. M.'s 53d regt.; Lieut. Lewis, Madras Establishment; two Misses Knox; Miss Morphet; Miss O'Reilly; Masters Crawley, Poole, and Morphet.

Departures.

April 26. Deal. Lowther Castle, Baker, for China.

— Deal. Atlas, Clifton, for Bengal. *

29. Deal. Grenada, Anderson, for Madras and Bengal.

May 1. Gravesend. Palmyra, Lamb, for Madras and Bengal.

3. Ditto. Kingston, Bowen, for Bengal.

— Ditto. Layton, Miller, for Bombay.

6. Ditto. Augusta, Giles, for China.

8. Ditto. Marquis Wellington, Blanchard, for Madras and Bengal.

May 9. Gravesend. Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, for Madras and Bengal.

13. Deal. George Home, Young, from Batavia, Singapore, &c.

21. Deal. Florentia, Winble, for Bengal.

— Do. Abberton, Percival, for Bengal.

— Do. Orient, White, for Bengal.

— Do. Potton, Wellbank, for Bengal.

25. Gravesend. Fame, Young, for Bengal and Benecoolen.

Vessels Spoken with.

Eliza, Ward, London to Madras, 30th Jan., lat. 11. S. lon. 28 W.

Pyranus, Brodie, London to Madras and Bengal, 50th March, lat. 1 31 N., long. 21 50 W.

Kellie Castle, Adams, London to Madras, 1st April, lat. 11 S. long. 33 W. (from Paris.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 12. At Penzance, the lady of John Grouffell Moyle, Esq., Surgeon of the Bombay Establishment, of a daughter.

May 4. At Stamford Hill, of a son, the lady of Capt. Haviside, Commander of the Hon. Comp.'s ship Windsor.

5. At Islington, the lady of A. W. Law, Esq., Chief Officer of the Hon. Comp.'s ship Hylie, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Capt. Blanchard, of the Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Wellington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Lieut.-Colonel Sherwood, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss E. A. Howe

May 6. Major Edmund Hardy, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay Artillery, and youngest son of the late Robert Hardy, Esq., of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, to Grace, fourth daughter of Whaley Armitage, Esq., of Moraston, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 19th of May the remains of Gholaum Hyder, a native of Bengal, and late Persian Writing-Master at the East-India College, were interred in the church-yard of All-Saints Hertford. This honest and faithful servant of the Company died on the 13th, in the 48th year of his age. He had been attached to the above Institution for nearly seventeen years, and during the whole of this period, his unwearied zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duties had gained the entire approbation of his immediate superiors, while his simplicity of character, and kind, affectionate disposition, had ever endeared him to the Students. The long train of mourners, both Professors and Students, that followed the body to the grave, bore testimony to the character and the merits of the deceased.

Jan. 11. On his passage to the Cape, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Wm. Thackeray, Member of Council in the Government of Madras. The death of this gentleman is a source of deep affliction to his friends and relations; whilst his extraordinary abilities, his profound judgment, and his vast attainments, render his loss a public calamity.

April 3. At Waddon, in the County of Surrey, Anne, wife of Charles Woodcock, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service on the Madras Establishment.

May 2. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Davey, of the Royal Marines, late Governor of Van Dieman's Land.

3. At Barnstaple, Devon, aged 68, Capt. James Nash, formerly Commander of the Hon. Company's ship *Princess Mary*.

12. On board the Hon. Company's ship *Marquess of Wellington*, John Woolcott, Esq., Surgeon in the Company's establishment. He died on the eve of his passage out to resume his official duties in India.

23. Very suddenly, at his nephew's house on Sion Hill, Bath, in the 80th year of his age, John Bally, Esq., late of Kingston-upon-Thames, and for many years in the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

25. At Colonel Sutherland's, Stockwell, Catherine, daughter of Col. M'Leod, C. B., Bengal Artillery, in her 15th year, after a lingering illness of four years, contracted on board ship in coming to England.

Lately. Capt. Thomas Fraser, of the Madras Engineers.

— George Wynch, Esq., formerly in the Civil Service on the Madras establishment.

— On his passage to this country, in the *Lord Castlereagh*, Charles Daw, Esq., Surgeon in the Hon. Company's Service at the Bombay Presidency.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, May 27.

COTTON.—There has been but little inquiry in our market since the 16th instant, and last week no more than 810 bales were sold. The East-India Company have declared for sale, 1st August, 16,861 bales of their own, Bengals, Madras, and Surats. The accounts from Liverpool being favourable, has caused a firmness in the market, though little business has been done. Letters from Glasgow also state that market brisk, but no alteration in prices.

SUGAR.—The demand for Raw Sugars, last week, appeared more animated than for some time preceding, and an advance was obtained on the brown qualities. The refined market continued heavy, and the accounts from the Continent being

Asiatic Journ.—No. 90.

unfavourable, there were no buyers, except at low prices. A public sale of East-India Sugar was brought forward this forenoon; 105 hhds. Java Muscovades taken in at 21s. a 21s. 6d.; 44 baskets wet and very low brown at 14s. 6d. a 15s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The Coffee market was in a very uncertain state last week, and very little business done.

SPICES.—There is no demand for Spices; in Pepper little business done. By public sale on Friday, 70 barrels Pimento, taken in at 9½d.

SALTPETRE.—There is little business doing. Saltpetre remains heavy at the sale prices.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta Bazar Rates, January 11, 1823.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans....Rs.	23 0	22 0
Unremittable ditto.....	15 4	14 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June, 1822....	28 0	27 0
Ditto for 18 Months, dated 30th April, 1822	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares.....	6,000 0	5,800 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount at 3-8 per cent.		
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months, at 3-8 per cent.		

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 June—Prompt 20 August.

Tea.—Bohea, 450,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,189,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,070,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 7,000,000 lbs.

For Sale 18 June—Prompt 5 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Nankeen Cloths and Calico Wrappers.

For Sale 25 June—Prompt 26 September.

Company's.—Sugar

For Sale 15 July—Prompt 3 October.

Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 21 July—Prompt 17 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 August—Prompt 7 November.

Company's.—Bengal, Madras, and Surat Cotton Wool.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Lady Melville, Demira, Buckinghamshire, Marquis of Huntly, Thomas Coates, William Farrie, Macqueen, Castle Huntly and Orville, from China, and the Dorsetshire and Prince Regent, from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Nankeens—Cotton—Indigo—Sugar—Refined Saltpetre.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Shawls—Bandanoes—Nankeens—Coffee—Sugar—Rice—Saltpetre—Indigo—Cardamoms—Gum Benjamin—Dragon's Blood—Lac Dye—Sealing Wax—Soy—Indian Ink—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Rattans—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

Ships.	Tonn.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passes.	Consignments.	To be at.	To be in Downs.
Royal George	1355 J. Fam Timins	Christop. Bidden	J. H. Buttivant	R. H. Treherne	A. C. Walling	W. M. Carr	Thomas Hog	John Ward	Bengal & China	1862.	14 Oct.	1862.
General Kyd	1900 James Walker	Alex. Nairne	Richard Apin	John Pearson	John M. Ralph	H. Thompson	Fred. P. Allen	James Canaan	Bengal & China	1862.	4 Dec.	1862.
Kent	1355 S. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobb	James Sexton	John Danell	Wm. Mac Nair	B. Wm. Mure	James Boyd	John Allen	Bengal & China	1863.	9 Jan.	1863.
Hercules	1800 R. Lockett	William Hope	Robert Card	Richard Card	Wm. Robinson	T. G. Adams	Richard Boyd	John Allen	Bengal & China	1863.	9 Jan.	1863.
Hing	1800 R. Lockett	Samuel Selfe	Jos. Dudman	Fred. Oglebar	C. Pennington	Henry Harris	John Lawson	Wm. Smith	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Nov.	1863.
Fairmarston	1355 J. Chr. Lochner	W. Crutchshank	Henry Cowan	W. Whitehead	H. Colomine	George Lloyd	John Scott	George Adam	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Nov.	1863.
Repulse	1355 J. Fam Timins	John Paterson	Edward Ford	Edw. Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chr. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G. R. Griffiths	St. Helena, Ben- coven, & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Hythe	1355 S. Marjoribanks	J. Petre Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Rob. Lindsay	A. C. Proctor	Rob. Jobling	Rt. Alexander	John Bauney	Bengal & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Windsor	1355 George Clay	Thos. Havside	A. F. Proctor	Mark Clayton	Robt. C. Fowler	W. Edmonds	Edw. Edwards	Jas. Thomson	St. Helena, Ben- coven, & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Bridgewater	1800 James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Blislow	T. Buttenshaw	FW. Ainsworth	James Walker	James Arnott	Joseph Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Waterloo	1355 Company's Ship	Richard Alagon	Charles Slua	John Brown	G. T. Canely	Fred. Hedges	Jas. Halliday	George Homer	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Society Castle	1355 Stewart Erskine	Dav. Rat Newall	W. H. Blakeley	John Hillman	Robert Patullo	Charles Allen	John Johnston	William Bruce	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Kellic Castle	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Atlas	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Charles Grant	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Warren Hastings	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Marque, Wellington	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Prin. Char. of Wales	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Minerva	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Thomas Grenville	1355 Wm. Moffat	Edw. L. Adams	John Stanton	G. Braithwaite	Robt. Partello	I. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	William Cragg	Bombay & China	1863.	13 Dec.	1863.
Potter	395 Thos. Backworth	Thos. Welbank	Thos. Welbank	Thos. Welbank	Thos. Welbank	Thos. Welbank	Thos. Welbank	Thos. Welbank	Bengal	1863.	30 Mar.	1863.
Flora	452 Henry J. Moor	John Wimb	John Wimb	John Wimb	John Wimb	John Wimb	John Wimb	John Wimb	Bengal	1863.	17 Apr.	1863.
Abertton	451 William Pawtree	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Bengal & Encoven	1863.	10 May	1863.
Orion	566 S. Marjoribanks	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Lucas Poul	Bengal	1863.	10 May	1863.
Fane	450 Joseph Dowson	Charles Young	Charles Young	Charles Young	Charles Young	Charles Young	Charles Young	Charles Young	Bengal	1863.	10 May	1863.
Royal George	456 Joseph Evans	Wm. Reynolds	Wm. Reynolds	Wm. Reynolds	Wm. Reynolds	Wm. Reynolds	Wm. Reynolds	Wm. Reynolds	Bengal	1863.	10 May	1863.
Rockingham	457 Henry Blanshard	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	Charles Beach	Bengal	1863.	10 May	1863.

[illegible]

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal..... lb.	0	3	9	to	0	4	6	Sai Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	15	0		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	to	0 2 6
Cheribon.....	9	16	0	—	5	6	0	— Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1 15 0
Sumatra.....	4	10	0	—	5	0	0	— Java.....	2	10	0	—	2 15 0
Bourbon.....								— China.....	2	10	0		
Mocha.....	6	0	0	—	10	0	0	Zedoary.....					
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	4	0	Galls, in Sorts.....	6	0	0	—	8 0 0
Madras.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	7	— Blue.....	10	0	0	—	0 0 0
Bengal.....	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	11	2	—	0 11 7
Bourbon.....	0	10	0	—	0	1	0	— Purple and Violet...	0	10	6	—	0 11 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....	0	10	6	—	0 11 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	9	9	—	0 10 3
Aniseeds, Star.....	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	— Fine Violet & Copper	0	9	3	—	0 9 6
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	4	5	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	8	6	—	0 9 0
— Uncut, of Tincal	2	10	0	—	3	3	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	3	9	—	0 7 3
Camphur, uncut.....	15	0	0	—	14	0	0	— Consuming qualities...	0	7	6	—	0 8 9
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb.	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	— Madras Fine and Good	0	9	3	—	0 10 2
— Ceylon.....	0	1	3	—	0	0	0	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0 16 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	17	10	0	Safflower.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	14 0 0
— Laguna.....	7	0	0	—	10	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1 8 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	2	0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	9	0		
China Root.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	15	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	11	4	—	0 12 2
Coculus Indicus.....	2	6	0	—	2	16	0	— Novi.....	0	15	1	—	1 3 7
Colombo Root.....	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	— Ditto White.....	0	15	1	—	1 3 2
Dragon's Blood.....	10	0	0	—	32	0	0	— China.....	0	19	0	—	0 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	5	0	0	—	9	0	0	— Organsine.....	1	12	0	—	2 0 0
— Asphalt.....	3	10	0	—	5	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	7	—	0 6 10
— Assafoetida.....	3	0	0	—	12	0	0	— Cloves.....	0	2	2	—	0 4 10
Benjamin.....	46	0	0	—	54	0	0	— Mace.....	0	5	2	—	0 3 3
— Anom.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	9	0	0	— Nutmegs.....	0	3	5	—	0 3 6
Galbanum.....								— Ginger.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1 4 0
Gambogium.....	10	0	0	—	15	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0 0 7
Myrrh.....	6	0	0	—	18	0	0	— White.....	0	1	3	—	0 0 0
Olibanum.....	2	0	0	—	3	5	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1 12 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6	— White.....	1	14	0	—	2 0 0
— Dye.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	— Brown.....	1	1	0	—	1 5 0
— Shell, Black.....	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Manila and Java.....	1	2	0	—	1 16 0
— Shivered.....	2	5	0	—	5	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	5	—	0 2 6
— Stuck.....	0	15	0	—	1	5	0	— Congou.....	0	2	6	—	0 3 2
Musk, China.....oz.	0	9	0	—	0	14	0	— Souchong.....	0	4	2	—	0 4 7
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	8	0	— Campoi.....	0	3	1	—	0 4 3
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	8	—	0	0	9	— Twankay.....	0	3	4	—	0 3 7
— Cinnamon.....	0	12	0	—	0	15	0	— Pekoc.....					
— Cloves.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	0	— Hyson Skin.....	0	3	2	—	0 3 7
— Mace.....	0	0	0					— Hyson.....	0	3	7	—	0 3 0
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	— Gunpowder.....	0	4	10	—	0 6 4
Opium.....lb.								Tortoiseshell.....	1	7	0	—	2 5 0
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	5	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	9	0	0	—	10 0 0

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Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1823.

1823.	Bank.	3 p. Cent. reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Com. 1780.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Import 4 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 p. per Dy. Exchange.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1823.
Apr 26	214 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	97 3/4	19 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	—	245 1/2	—	—	7 1/2	38 40 p	15 17 p	77 1/2	27	19 0
28	214 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	97 3/4	19 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	—	244 1/2	—	—	—	39 40 p	15 18 p	77 1/2	19 0	26
29	214 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	97 3/4	19 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	—	243 1/2	—	—	—	38 40 p	14 16 p	77 1/2	—	28
30	214 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	97 3/4	19 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	37 38 p	14 18 p	77 1/2	—	29
May 2	215 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	89 1/2	76 1/2	—	—	243 1/2	88 1/2	—	—	36 38 p	14 18 p	78 1/2	—	30
3	216 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 39 p	14 18 p	78 1/2	—	May 3
5	218	79	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	249 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	38 p	16 19 p	78 1/2	—	5
6	218 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	248 1/2	—	—	—	38 39 p	16 19 p	78 1/2	—	6
7	218 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	250	90	—	—	39 40 p	18 20 p	78 1/2	—	7
9	217 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	249	—	—	—	39 40 p	19 11 p	78 1/2	—	9
10	216 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—	—	77 1/2	—	39 40 p	19 21 p	78 1/2	—	10
12	216 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	90 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	247 1/2	—	—	—	39 40 p	17 20 p	78 1/2	—	12
13	216 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	90 1/2	76 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	78 1/2	38 10 p	17 20 p	78 1/2	—	13
14	217 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	90 1/2	76 1/2	—	—	248 1/2	—	78 1/2	—	38 40 p	17 19 p	78 1/2	—	14
15	217 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	90 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—	—	78 1/2	—	39 p	17 19 p	78 1/2	—	15
16	—	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	19 1/2	90 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 p	10 16 p	78 1/2	—	16
17	217	77 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	98 1/2	19 1/2	90 1/2	77 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 p	13 17 p	78 1/2	—	17
21	217 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	250 1/2	—	—	—	36 38 p	14 17 p	78 1/2	—	21
22	218 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	250 1/2	—	79 1/2	—	39 p	15 18 p	80 1/2	—	22
23	218 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	250 1/2	—	—	—	38 39 p	16 20 p	79 1/2	—	23
24	—	79 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	250	—	—	—	38 1/2	17 20 p	80 1/2	13	24
25	—	79 1/2	80 1/2	93 1/2	99 1/2	20 1/2	90 1/2	78 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	25

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I N D E X.

A.

Adam (Hon. John, Esq.) appointed to take charge of the office of Governor-general of Bengal, 637.

Address, native, presented to Mr. Harington in 1818, 514—sundry, presented to the Marquess of Hastings, previously to his departure for Europe, 617.

Agriculture, on the state of, in the colony of New South Wales, 541.

Agricultural Society of Calcutta—premiums offered by, 62—communications read before, respecting the transfer of the Tityghur establishment to the Botanic Garden, 351.

Allipore Jail, visit of Lord Hastings to, and liberation of prisoners, 77.

Amherst (Lord), grand dinner given to, by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, 99, 203—account of the Indian carriage built for, 134, 331.

Amrautty, descriptive account of, 464—enumeration of all the pagodas at, 472—celebration of festivals at, 473.

Antiquities of Depauldina, 408.

Archdeacon of Calcutta, death of, 278—his amiable character, *ib.*—Rev. D. Corrie nominated to perform temporarily the duties of, 404.

Armagon Shoal, report of a survey of, 156.

Artillery, relief of, on the Bengal establishment, 169.

Arts in England and India, state of, 134.

Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland—prospectus, 264—original members, 265—first general meeting held 15th March 1823—his Majesty declared patron, 497—list of the council and officers—discourse by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., developing the views of the Society, 498.

—of Calcutta—meeting held June 20, 1822—election of members—stuffed two-headed buffalo-calf, and *Delphinus Gangeticus*, presented to the museum—specimen of the hand-writing of a Lama of Tartary, transmitted by Lieut. C. Rogers—curious long-haired female goat, presented in the name of Mr. Bales, of Bombay—two beautiful coral trees, on stands, presented by Mr. Gibbons—skin of a Giraffe, or camel-leopard, transmitted in the name of Mr. Rogerson, H.M. Commissioner at the Cape—skin of an Eyland, one of the stateliest animals found in the interior of the Cape, transmitted in the name of Mr. H. Wood, civil service—works presented by different societies—communication read upon the nature of cement, and of the different methods of using it, as regards the practice of the natives of India compared with that of Europeans, by Lieut. D. Thomas—translation of a passage from the Mahabharat, by Capt. Fell, read by the Secretary, 154.—*Aug.* 29—election of members—books, coins, &c. presented to the library and museum—account of a tour made to lay down the course and levels of the river Sutlej, within the limits of the British authority, by Lieut. J. D. Herbert, read by the Secretary, 265—memorandum of the geology of Bundelkund and Jubblepore, by Dr. Adam, and brief sketch of the Zingari, or gypsy tribes, by Major J. S. Harriet, also read by the Secretary, 266.—*Nov.* 14—election of vice-presidents and members of the committee of papers, 500—curiosities presented to the museum—specimens of lava from Barren Island, and of coral from Carnicobar, presented in the name of Capt. Webster, of the ship *Juliana*, 501—works presented by the council of the Madras college—memoir of Bonares, accompanied by a map, with a notice of the principal Hindoo and Mussulman families in that city, by James Prinsep, Esq., communicated by the Secretary—remarks on the lower parts of Koonawur, by Lieut. A. Gerard, presented to the meeting, 502.—*Dec.* 23—coins, &c. presented to the museum—books presented by foreign societies—paper on the Hindoo drama read by the Secretary, 581—address unanimously adopted by the members of the Society to the Marquess of Hastings, on the occasion of his Lordship's occupying the President's chair for the last time, read by W. B. Bayley, Esq. 583—his lordship's reply, 584.

Asiatic Journ.

ful coral trees, on stands, presented by Mr. Gibbons—skin of a Giraffe, or camel-leopard, transmitted in the name of Mr. Rogerson, H.M. Commissioner at the Cape—skin of an Eyland, one of the stateliest animals found in the interior of the Cape, transmitted in the name of Mr. H. Wood, civil service—works presented by different societies—communication read upon the nature of cement, and of the different methods of using it, as regards the practice of the natives of India compared with that of Europeans, by Lieut. D. Thomas—translation of a passage from the Mahabharat, by Capt. Fell, read by the Secretary, 154.—*Aug.* 29—election of members—books, coins, &c. presented to the library and museum—account of a tour made to lay down the course and levels of the river Sutlej, within the limits of the British authority, by Lieut. J. D. Herbert, read by the Secretary, 265—memorandum of the geology of Bundelkund and Jubblepore, by Dr. Adam, and brief sketch of the Zingari, or gypsy tribes, by Major J. S. Harriet, also read by the Secretary, 266.—*Nov.* 14—election of vice-presidents and members of the committee of papers, 500—curiosities presented to the museum—specimens of lava from Barren Island, and of coral from Carnicobar, presented in the name of Capt. Webster, of the ship *Juliana*, 501—works presented by the council of the Madras college—memoir of Bonares, accompanied by a map, with a notice of the principal Hindoo and Mussulman families in that city, by James Prinsep, Esq., communicated by the Secretary—remarks on the lower parts of Koonawur, by Lieut. A. Gerard, presented to the meeting, 502.—*Dec.* 23—coins, &c. presented to the museum—books presented by foreign societies—paper on the Hindoo drama read by the Secretary, 581—address unanimously adopted by the members of the Society to the Marquess of Hastings, on the occasion of his Lordship's occupying the President's chair for the last time, read by W. B. Bayley, Esq. 583—his lordship's reply, 584.

VOL. XV. 4 P

Assam—disturbed state of the country—treacherous and diabolical conduct of Chattru Kaunt, the present rajah—strong force sent against him by his Birman majesty—is forced to seek refuge in the Company's territories, 88—Menghee Maha Thuelah, the commander-in-chief of the Birman forces, proclaimed rajah, 200—Assamese reported to have withdrawn their forces from the Hon. Company's frontier, 201.

Asseergurh, satisfactory account of the state of the country in the neighbourhood of, 66—great damage sustained at, by the heavy falls of rain, 506.

B.

Baillie (Colonel) elected an East-India Director, 642.

Burnes (Lieut. Gen. Sir Edw.) nominated Governor of Ceylon, 535.

Barrackpore, daring robbery committed at, on the property of a subadar, by an armed banditti, 78.

Battle, religious, at Secunderabad, 418.

Benares, failure of native merchants at, 76—state of the weather at, in July 1822, 293.

Biographical Sketches—Maj. Gen. Sir Henry White, K.C.B., 1—Bishop of Calcutta, 73—Nahob Moorbaruck Doulah Roostoom Jah Bahadur Shem Sham Jung, 195—Archdeacon of Calcutta, 278—Felix Carey, Esq. 529.

Birman Empire—misunderstanding with the Siamese about to be settled, 88.

Births, Calcutta, 79, 190, 294, 421, 526, 534, 629, 641—Madras, 85, 194, 299, 427, 531, 633—Bombay, 86, 199, 303, 532, 636—Ceylon, 87, 200, 430, 535.

Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Middleton), death of—funeral sermon preached on the occasion by the Archdeacon, 72—short biographical notice of, 73—account of his funeral, 179—Dr. Heber appointed to succeed him, 307—Rev. D. Corrie in conjunction with the Rev. J. Parson, appointed to perform temporarily the episcopal functions of the See, 404.

Blackwood's Harbour, report of a survey of, 156.

Bombay Government General Orders:—formation of the Artillery Depot of Instruction—second draft, permitted to be drawn by European troops at garrison stations, to be discontinued—appointment of an officer under the designation of Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of Pensions in the Southern Concan sanctioned—reward to Native Officers—G. O., recording the sense entertained by the Hon. the Governor-in-Council of the eminent services performed by H. M. 65th regt. in India, 196—re-transfer of certain officers from the cavalry back to the infantry, 299—

junior Civil servants pronounced qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service, 428—civil and military appointments, promotions, and furloughs, 197, 428, 635.

Bombay Miscellaneous, 86, 198, 301, 429, 532—value of Government securities, 199—shipping intelligence, 199, 302, 429, 532, 636—arrivals at the Presidency, 303, 636—births, marriages, and deaths, 86, 199, 303, 429, 532, 636.

—Sessions—state of the calendar for the third term for the year 1822—result of the trials, 198.

—Literary Society—election of office-bearers and members of the Committee for 1823, 584.

Buddhism in Asia, extent of, 487.

Boyle (Mr. P.) drowned in the river near Ishurah, 78.

Brahmins, Caradee, their horrid custom of sacrificing human victims prevented, 480—charge of swindling preferred against one at Calcutta, 522.

Bridges, iron, of suspension, in India, 60.

Britain and India, in reply to Carnaticus (from the Friend of India), 39.

Broach and its neighbourhood inundated by the rising of the Nerbuddah, 301, 429.

Burial-place much wanted by the Christian population of Howrah and Sulkea, 418.

Burrisaul, dreadful inundation at, 74, 187.

C.

Caa, or South American tea, inquiry respecting, 8—answer to, 119.

Cesar Frederick (M.), notices of the voyages and travels of, 332.

Calcutta Government General Orders—regulation in the advancement of subordinate commissioned officers in the commissariat department—uniform for officers holding the situation of clothing-agent established—gentlemen doing duty with local and irregular corps discharged from the service, 67—relief of the artillery, 169—formation of a native medical establishment, 170—medical officers not allowed to demand fees for attendance on the families of the officers of the corps to which they are attached, 172—formation of a new corps, to be designated the Mhairwarra local battalion—part of the 4th regt. light cavalry disgraced, 274—temporary performance of the functions of the Archdeaconry and Bishopric of Calcutta provided for, 404—farewell orders by the Commander-in-chief to the Indian army—Hon. John Adam, Esq. appointed to take charge of the office of Governor-general in the room of the Marquess of Hastings—Lieut.-Gen. Sir

- Edw. Paget assumes chief command of the forces in India, 637—Courts' martial, 67, 173, 275, 507—civil and military appointments, promotions, and furloughs, 68, 175, 404, 508, 533.
- Calcutta* miscellaneous, 72, 179, 279, 411, 514, 533—commercial notices, 419, 533,—arrivals at the Presidency, 294, 420, 526, 534, 628—shipping intelligence, 79, 190, 294, 419, 525, 534, 628, 641—births, marriages, and deaths, 79, 190, 294, 421, 526, 534, 629, 641.
- Supreme Court—Sir Francis Macnaghten's address to the grand jury on opening the third sessions for the year 1822, 183—trial of Ketaub Dee for robbery—list of the prisoners for the third sessions, 184—presentment made by the grand jury—petition of the Rev. Thos. Alex. Willis, 185—gaol delivery, 186—case of trespass *Smith v. Newnham* and Cunliffe, 283—case involving the legal question of who were to be considered the lawful guardians of illegitimate children: *Henry Williams, Esq. v. Elizabeth Ann North*, and *Thomas Holcroft*, 517.
- Great Gaol; rules for, 417.
- Asiatic Society, meetings of, held in June, August, November, and December, 1822, 154, 265, 500, 581.
- Agricultural Society, premiums offered by, 62—communications read before, 351.
- Bible Association; meeting held at the Town-hall for its establishment, 75—rules and regulations adopted at the meeting, 76.
- European Female Orphan Asylum, notice of the fifth report of, 524.
- Canal* of Zabita Khan, or Great Doab Canal, ordered to be surveyed, with a view to its immediate restoration, 61—long projected canal between Tolly's Nullah and the New Anchorage about to be executed, 419.
- Caradee Brahmins*, their horrid custom of sacrificing human victims prevented, 480.
- Cargoes* of East-India Company's ships lately arrived, 207, 435, 537, 645.
- Carnac* (Major J. R.) grant to, by the East-India Company, for his services as first assistant, acting resident, and resident at Baroda, 353, 611.
- Carnaticus*, the Friend of India's reply to, 39.
- Caste* among the Hindoos, on the law of, 240.
- Ceylon*—opening of the second Criminal Session for the year 1822, for the town, fort, and district of Colombo, 87—civil and military appointments, 87, 303, 430—shipping intelligence, 87, 303—births, marriages, and deaths, 87, 200, 430, 535.
- China*—prices of cotton and opium at Canton—Hon. Company's treasury at Canton opened for cash subscriptions payable by bills on the Court of Directors, 90—dreadful conflagration at Canton, 430—shipping intelligence, 431—deaths, 90.
- Chinese Literature*:—letter from Dr. Montucci to J. F. Davis, F. R. S., translator of Chinese novels, 115—Dr. Morrison's reply to Dr. Montucci's remarks on his Chinese Dictionary, 459—vestiges of a primitive tongue in the Chinese language, 461, 574.
- Cholera morbus* prevails on board the William Fairlie and other ships in Madras roads, 84—makes its appearance among the Persian troops at Tabriz—rages at Tehran, and as far as Erivan westward, 202.
- Church*, St. Peter's, erecting in Fort William, grand masonic ceremony of laying the foundation stone of, 278—Presbyterian, at Calcutta, about to be repaired at the expense of the Hon. Company, 282—new, at Surat, opened for divine service, 592.
- Civil Appointments*—Calcutta, 68, 175, 404, 508, 534, 625, 637—Madras, 81, 192, 425, 530, 630—Bombay, 197, 635—Ceylon, 87, 303, 430—Penang, 304—Home, 203, 307.
- Coins* deposited on laying the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church in Fort William, 280—found in the excavations at Depauldina, 471.
- College* of Fort William—revival of the statute respecting pecuniary rewards to Civil students, 61—students declared qualified for the public service, 239—public disputation, Aug. 23, 1822, 267—discourse delivered by His Excellency the Visitor, 268—twenty-second examination, holden June 1822, 273.
- , East-India, at Haileybury; examination of the students at, Dec. 5, 1822, 94—late transactions at, brought to the notice of the Court of Proprietors at the East-India House, 160, 379.
- Copper*, white, of China, account of, 7—Sir Thomas Lauder's account of, 347.
- Cotton*, East-India, on the culture and preparation of, 313.
- Court Martial* on Lieut. J. Exshaw, 20th regt. Bengal N. I., for propagating calumnious reports on Major J. M. Coombs, 23d Madras N. I., and town-major of Penang, 67—on Capt. John Seppings, 20th regt. Bengal N. I., for endeavouring to provoke Capt. Methven, of the same regiment, to fight a duel with him, 173—on Capt. T. S. Oliver, 9th regt. Bengal N. I., for aspersing the character of Major W.

- Brookes**, his commanding officer, 275—on Lieut. Col. Wm. Robison, H. M. 24th Foot, for traducing the Government under which His Majesty's Orders had placed him, 504—on Capt. T. Lyons, Bengal Artillery, for behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, 507—on Brev. Major and Capt. M. Everard, H. M. 14th Foot, for disrespectful conduct to his commanding officer, 623.
- Coerte**, (Capt. R.), an early traveller, notices of, 560.
- Crawford's**, (Dr.), mission to the Court of Siam, account of, 567.
- Crops**, indigo, much injured in Bengal in July 1822, 293.
- Customs** of the Dayaks, in Borneo, 138—in Malwa, 223—of the Caradee Brahmins, 480—of the islanders of Pulo Nias, 565.
- D.**
- Dayaks**, who inhabit the country to the westward of the Banjermassin River, in Borneo, account of some of the customs peculiar to, 138.
- Deaths**, Calcutta, 80, 190, 295, 422, 528, 535, 690, 642—Madras, 86, 195, 299, 427, 532, 634—Bombay, 87, 199, 303, 429, 533, 636—Ceylon, 87, 200, 430, 535—Penang, 201, 535—Malacca, 430—Sumatra, 90, 201—China, 90—Home, 101, 204, 309, 432, 537, 644.
- Debate** at the East-India House, Dec. 18, 1822—half-year's dividend, 157—East-India sugar, 158—Haileybury College, 160—Mr. W. A. Morgan and Mr. Hinde Polley, 164—impressment of the Company's seamen, 165—report of the Committee of Buying and Warehouses respecting East-India sugar, 166—*March* 19, 1823—Major J. R. Carnac's case, 353—East-India sugar, 375—Haileybury College, 379.—*March* 22—East-India sugar, 381.—*May* 14—letter of thanks from the Marquess of Hastings, 585—retiring pay, pensions, &c. 586—Major J. R. Carnac's case, 611—East-India sugar, 613.
- Deccan prize-money** cause determined in favour of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Havelock and the Deccan army, 307.
- Delhi** and its environs, description of, 551.
- Depauldina**, descriptive account of, 465—its antiquities, 468—coins and inscriptions, 471—history, 477.
- Dinner** given to Lord Amherst by the Directors of the East-India Company, 99, 203—to Major Gen. Watson, by the officers of H. M. 14th regt., before his departure from Meerut, 283—to Futteh Oolla Khan, the Persian Prince, by the Marquess of Hastings, 414.
- Directors**, East-India, for 1823, 538.
- Duel** between Mr. Jameson and Mr. Buckingham at Calcutta, authentic statement of, 181.
- Durbar**, general, held by the Marquess of Hastings at the Government House, 412.
- Durnacotta** and its vicinity, descriptive account of, 467—enumeration of all the pagodas at, 472.
- E.**
- Early Travellers**, notices of—Mandelslo, 31—Scott, 142—Cæsar Frederick, 332—Coerte, 560.
- Earthquake** at Aleppo described, 92—smart shock of, felt at Calcutta in Aug. 1822, 293.
- East**, (Sir Edw. Hyde) Knt., late Chief Justice at Calcutta, dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom granted to, 307.
- East-India** annual accounts, with remarks, 148, 261—revenue laws, 347—sugar (see *Sugar*)—directors for the year 1823, 538.
- East-India House**, debates at, 157, 353, 585, 613—transactions of the Court of Directors, 100—goods declared for sale at, 103, 207, 311, 435, 537, 645—ballot at, on the sugar question, 535—Colonel Baillie elected to a seat in the Direction, 642.
- Exchange**, rates of, at Calcutta, 101, 309, 433, 537, 645—at Madras, 84, 194.
- F.**
- Ferguson's Astronomy**, letter from three Hindoos engaged in the translation of, 63.
- Festivals**, celebration of, at Amravutty, 472—battle during the celebration of the Mohurram at Secundrabad, 418.
- Field Sports** in India, 330.
- Fire** at Canton, 430.
- Fishery**, plan for the establishment of, at the Sardheads, to extend from Point Palmiras to Chittagong, 73.
- Fraud**, singular case of, in two natives, 187—in a Brahmin at Calcutta, 522.
- Funeral** of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 179.
- Furloughs**, Calcutta, 72, 179, 410, 514, 626—Madras, 83, 299, 426, 633—Bombay, 198, 429—H. M. forces in India, 168, 403, 506, 624.
- Futteh Oolla Khan**, a Persian prince of the Zund dynasty, his arrival at Calcutta, 412—dinner given to, by the Marquess of Hastings—visit his Lordship at Barrackpore, 414.
- G.**
- Gambia**, or Gata Gambir, an article produced in the Eastern or Malay Islands, its uses, manner of preparation, &c., 458.

Ganges, journal of a survey to the head of, in 1817, by Capt. Hodgson (concluded from vol. xiv. p. 545), 20.

General Orders. See *India* (British), *Calcutta*, *Madras*, &c.

Geography of Hindostan, observations upon a French paper on, 439.

Gilpin, (Capt.), of the ship *Abberton*, testimonial of respect to, from his passengers on their arrival in England, 203.

Goa—assassination of Capt. Lewis Prates d'Almeida e Albuquerque, 200.

Goat, wild, of the Himalaya mountains, described, 229.

Goods declared for sale at the East-India House, 103, 207, 311, 435, 537, 645.

Goruckpore, robberies lately committed in the district of, 78.

Granite, means used in the working and polishing of, in Hindostan, 63, 120.

Gunong Benks, or the Sugar-loaf Mountain, in the interior of Bencoolen, memorandum of a journey to the summit of, 127.

Gunpowder, explosion of, at Pultah, 78.

H.

Haileybury College, examination at, Dec. 5, 1822, 94—late transactions at, brought before the Court of Proprietors at the East-India House, 160, 379.

Harington (Mr.), address presented to, by the native inhabitants of Calcutta, in 1818, 514—his reply to the address, 516.

Hastings (Marquess of), letter from, to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, expressing his grateful sense of the honour conferred on him by their vote of thanks of the 29th May 1822, 585—meeting held at Calcutta for the purpose of moving an address to, previously to his departure for Europe, 514—address presented to, from the Asiatic Society, 583—from the British inhabitants of Calcutta, 617—from the Masonic Lodge of Calcutta, 619—from the native inhabitants of Calcutta, 621 from the British inhabitants of the Nagpore territories, 622—embarkation of, for Europe, 533—arrival of, at Gibraltar, 643.

Heber, (Dr.), appointed Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 307.

Hic et Ubique, ou Vestiges de la Langue primitive recueillis dans le Chinois, par J. Klaproth, 461—remarks on, by Theta, 574.

Hindoos, on the morality of, by the Friend of India (in reply to Carnaticus), 39—by E. A. Kendall (in reply to the Friend of India), 481—by Ram-mohun Roy, 575—of the caste among, 240.

Hindostan, observations upon a French paper on the geography and present state of, 439

Hodgson's, (Capt.), journal of a survey to the head of the Ganges in 1817 (concluded from vol. xiv., p. 545), 20.

Home Intelligence—Major Generals Sir W. Grant Keir, Sir J. Campbell, Sir Lionel Smith, and Sir Theophilus Pritzer, appointed by His Majesty to be Knights Commanders of the Bath, 99—grand dinner given to Lord Amherst by the Directors of the East-India Company, 99, 203—mirror presented to the King by the Persian envoy, 99—testimonial of respect to Colonel Nugent—embarkation of Company's recruits for India, 100—East-India sugar papers—Indian museum in Pall-mall opened—testimonial of respect to Capt. Gilpin of the ship *Abberton*, 203—appointment of the Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D., to the vacant See of Calcutta—Indian prize-money cause determined by the Lords of the Treasury, 307—testimonial of respect to Capt. Lee of the ship *Windsor Castle*, 308—ballot at the East-India House on the sugar question—Lieut. Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes nominated Governor of Ceylon, 535—list of East-India Directors for the year 1823, 538. Colonel Baillie elected an East-India Director—Mr. Whitmore's motion in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the duties on East and West-India sugars, lost by a majority of 161 against 34, 642—arrival of the Marquess of Hastings at Gibraltar, 643 civil and military appointments, 99, 203, 307, 535—India shipping arrivals and departures, 100, 203, 308, 432, 536, 643—births, marriages, and deaths, 101, 204, 309, 432, 536, 644—Indian securities and exchanges, 101, 309, 433, 537, 645—London markets, 101, 205, 309, 433, 537, 645—times appointed for sailing of the East-India Company's ships of the season, 102, 206, 310, 434, 646—prices current of East-India produce, 103, 207, 311, 435, 539, 647—goods declared for sale at the East-India House, 103, 207, 311, 435, 537, 645—cargoes of East-India Company's ships lately arrived, 207, 435, 537, 645 ships loading for India, 103, 205, 311, 435, 539, 647—daily prices of stocks, 104, 208, 312, 436, 540, 648.

Hong merchants, characters of the several, viz. Houqua, Mowqua, Puan Kequa, Chunqua, Consequa, Packqua, Manthop, Poonqua, Gnowqua, Kinqua, and Fatqua, 246.

Hot springs near Monghyr, account of, 58.

Human victims, 480.

Hyderabad, disturbance in the neighbourhood of, between the inhabitants of the city and the Pathan population of Chincul Gooroh, 427.

Hydrophobia, case apparently of, cured, 156.

I.

Illegitimate children, case involving the great legal question of who were to be considered their lawful guardians, tried before the Supreme Court at Calcutta, 517.

India, iron bridges of suspension in, 60—on the improbability of a successful issue to a Russian expedition against, 105—torture in, 139—new sect lately introduced into, 348—considerable progress made in the trigonometrical survey of, 351—steam navigation to, 478—trade with, 488.

India, (British)—field army—changes in the quarters of regiments, 77—Major Faithful's detachment in Oude broken up—Cassim Alee, Pirtee Paul Singh, and Surrup Dowan Singh, forced to fly from Oude, 180—Pirtee Paul Singh and his followers surprised by a detachment under Lieut. Col. Clarke, near Surriow, in the Juanpore district—Pirtee Paul Singh supposed to have fled into the Oude territory with scarcely a follower, 414—Surrup Dowan Singh also defeated by a detachment in the neighbourhood of Benares, and forced to fly, 523.

Government general orders—regulation respecting the transmission of soldiers' letters to England, 64—rate decided at which soldiers in H.M.'s service are permitted to purchase their discharge, 65—division orders issued on the departure of H.M. 8th (or King's Loyal Irish) regt. of Light Drags. from Cawnpore, 402—farewell orders by the Marquess of Hastings to His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces—Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget appointed to the chief command of the army, 637—courts martial, 503, 623—promotions, &c. in H.M. forces, 65, 168, 402, 505, 624.

—, (Central)—satisfactory state of the country round Asseergurh—arrival of the 2d bat. 30th N. I. at Bhopulpore—two of Scindeah's battalions said to have mutinied near Mulharghur and Kurwey, 66—heavy fall of rain in the neighbourhood of Asseergurh, 506—body of 1,200 horse and about double the number of foot, under Umbagee Ghaulka and Ramrao Patunker (a discontented son-in-law of Scindeah's), said to have turned refractory, and quitted Guallor, and retired to Nurweer, on their way to Poonah, their native country—British detachments ordered to be in readiness at Bheka and Bhopulpore for the purpose of opposing them, 506, 625.

—, outline and review of Sir John Malcolm's report on (continued from vol. xiv. p. 536)—population of

Malwa, 9—contrasted view of Malwa in 1817 and 1820, 121.

India, (not British)—body of Runjeet Singh's troops said to have crossed the Sutlege, and to have taken possession of some forts in the dominions of the Ranees Sadda Roour, 66—Russian spies reported to be in the Punjaub, 403.

—, (Portuguese)—assassination of Capt. Lewis Prates d'Almeida e Albuquerque at Goa, 200.

Indigo crops in Bengal much injured by the late inundations, 293.

Inquest on the body of a Chinese female at Penang, 89—on Capt. Colin M'Nicoll, late commander of the brig *Pallas*, at Penang, 201—on Gunga Ram, a sirdar-bearer in the service of Mr. Clements, Durruntollah, 291.

Inscriptions at Depauldina, observations on, 471.

Inundation, dreadful, at Burrisaul, 187—at Surat and at Broach, 301, 429.

Ireland, subscription to relieve the distresses in, opened at Calcutta, 416—letter from a native accompanying a contribution for, 523.

J.

Journey to the summit of Gunong Benko, in the interior of Bencoolen, 127—from Mannar to Pasunmah Lebar, and the ascent of Gunong Dempo, in the interior of Sumatra, 230.

Jugurnat'h, idol, establishment of, at the temple in Orissa, 247.

Junjunmah, rajah, history of, 249.

K.

Kendall (E. A.) on the Morality of the Hindoos (in reply to the Friend of India), 481—Remarks on certain novel principles advanced by, 576.

L.

Launch of the Virginia of 550 tons, at Howrah, 293.

Laws, East-India Revenue, No. III.—foreign paintings and drawings, 347.

Lee, (Professor), his edition of Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar, review of, 349—his vindication, 577.

—, (Capt.), of the ship Windsor Castle, testimonial of respect to, from his passengers on their arrival from India, 308.

Library, Mhow; Capt. Pasmore's address on the completion of the new reading room belonging to, 415.

Lighting the town of Calcutta, 79.

Literary Intelligence, 58, 154, 264, 351, 497, 581.

Literature, Chinese, 115, 459, 461, 574.

M.

Mack, (Capt. J.), of the Hon. Company's Marine, drowned near Bombay, 86.

- Madras Government General Orders**—pioneer allowance to be granted to surgeons and assist. surgs. posted to the corps of pioneers—report on the state of the corps of artillery stationed at St. Thomas's Mount—office of paymaster of extraordinaries to be discontinued—bounty offered to such men of H.M. 34th regt. as should engage for service in the H. C. Europ. Infantry, 81—regulations for the vesting of police authority and maintenance of the peace, 191—mess lately established for cadets to be considered applicable to assist. surgeons on their first arrival from England, 425—civil and military appointments, promotions, and furloughs, 81, 192, 297, 425, 530, 630.
- miscellaneous, 84, 192, 299, 427—rates of exchange and price of Company's paper, 84, 194—commercial, 84—shipping intelligence, 84, 194, 299, 427, 531, 633—arrivals at the Presidency, 85—births, marriages, and deaths, 85, 194, 299, 427, 531, 633.
- Supreme Court, 193, 299.
- Jail; calendar of the prisoners in, 84.
- Criminal Sessions—sentence of convicted prisoners, 192.
- Malacca**—marriage, 535—death, 430.
- Malcolm** (Sir John), his report on Central India, outline and review of (concluded from vol. xiv. p. 536) 9, 121.
- Malwa**, population of, 9—contrasted view of in 1817 and 1820, 121—customs in, 223.
- Mandelslo**, (Jean Albert de), an early traveller, notices of, 31.
- Markets**, London, 101, 205, 309, 433, 537, 645.
- Marriages**, Calcutta, 80, 190, 295, 422, 527, 534, 629, 642—Madras, 85, 195, 299, 427, 531, 634—Bombay, 86, 199, 303, 429, 532, 636—Ceylon, 87, 200, 430, 535—Penang, 201—Malacca, 535, —Sumatra, 90—Home, 101, 204, 309, 432, 537, 644.
- Marshman** (Dr.), his controversy with Ram-mohun Roy, notices of, 120.
- Masonic** ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church in Fort William, 278—address to the Marquess of Hastings previously to his departure for Europe, 619.
- Medical** institution to be formed at Calcutta for the instruction of natives, 170—officers in India not allowed to demand fees for attendance on the families of the officers of the corps to which they are attached, 172.
- Memoir** of the late Major Gen. Sir Henry White, K. C. B., of the Bengal Army, 1.
- Merchants**, Hong, names and characters of the several, 246.
- Mernuids**, old and new, and the superstition connected with the belief in, 49.
- Mhow**, treasury at, attacked by Pindarries, 73, 181—address by Capt. Pasmore on the completion of the new reading-room at, 415.
- Military Appointments**, Calcutta, 68, 175, 405, 508, 626, 637—Madras, 81, 297, 425, 530, 630—Bombay, 197, 428—His Majesty's forces in India, 65, 168, 402, 505, 624—Home, 99, 535.
- Mirror** presented to His Majesty by the Persian envoy, description of, 99.
- Mirza Sahib**, the Persian envoy, his introduction to His Majesty, 99—entertainment given to by the Directors of the East-India Company, 100.
- Muhurram**, religious battle during the festival of, at Secundrabad, 418.
- Monghyr**, account of the Sectacood or hot hot springs near, 58.
- Montucci** (Dr.), letter from, to J. F. Davis, F. R. S., translator of Chinese novels, 115.
- Moorecroft** (Mr.), still in Tartary, 448.
- Morality** of the Hindoos, remarks on, by the Friend of India, 39—by E. A. Kendall, 481—by Ram-mohun Roy, 575.
- Morrison** (Dr.), his reply to some remarks made by Dr. Montucci on his Chinese Dictionary, 459.
- Murder** of his Birman auxiliaries by the present Rajah of Assam, 88—of Choon Lye, the wife of a Chinese wood-cutter at Penang, 89—of Capt. Lewis Prates d'Almeida e Albuquerque at Goa, 200—of a Hafiz, near Hyderabad, by the Pathan population of Chincul Goorah, 427—of Ensign M'Kean, of the 14th regt. Bengal N. I., by a native, 641.
- Museum**, Indian, in Pall-Mall opened, 203.
- N.
- Nagpore**, address from the British inhabitants at, to the Marquess of Hastings, previously to his departure for Europe, 622.
- Nautical Notices**—description of, and directions for the new anchorage and watering place on the western side of the island of Penang, 64—report of a survey of Armagon Shoal and Blackwood's Harbour, on the coast of Coromandel, 156.
- Navigation**, steam, to India, 478.
- New South Wales**—ships engaged in the whale fishery uncommonly successful—discovery of a large river, 90—examination of Commissioner Bigge's report on the state of agriculture and trade in the colony, 541.
- Nicobar Islands**—pirates at Nancowrie, 89.
- Nugent** (Col. Edw.), formerly on the Bombay establishment, testimonial of respect to, by the Stratford Club, 100.

O.

Original Papers—Memoir of the late Maj. Gen. Sir Henry White, K.C.B., of the Bengal army, 1—Tutenag and the White Copper of China, 7, 347—Caa, or South American Tea, 8, 119—Sir John Malcolm's Report on Central India (concluded from vol. xiv. p. 536), 9, 121—Early Travellers, viz. Mandelslo. Scott, Caesar Frederick, Covert, 31, 142, 332, 560—Old and New Mermaids, and the Superstition connected with the belief in Mermaids, 49—Russia and India, 105—Chinese Literature, 115, 459—Ports of London and Liverpool, 418—Lord Amherst's Indian Carriage—State of the Arts in England and India, 134, 331—Torture in British India—Torture in general, 139—East-India Annual Accounts, with Remarks, 148, 261—the Sugar Question, 209—Provisions preserved with Sugar, 223—Persian Sophi—Customs in Malwa, *ib.*—True History of the Wild Sheep, 225—Pheir, Ibex, Wild Goat, 229—of the Caste among the Hindoos, 240—the History of Rajah Junjumah, 249—Remarks on the Culture and Preparation of East-India Cotton, 313—Indian Field Sports, 330—Description of the different modes of cultivating and manufacturing Sugar in the East and West-Indies, 336—East-India Revenue Laws, Letter iii., 347—Observations upon a French Paper on the Geography and present state of Hindostan, 439—Gambia, or Gata Gambir, 458—*Hic et Ubique*, ou Vestiges de la Langue Primitive, recueillis dans le Chinois, 461—Remarks on, by Theta, 574—Steam Navigation to India—projects, 478—Morality of the Hindoos (in reply to the Friend of India), by E. A. Kendall, 481—Trade with India, 488—Impolicy of renewing the excessive Duty on East-India Sugar, 489—on the State of Agriculture and Trade in the colony of New South Wales, 541—Embassy to Siam, 567—on the Morality of the Hindoos, from a Publication by Ram-mohun Roy, 575—Remarks on certain novel Principles advanced by Mr. Kendall, 576—Professor Lee's Vindication of his Edition of Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar, 577.

Oude—detachment under Major Faithfull broken up, 180—Cassim Alce, Pirtee Paul Singh, and Surrup Dowan Singh, forced to desert their estates and fly the country, 181—Pirtee Paul Singh and his partizans surprised by a detachment of Company's troops under Lieut. Colonel Clarke, near Surriow, in the Juanpore district—Pirtee Paul supposed to have returned to the Oude territory with scarcely a follower, 414—defeat of Surrup Dowan Singh by a detachment of Company's troops near Benares, 523.

P.

Paget (Sir Edw.) assumes the chief command of the forces in India, 637.

Pagodas at Amravutty and Durnacotta enumerated, 472.

Penang in a state of blockade with Siamese junks and prows, 88—number of troops on the island not sufficient for its protection—king of Quedah still under the protection of the British—inquest on the body of a Chinese female, 89—directions for the new anchorage and watering-place on the western side of the island, 64—loss of the Garreeb, Capt. Mannington—inquest on board the brig Pallas, on the body of Capt. M'Nicol, her commander, 201—miraculous escape of a Lascar, 303—appointments, 304—marriages and deaths, 201, 535.

Pendulum, expedition for the purpose of ascertaining the length of, at the Equator, 62.

Persia—the Prince Royal, Abbas Mirza, defeats the Turks near Tabriz, 92, 202—cholera morbus rages at Teheran, and as far as Erivan westward, 202—Governor of Soolemannia defeated near Bagdad by the Prince of Persia, 431.

Persian Sophi, 223—envoy, his introduction and present to his Majesty, 99.

Philosophical Intelligence, 58, 154, 264, 351, 497, 581.

Pictures and drawings executed by British artists and others residing in India, allowed to pass the Company's warehouses duty-free, 347.

Pindarries, treasury at Mhow attacked by, 73, 181.

Pirates at Nancowrie, 89—on the west coast of Sumatra, 90—at Tawee Tawee, in the Sooloo Sea, 304.

Pitcairn's Island—John Adams still alive, 307.

Poetry—To Ada, 152—Old Age, 153.

Population of Malwa, 9—of Calcutta, 154—of Van Dieman's Land, 92—of Pulo Nias, 564.

Port of Liverpool, introduction of the London practice into, 118.

Prices Current of East-India produce for Dec. 1822, 103—Jan. 1823, 207—Feb., 311—March, 435—April, 539—May, 647.

Price-money cause, Indian, determined, 307.

Publications, new, and works in the press, 64, 157, 267, 352, 503, 584.

Pulo Nias, an island on the western coast of Sumatra, short notice concerning, 563—account of the slave trade 566.

Q.

Quedah, king of, still at Penang, 89.

R.

- Rains*, dreadful inundations occasioned by, at Surat and Broach, 301, 429—great damage sustained by, at Asseergurh, 506.
- Ram-mohun Roy* on the morality of the Hindoos, 575.
- Recruits*, Company's, embarkation of, for India, 100.
- Relief* of the artillery on the Bengal establishment, 169.
- Revenue laws*, East-India, No. 3—foreign pictures and drawings, 347.
- Review* of Sir John Malcolm's Report on Central India (continued from vol. xiv. p. 536), 9, 121—of Professor Lee's edition of Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar, 349, 377.
- River*, large, discovered in New South Wales, 90.
- Robbery* of the treasury at Mhow, 73— at Goruckpore—at Barrackpore, 78.*
- Ruins* of Amravutty, Depauldina, and Durnacotta, descriptive account of, 464.
- Runjeet Singh*. See *India (not British)*.
- Russian* expedition against India, improbability of a successful issue to, 105—spies reported to be in Punjab, 403.
- S.
- Sattarah*; attempt of the prisoners in the jail to effect a general escape, 302.
- School* for native doctors formed at Calcutta, 170.
- Scott*, (Edmund), an early traveller, notices of, 142.
- Scindiah*. See *India (Central)*.
- Set* lately introduced into Kateewar and Guzerat, by Swamee Narain, memorandum respecting, 348.
- Securities*, Indian, 101, 309, 433, 537, 615—Bombay Government, 199.
- Sh ep*, wild, true history of, 225.
- Shipping*, notices of,—loss of the Charles Mills, Capt. Wise, in the Bay of Bengal, 36—loss of a Chinese junk in the Straits of Gaspar, *ib.*—danger of the brig Cyclops on the Saugor Sand, 79—ship Colombo seriously injured by striking on the Raygam Rock off Gindurah, 87—ship Fyze Aihun, off Calcutta, supposed to have been cut off by pirates at Nancowrie, 89—brig Holy Letchmy cut off at Polo Harang, on the west coast of Sumatra, by an Arab, 90—loss of the Indian Trader on Timoon Bech, 190—danger of the Edward Strettel, on her way from Madras to Calcutta, 193—loss of the brig Garieeb, Capt. Mian-nington, off Burau, island of Sumatra, 201—gallant defence of the Seaflower against a body of pirates at Tawee Tawee, in the Sooloo Sea, 304—loss of the Regret, Capt. Wellbank, by fire, at Batavia, 309—loss of the brig Titta-
- ghur, Capt. Taylor, on her passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, and subsequent sufferings of the few survivors, 414—loss of the Richmond, Capt. Kay, near Hog Island, in the Java Sea, 415—injury sustained by the ship Jonathan near Calcutta, 420—loss of the Regent, Norfor, from London to China, near Manilla, 536.
- Shipping* Arrivals and departures—Calcutta, 190, 294, 419, 525, 534, 628, 641—Madras, 84, 194, 299, 427, 531, 633—Bombay, 199, 302, 429, 532, 636—Ceylon, 303—China, 431—Horn, 100, 203, 308, 432, 536, 642.
- Ships* of the season 1822-23 timed for India, 102, 206, 310, 434, 646—loading for India, 103, 205, 311, 435, 539, 647—at Calcutta, loading for Europe, 79, 190, 420, 526, 628, 641—at Madras, loading for Europe, 194—at Bombay, loading for Europe, 302—launched, 293.
- Shoal*, Arnagon, survey of, 156.
- Siam*, account of Dr. Crawford's Mission to the Court of, 567.
- Sirgoonjah* ordered to be surveyed, 62.
- Slavery*, on the state of, in British India, by Leicester Stanhope, 256—state of, on the Island of Pulo Nias, 566.
- Society*, Agricultural, of Calcutta, 62, 351—Asiatic, of Calcutta, 154, 265, 500, 581—Asiatic, of Great Britain and Ireland, 261, 401, 497—Literary, of Bombay, 584.
- Sooloo*—ship Seaflower, of Calcutta, attacked by a body of pirates at Tawee Tawee, 304—gallant conduct of her officers and crew, 305—copy of a letter to the Sultan complaining of the attack, 306.
- Sophi*, a title formerly given to the sovereign of the Persian empire, remarks on, 223.
- Spies*, Russian, reported to be in the Punjab, 403.
- Spring*, hot, near Monghyr, account of, 58.
- Steam* navigation to India, 478—engine to water the streets of Calcutta, 524.
- Stocks*, daily prices of, from 26th Nov. 1822, to 25th May 1823, 104, 208, 312, 436, 539, 628.
- Storms* lately experienced in various parts of Bengal, effects of, 74, 187.
- Subscription* opened at Calcutta to relieve the distresses in Ireland, 416, 523.
- Sugar*, provisions preserved with, 223—description of the different modes of cultivating and manufacturing, in the East and West-Indies, 335.
- , East India—debates on, at the East India House, 158, 257, 381, 613—Report of the Committee on Buying and Warehouses regulated, 26—Question discussed, 200—of drawing
- Vor. XV.

- the excessive duty on, 489—draft of the Calcutta petition intended to be drawn up and addressed to Parliament, praying for a repeal of the protecting duty on, 111—ballot on, at the East-India House, 535—motion in the House of Commons for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the duties on East and West-India Sugar, lost by a majority of 161, 642.
- Sumatra*, daring piracy on the west coast of, 90—Journey to the summit of Gunung Banko, 127—tour in, from Mannar to Pasummah Lebar, and the ascent of Gunung Dempo, in the interior, 230, 321, 449—birth, marriages, and deaths, 90, 201.
- Surat*, extensive injury occasioned at, by the overflowing of the river Taptee, 301, 429—new church at, opened for divine service, 532.
- Suttee* at Collyghaut, 292.
- Swindling*, case of, in a Brahmin at Calcutta, 522.
- Syria*, late earthquakes in described, 92.
- T.
- Tank*, singular discovery on the excavation of, 155.
- Tea*, Caa, or South American, inquiry respecting, 8—answer to, 119.
- Tiger* killed by a native, 79.
- Torture* in British India, 139—in general, *ib.*
- Tour* in Sumatra, from Mannar to Pasummah Lebar, and the ascent of Gunung Dempo, in the interior, 230, 321, 449.
- Trade* with India, 488—on the state of, in the Colony of New South Wales, 541.
- Travellers*, Early, No. V. Mandelslo, 31—No. VI. Scott, 142—No. VII. Cæsar Frederick, 332—No. VIII. Coverte, 560.
- Tutenag* and the white copper of China essentially different, 7—Sir Thomas Lauder's account of the two metals, 347.
- V.
- Vaccination* in India, 352.
- Van Dieman's Land*—flourishing state of the settlement, 91—population of the island—law intelligence: Shoonbridge v. Foreman, for default of agreement, 92.
- Victims*, human, 480.
- Voyage* from Bombay to Mocha, account of, by a civil servant on the Calcutta establishment, 151.
- W.
- Watson* (Maj. Gen.) farewell dinner given to by the officers of 11. M. 14th regt. at Meerut, 283.
- Weather*, state of, at Saugor, Kedgerree, Dacca, Kishnagur, Jessore, Allahabad, and Benares, in July 1822, 293—at Asseergurh in Sept., 506.
- White* (Sir Henry), K.C.B., of the Bengal army, memoir of, 1.
- White Copper* of China, account of, 7, 347.

ERRATA.

Page 101, col. 1, line 24 from bottom, dele line altogether.

— 121, — 1, — 29, ———, for *corundum stone*, read *corundum stone*.

— 296, — 2, lines 1, 2, and 3 from bottom, dele lines altogether.

460, — 1, lines 10, 11, and 15 from bottom, for *Le*, read *I.e.*

— 534, — 2, line 23 from top, dele *and Harry Chambers (drowned on 14th No*

— 582, — 2, — 27, from bottom, for *five feet*, read *five inches*.

— 623, — 2, — 37, — ———, for *34th*, read *14th*.

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